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**NEW YORK**

**LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS**

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**ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND SESSION**

**1919**

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**VOL. XXVIII—Nos. 61-62, PART 1**

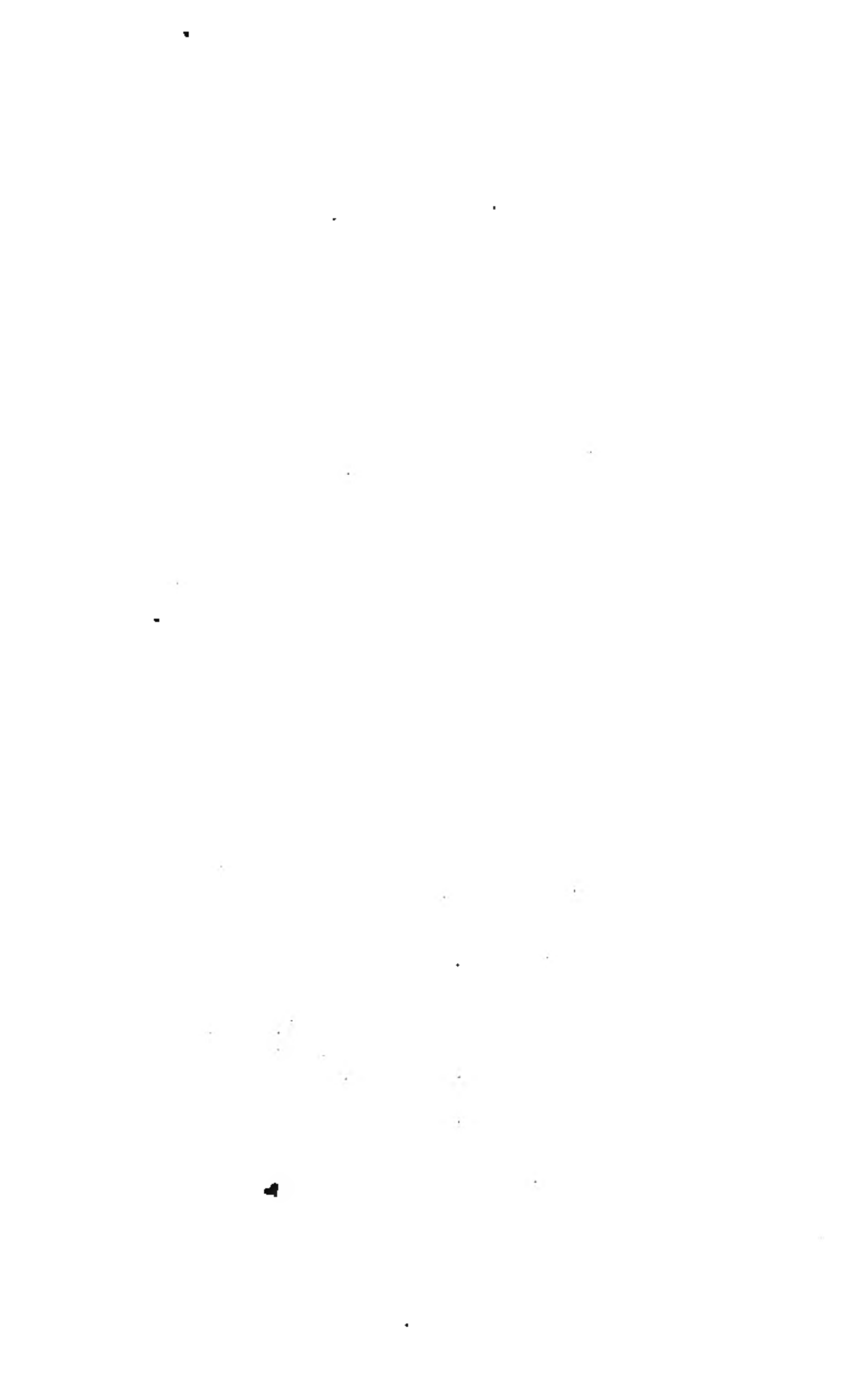
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**1919**









BRONX RIVER

Westchester County



**R E P O R T**

**OF THE**

**BRONX PARKWAY COMMISSION**

**ORGANIZED UNDER CHAPTER 594  
OF THE LAWS OF 1907**

**AMENDED BY CHAPTER 757  
OF THE LAWS OF 1913**

**AMENDED BY CHAPTER 599  
OF THE LAWS OF 1916**

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**TO THE GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATURE  
OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK**

**THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT  
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

**THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS  
OF THE COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER**

---

**DECEMBER 31, 1918**



**HEMLOCKS AND HARDWOODS  
ALONG THE BRONX RIVER IN GARTH WOODS**

**Westchester County**

## COMMISSIONERS

MADISON GRANT, *President*

WILLIAM W. NILES, *Vice-President*

FRANK H. BETHELL, *Treasurer*

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*Engineer and Secretary*

JAY DOWNER

*Counsel*

THEODOSIUS STEVENS

*Principal Assistant Engineer*

LESLIE G. HOLLERAN

*Consulting Landscape Architect and Forester*

HERMANN W. MERKEL

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*Offices*

280 Madison Ave., New York City,

and

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*To the Governor and Legislature of the State of New York,  
The Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New  
York,  
The Board of Supervisors of Westchester County.*

## FOREWORD

While the war was in progress, work upon all public improvements throughout the country was to a greater or less degree suspended; but, with the cessation of hostilities, problems of reconstruction and of local development require consideration. The status of all public works throughout the land, and what should be done upon them, have now become matters of especial interest to the communities particularly affected, not only because of the inherent importance they may possess but because of the aid they furnish in absorbing labor in the industry of peace.

In the case of the public improvement which is the subject of this report there is a special reason why the project should hold particular interest at this time, because nearly all the land in the Bronx River Parkway Reservation has been acquired and largely paid for. The chief problem at hand is how rapidly the work of development should progress. To afford opportunity to those most interested to become more familiar with this important public work, the reasons for its creation, its cost and present benefit, and what remains to be done to bring it to the full enjoyment of the people, is the fundamental purpose of this report, divided into four parts as follows:

- I. The menace to the City of New York of the polluted Bronx River — The necessity for the Bronx River Parkway — Creation of the Bronx Parkway Commission.
- II. Acquisition of the land — Its cost and present benefit — Future plans.
- III. Curtailment occasioned by the war — Record of work for the year 1918.
- IV. Resumption of development work imperative — Conclusion.

## I. THE MENACE TO THE CITY OF NEW YORK OF THE POLLUTED BRONX RIVER — THE NECESSITY FOR THE BRONX RIVER PARKWAY — CREATION OF THE BRONX PARKWAY COMMISSION

Twenty years and more ago, the rapid spread of the City of New York to the north, in what is now the Borough of The Bronx, and the increasing population of the Westchester communities of Mount Vernon, Bronxville, Tuckahoe, Crestwood, Scarsdale, Hartsdale, White Plains, North White Plains, and Valhalla, lying in the Bronx River valley, as well as the inevitable consequences of unchecked pollution to the Bronx River by these populous and politically independent centers along its banks, gradually transformed what was once a small river of pure water into a foul stream. Too polluted to sustain aquatic life, it became a menace to the health of the community, obstructed as it was at many places by ever-growing masses of debris and rubbish. Periodically floods backed the foul waters upon the adjacent lowlands; or, sometimes by their force swept the unwholesome obstructions down the stream and, subsiding, deposited them some distance from the normal river channel or floated the whole foul mass into the beautiful lakes which constitute one of the greatest charms of Bronx Park.

While this increasing menace to health was the immediate, pressing, and unavoidable occasion for legislative action to eliminate the nuisance and danger of the filth-choked stream, the City of New York had another vital need for such reclamation of the valley of the Bronx River as would provide a permanent outlet for its fast-growing motor traffic, from the cramped and growing metropolis to the open country to the north. This need was second in importance only to the necessity for the abatement of the river pollution. The city had not only established parks in the Borough of The Bronx, through which the Bronx River flows, but also owned, in the Counties of Westchester and Putnam, at a cost of many millions, an extensive watershed reservation comprising many thousands of acres of lakes, streams and beautiful, wooded lands. The great Kensico dam, some twelve miles north of the city limits, marks the southern boundary of this public domain, but there was no direct avenue for traffic between the city and this magnificent property, lying midway between the Hudson River and the Sound. It was apparent that an unobstructed avenue for motor traffic from the parks established in The Bronx, through to the open country to the north, would be of incalculable value to the metropolis.

As the population of the metropolitan area increased, additional



factories and settlements sprang up in the Bronx River valley, adding unceasingly to the difficulties of the situation by increasing the river pollution year by year and making the reclamation more costly. Various so-called solutions were proposed, one of which was to build a huge aqueduct, through which the waters of the river might be conveyed, but this was dismissed as not the best remedy, for the expense to meet flood conditions would have been stupendous, and while the menace of the polluted river would have been removed, so far as Westchester County and that part of the City north of Bronx Park were concerned, the scheme would have afforded no benefit, other than that brought about by the abatement of the nuisance. On the other hand it would have required the abandonment of the lakes in Bronx Park, by the diversion of the River to Long Island Sound north of the Park, or would have left the problem unsolved so far as Bronx Park was concerned.

Finally, the best and the only real answer to the problem was brought forward, namely: That the river channel, and sufficient adjacent area to provide for a parkway, should be taken over for perpetual public use. There was one serious difficulty in the way: the Bronx River flows through the County of Westchester and the City of New York, and although the City was the chief sufferer by its pollution, and had the larger interest at stake, the County was also affected. After investigation in 1906 by a commission appointed by the Legislature for that purpose, Chapter 594 of the Laws of 1907 was enacted, providing that the land within a designated reservation be acquired; the pollution of the Bronx River stopped; a parkway created and the cost of the entire project borne — three-fourths by the City of New York and one-fourth by the County of Westchester.

The Act further provided that no obligations under its provisions should be incurred until the City, through its Board of Estimate and Apportionment, approved the acquisition of the lands described in the Act. This approval was given in 1912, but in such form that further legislation was necessary. Thereafter the City's final approval in 1913 marked the time when the Bronx Parkway Commission, the agency created to carry the improvement through, was able to proceed.

## II. ACQUISITION OF THE LAND — ITS COST AND PRESENT BENEFIT — FUTURE PLANS

In 1913 the Commission commenced the work of actual acquisition of the lands. The first step was to receive title to substantial areas

**BEFORE — OBSTRUCTED RIVER CHANNEL**

**New York City**

**AFTER — RIVER CHANNEL CLEARED**

**New York City**



which a number of public-spirited citizens were willing to donate. Besides these donations, the Commission had secured a number of options to purchase, at favorable prices, and these options were then taken up.

Realizing the heavy expense inevitably and necessarily incident to condemnation proceedings, no effort was spared to purchase all the lands in the Reservation. Careful studies were made, and to determine fair prices, supplemented by the best expert appraisals which could be obtained. The land owners were sought out and every encouragement to open negotiations afforded. The owners' claims as to the value of their lands and improvements were closely examined, and wherever occasion demanded, one or more reappraisals were made.

Though the Commission possesses the power to name purchase prices, no contract of purchase was finally closed until both the City and County were given an opportunity to approve or disapprove.

The efforts to purchase rather than condemn were zealously pursued until, by the end of 1915, 700 separate parcels — nearly two-thirds of the entire area — were donated or purchased at a cost of about \$4,000,000. The owners of the remainder, excepting lands owned by the New York Central Railroad Company and the few instances where exceptional circumstances, such as complication of title or other obstacles to purchase, existed, finally refused to sell except at prices which, after protracted negotiation, the Commission believed unwarranted.

At the close of 1915, the Commission instituted its first condemnation proceeding and, at the date of this report, has acquired title to substantially all of the area in the Reservation it is empowered, under the law, to take, excepting the above mentioned lands owned by the New York Central Railroad and affiliated companies and a few parcels where difficulties in title or other obstacles prevent immediate acquisition.

Full data respecting the condemnation proceedings, their number, duration and cost, will be found in the report of the Commission's counsel following. In this report full detail of the cost of each proceeding is fully outlined, which gives in tabulated form the territory covered in each proceeding, the number of parcels included, the names of the different persons appointed by the Supreme Court as commissioners of appraisal, also the number of hours each commissioner of appraisal took in meetings to view the property, to take testimony and for deliberation to reach conclusions. The tables also give the amount of compensation allowed by the court,

at the uniform rate of \$5 per hour, for each commissioner of appraisal.

The awards made by the commissioners of appraisal, confirmed by the court, were in most instances higher than the prices paid by the Commission for areas corresponding, but have not upon the whole been excessive. To this, however, there are exceptions, but as, upon some of the parcels, appeals are pending in the courts, specific reference to them cannot freely be made.

The expenses of the condemnation proceedings are very large indeed when they are contrasted with the expenses of acquisition at private sale, but this is inevitable under the general condemnation law. In this connection the Commission gladly takes occasion to call attention to the very unusual record made by the Hon. Cyrus C. Miller and Richard W. Lawrence, of The Bronx, and the Hon. Lee Parsons Davis, of Westchester County, and by the Hon. Frederick P. Close, of White Plains, who was appointed in some of the proceedings in the Bronx section in the stead of Mr. Davis. These gentlemen constituted the condemnation commission for the Bronx section of the Reservation, but, notwithstanding the fact that in no other section of the Parkway were more complex and difficult questions presented, they proceeded with their duties with such skill, expedition and dispatch that, while giving well-balanced and perfectly fair awards, they not only kept their own fees to a minimum but also saved, for the public, large sums of money which would otherwise have been expended upon expert witnesses, stenographic records and interest upon the awards.

The total cost of the project to date has been \$5,917,248.13, of which \$5,054,856.36 represents the cost of acquisition of land, and \$862,391.77 the amount thus far expended for administration, improvement, operation, and preliminary development. In general it may be stated that the cost would have been far less if the work had been authorized some years earlier and before factories and other structures had been erected on the Reservation.

And what benefit, it may be asked, is the public at present deriving from this expenditure in view of the fact that the Parkway Drive, which will be a vital asset, has not yet been built, except for a short stretch above Bronx Park. The answer is this: The menace of the polluted river has gone for all time; not only have many tons of debris been removed from the river bed, the channel cleared, shacks and other buildings swept from the river banks, and provision against floods made, but the continued pollution of the River has been practically stopped, and with proper supervision, will not be renewed. There were, in all, some 160 separate cases of pollution, or more

than ten to the mile. Practically the last notable source of defilement, namely, the "sanitary" sewer discharging into the River at East 235th Street, was last year diverted, through an inverted siphon, under the River and connecting with an existing sewer in Bullard Avenue.

To realize the full value of what has been accomplished in the elimination of contamination from the Bronx River, it is only necessary to compare its present condition with that of other streams, such as the Passaic River, which has recently engaged the attention of the United States Supreme Court, through a suit brought by the State of New York to restrain the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission from carrying out plans for diverting raw sewage from the river and discharging it through a sewer into New York Harbor. The proceedings adduced abundant testimony to show that pollution of the Passaic River by waste from breweries, tanneries, and other factories, as well as by organic filth from various sewers, had destroyed real estate values along the river valley.

In a report of the proceeding in the Bulletin of the Merchants' Association of New York for Monday, October 14, 1918, is this significant passage:

"Commissioner Childs, of the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission, testified that the Passaic River was an open sewer; that the stench arising from the river destroyed property values and made real estate almost unsaleable; that conditions were so offensive during the summer months that many factory employees had to abandon the locality and that others were made seriously ill; that the waters of the Passaic River were black with pollution."

Exactly similar conditions had developed in the Bronx River Valley on a smaller scale a few years ago and prior to the inception of the Bronx River Parkway project, but the problem has been successfully and happily met by the creation of the Parkway Reservation.

Only constant vigilance and the most careful inspection can prevent the recurrence of the old conditions of pollution along the River. Several sources from which it was thought the possibility of defilement had been finally safeguarded caused trouble during the last year. Now that bathing and other water sports are enjoyed by many thousands of people during each season, it is more than ever important that this work should be continued. The River was cleaned of debris between Bronx Park and White Plains, and many cartloads of refuse which had found its way into the River, in spite of the posted warnings and constant policing of the Reservation,

**OUTLET OF EAST 235TH STREET SEWER**

**New York City**

**This source of pollution was eliminated during 1918**

were transported away from the river banks and buried under clean filling material.

Thus the sanitary purpose of the project has been achieved and the intolerable condition existing before the acquisition of the Reservation is more and more becoming a thing of the past and a matter of memory.

The next generation will not realize what the old conditions were, and happily will not know the loss and misery which would have been caused by their continuance, and will not have to pay a gigantic cost which would have been the price of necessary relief had these conditions been allowed to continue.

The title to nearly all the land the Commission is empowered to take, has been acquired. All the land bought at private sale has been paid for. The awards upon the large majority of parcels taken in condemnation have been determined and the money has been appropriated for their payment. Out of a total of 1,315 parcels of land in the Reservation (excluding street parcels), there are 19 scattered parcels, other than land belonging to the New York Central Railroad Company, as to which condemnation proceedings have not as yet been taken because of some unusual condition applying to each one of them, such for example as title complication or other obstacles. These parcels number, however, less than two per cent of the total, and it is expected that the difficulties which have served to retard their acquisition can be overcome within the coming year — certainly as to most of them and possibly as to all.

The parcels of land lying within the Reservation owned by the New York Central Railroad Company, and affiliated companies, 101 in number, and embracing about 80 acres in area, have occasioned protracted study and negotiation which, at this time, promise successful termination.

With title to the Reservation practically complete and the end of river pollution assured for all time, the first steps toward the final accomplishment of the project, namely, that the lands should be made — to use the words of the statute — “*available for use as a public park,*” have already been taken.

The work upon the Reservation thus far has been largely reclamation and the restoration of natural conditions. The river obstructions have been removed and the marginal lands cleared of refuse and debris, so that, were it not for a photographic record, the old conditions could not well be recalled or described even by those familiar with them, and could be but vaguely understood by those who had never seen them. Some of the photographs printed in this report tell far better than words, how scenes of blight and desolation

have been transformed into wholesome places where the wonderful growth of nature will operate to reproduce in a few years the beauty of woodland and meadow, guarding a clear running stream.

It should be borne in mind that the natural beauty of the Bronx River valley was not destroyed throughout the entire length of the Reservation. There were many stretches in Westchester County where the land or river channel, winding through old erosion bottoms, had not been spoiled by factories and settlements. In these stretches, the natural plant and tree life have been preserved by scientific forestation at trifling cost.

The natural charm of the finished Parkway will, of course, always be its chief asset from an aesthetic point of view, but this very asset can only be put to its full benefit and purpose with the completion of the Parkway Drive, which will not only make all the Parkway accessible, but also perform its intended function of furnishing the needed outlet for motor traffic from the crowded city into the open country to the north.

General development plans covering the whole of the Reservation have been prepared and are shown on the five maps published with this report. On these maps may be traced the location of the Parkway Drive from Bronx Park to Valhalla, the various intersecting footpaths, the river with its lakes and pools, and the woodland areas. The River is shown in its new and improved channel, which involves changes and diversions, a number of which have already been completed. The five sheets of development plans give, in fact, a comprehensive idea of what the Reservation will look like when completed. The realization of these plans, which have already been partly carried out, will put New York City and Westchester County in possession of one of the finest parkways in the world.

The Parkway follows the Bronx River Valley, and the governing principle in planning the landscape development has been to restore the natural beauties of the valley, which course is at once more desirable and economical than any attempt at formal treatment. The primary feature of the whole project is the Bronx River, which has now been restored to its natural condition. While contributing to landscape effect, the lakes and pools are also designed for the recreational benefits afforded by bathing and water sports.

### III. CURTAILMENT OCCASIONED BY THE WAR — RECORD OF WORK FOR THE YEAR 1918

During the year 1918, the Commission's policy in construction and development work was governed by war conditions, and clerical,



NEW YORK



engineering and laboring forces were reduced to a skeleton organization. The labor force was reduced from 270 in May, 1917, to 40 in October, 1918, and the engineering, landscape construction, and office force from 37 to 16. Many of the Commission's employees entered either the civilian or military branches of the federal government. While the Commission was able to suspend its work upon practically all new construction or development, it was obliged, nevertheless, to conserve the vast property held in trust for the public and complete certain work then under way, in order to prevent deterioration and loss. Notwithstanding the serious disruption of its engineering and field forces, the Commission is glad to report that it was able to maintain its program of conservation at minimum expenditure.

The war made suspension of condemnation proceedings neither necessary nor advisable, because delaying the proceedings would not have conserved resources, but, on the contrary, would have greatly increased interest and expense charges against the City and County.

These things were recognized by the Capital Issues Committee appointed by the President, under act of Congress, to "conserve and use the financial resources, material and labor of the country for the prosecution of the war," which committee passed favorably upon appropriations made during the year for Commission purposes by the City of New York or the County of Westchester.

Details of the work of improvement and operation will be found in subsequent pages in the report of the Commission's engineer.

### IMPROVEMENT OF THE PARKWAY RESERVATION

The general policy for improvement work inaugurated two years ago has been adhered to in the limited amount of construction work undertaken in 1918. This policy embraces the use of both the contract and force-account methods. The adoption of this composite method was decided upon only after the most thorough investigation and inquiry among the principal park executives in all parts of the United States. These inquiries confirmed the Commission in its opinion that the basic work of river regulation, grading, top soiling, planting and landscape improvement can be more efficiently and satisfactorily accomplished by labor forces operating under the direction of its engineers and landscape experts. On the other hand, construction work such as bridges, sewers, pavements and buildings, which require expensive equipment and specialized skilled labor can best be done by contract.

The experience in construction work during 1917 and 1918 have amply justified the adoption of this policy.

### BRONX PARK TO GUN HILL ROAD

Improvement work in this section had been practically completed prior to the end of 1917, except for a small area adjacent to Gun Hill Road where the proposed improvements in Bronx Boulevard and the work of improving Gun Hill Road, now under way, made completion of the work inadvisable. The improvement work previously accomplished has taken on the more settled appearance that only time can give landscape development work.

During the year, a substantial guard rail of appropriate design was built on the westerly side of the paved driveway adjacent to the River. Two stretches of pathway for which Telford foundations had previously been laid were completed. Materials for bituminous surfacing as originally contemplated were not available on account of war conditions, and broken stone and screenings were therefore used. These paths lead from Bronx Boulevard and Duncomb Street to the new foot-bridge south of Gun Hill Road, constructed during the summer.

Planting work was completed for nearly the whole area, and the present condition of this section of the Reservation may be taken as an example of what can be accomplished in the way of improvement in other sections when the necessary funds are provided.

## GUN HILL ROAD TO WOODLAWN

On December 21, 1917, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment approved a plan prepared by the Commission, after extended negotiations with the authorities of the Borough of The Bronx, under which the westerly portion of Bronx Boulevard will be utilized for the Parkway Drive. Under this plan the City will only bear the expense of improving the easterly 43 feet, instead of the full 100-foot width of the Boulevard.

Construction and improvement work in this section of the Reservation is dependent upon the grading of the easterly portion of the Boulevard, as the proposed Parkway Drive will be on a generally lower level and adjacent to the slope formed by grading the easterly portion of the Boulevard. Under contract let by the Bronx Borough authorities their part of the work was nearly completed at the end of 1918.

The Commission is desirous of immediately completing work in this section of the Reservation, where practically no construction work has yet been accomplished, and it is hoped that the work of improving the river channel and grading the drive and other areas can be undertaken in the near future. The immediate improvement of this section is deemed to be especially important in view of the fact that it had been practically denuded of trees, and no new planting can be done until the grading is completed. The region adjacent to this section is susceptible of high-class building development, and such development would be greatly accelerated by the improvement of the Parkway Reservation.

## WOODLAWN TO WAKEFIELD STATION

Considerable work in grading, and deepening and widening the Bronx River had been done by the Commission in this section prior to 1918. Work of leveling spoil banks and distributing material in low areas and in grading slopes was resumed as soon as the weather permitted in the spring and continued during the season, principally by means of the Commission's dragline excavator and a small gang of laborers and teams. This work was necessary to prevent erosion and conserve the river improvement work accomplished by last year's operations. Practically all river dredging and grading work has now been completed from East 233d Street to the Wakefield car barns. What was formerly a swampy, mosquito-infested area has been transformed by combined river dredging and filling operations, grading and planting, into an attractive parkway, and is now in condition for public use and recreation. Advantage was taken

of the fall planting season, and screen planting between the River and the railroad embankment was practically completed, as well as the planting of areas west of the River. The whole section of the Reservation has undergone a parklike transformation at a very moderate cost.

A small pool has been provided south of the car barns, which was utilized for bathing during the past summer. The Commission's development plans call for a lake of considerable area in this section, the material from which will be used to the north, where a large quantity of filling material is needed.

#### WAKEFIELD STATION TO WHITE PLAINS

In the section of Reservation between Wakefield and White Plains no new construction was undertaken, but a small force carried out some river channel improvement work at Tuckahoe and in Garth Woods at Scarsdale, and graded the Parkway Drive adjacent to the two small Fox Meadow bridges located between Scarsdale and Hartsdale, completed during the year.

Some large trees at Tuckahoe were endangered by erosion of the River banks along a serpentine bend in the River. For their protection, the banks were lined by conveniently found boulders, achieving a pleasing landscape effect that adds to the attractiveness

of the River in that locality. Similar work was done to protect some of the splendid hemlocks in Garth Woods south of Scarsdale.

The driveway grading makes a passable roadway over the new Fox Meadow bridges, which are described elsewhere in this report. With the bridging of the Fox Meadow brooks, the preliminary grading of a splendid stretch of Parkway Drive from Crane Road, in Scarsdale, to the southerly line of White Plains, a distance of about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, is completed and ready for surfacing or pavement. Only a limited amount of further development work will be required in this section, as the trees and other natural features had been preserved before acquisition of the lands by the Commission, and are admirably suited for parkway purposes in their present state. The areas along the Parkway Drive north of Scarsdale were planted with young trees from the Commission's nurseries, where such planting had not previously been done.

#### WHITE PLAINS TO VALHALLA

In the area previously improved immediately south of Main Street, in White Plains, some additional planting was done. The relocation, widening and deepening of the river channel north of Main Street, was completed in August, and the excavated material between Main Street and Hamilton Avenue bridge was graded off between the River and the easterly side of Central Avenue. Some grading has also been done immediately north of Main Street on the easterly side of the River.

The lowering of the River underneath Main Street bridge required the construction of a concrete retaining wall along the easterly abutment of the bridge to prevent possible erosion of material under the abutment. This work was done on open market order by the contractor for the river diversion.

At Valhalla the contract for Telford foundation in the new road between Kensico and Columbus Avenues was completed early in the year, and surfaced with a temporary pavement of gravel. It had been the intention to provide a tarvia macadam surface during 1918, but governmental restrictions on the use of materials prevented this. It is expected that this surfacing can be done during 1919.

A guard rail along a portion of the southeasterly side of the new road was constructed and some necessary changes made in the drainage inlets of the new road.









## BRIDGES AND VIADUCTS

### *Foot-bridge South of Gun Hill Road*

An artistic masonry foot-bridge spanning the Bronx River about 300 feet south of Gun Hill Road was completed during the construction season of 1918, and opened to traffic.

Foot-paths east of the river and leading to the bridge have been completed and the shorter route thus afforded between the Williamsbridge railroad station and the district east of the Bronx River and south of Gun Hill Road is already popular with the residents of that section.

This foot-bridge, of reinforced-concrete construction with stone facing, is of very substantial design and conforms admirably to its surroundings. Although some restrictions in design were imposed by the fact that it carries a sewer, satisfactory architectural treatment, suggested by Carrere & Hastings, architects, was secured.

The sewer provides a connection between sanitary sewers in Webster Avenue and in Duncomb Street. It formerly crossed the Bronx River at Gun Hill Road on a trestle a few feet above the river level. As this would have formed an unsightly obstruction across the new masonry arched bridge of the Gun Hill Road improvement, an agreement was entered into with the Bronx Borough authorities in 1917 which provided for the construction of a new 12-inch pipe sewer southward from Gun Hill Road in Bronx Boulevard and across the Reservation to connect with the sewer in Duncomb Street. The portion of the new sewer in Bronx Boulevard to a point about 310 feet south of Gun Hill Road was built by the Bronx Borough authorities. From this point eastward across the Reservation the sewer was built by the Commission as a part of the foot-bridge contract.

### *Gun Hill Road*

Work was started early in the spring on the Gun Hill Road improvement, under the supervision of the Bronx Borough authorities. This improvement, carrying Gun Hill Road across the Parkway Reservation at a high level to avoid interference with the traffic along the Parkway Drive, is being carried out in accordance with architectural plans furnished by this Commission and prepared by Stoughton & Stoughton, architects.

The southerly portion of the roadway, involving a rugged, granite-faced, arched bridge over the Bronx River and high approach walls, has been practically completed. Construction is now advanced sufficiently to reveal the adaptation of the architectural treatment to its surroundings and the imposing structures which have been



secured, amply justify the pains taken by the Commission and its architects.

### *East 238th Street and 241st Street Viaducts*

Hearings on the proposed viaduct to eliminate a grade crossing, by carrying East 241st Street across the New York Central, and New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad tracks, which involves also the crossing of the Bronx River and Parkway Reservation, developed considerable opposition as to location on the part of taxpayers and residents of the sections to be served by this improvement, who insisted that the proper location for a crossing is at East 238th Street.

The Public Service Commission for the First District, however, issued an order for the construction of a viaduct at East 241st Street and at a later date issued an order requiring the construction of a viaduct at East 238th Street. The latter order has been the subject of litigation and has been sustained by the Court of Appeals, but no further progress has been made toward the actual building of either viaduct.

A steel structure of a type that would mar the beauty of the Parkway was originally proposed for East 241st Street, but to harmonize with Parkway development an arched type of viaduct should be adopted. The Commission has prepared tentative plans for a reinforced concrete structure at East 241st Street, illustrative of the type of viaduct for which it would be willing to grant an easement across the Parkway Reservation. It is hoped that when a bridge is built at either location, the Commission will have the co-operation of the Railroad Companies, the local authorities, and the Public Service Commission in the adoption of plans for an architecturally suitable structure.

### *Broad Street Viaduct*

The Broad Street viaduct, as originally planned, consisted of a steel structure of objectionable design from a parkway standpoint, which was finally abandoned after extended negotiations, through the efforts of the Commission to secure a structure which would harmonize with its surroundings. The design adopted is of reinforced concrete arches with the piers suitably spaced to accommodate the Parkway Drive and the relocation of the Bronx River. The design was furnished by Guy Vroman, consulting engineer, and final architectural treatment was suggested by Hoppin & Koen, architects.

The viaduct is being built under an agreement, the parties to which are the cities of Mount Vernon and Yonkers, the New York

Central Railroad Company, and the Bronx Parkway Commission. The State of New York also pays a portion of the cost under the grade-crossing elimination provisions of the Railroad Law.

The contract for the construction of the viaduct was awarded to the lowest bidder, the Crownbar Construction Co., Inc., early in 1917. The contractor took up the work of construction vigorously during the season of 1917 and to May 31, 1918, when the bridge was about 75 per cent completed. On the latter date he refused to proceed further, alleging a default on the part of the other parties to the contract, and no work has been done since that date. It is hoped that the bridge will be completed during 1919.

### *Fox Meadow Bridges*

To carry the Parkway Drive over the two brooks flowing out of Fox Meadow to the Bronx River, two small bridges were necessary. These brooks flow through the Butler Woods, Scarsdale, one of the most picturesque sections of the Reservation.

Considerable study was given to determine a suitable type of structure, and the firm of Carrere & Hastings was engaged to provide designs for architectural treatment. Similar designs were adopted for both bridges and involve a thin-crowned arch surmounted by natural-finished, wooden guard-rails. Quarry-faced native stone is used for facing the arches and wing walls, giving a rugged appearance that fits the rough surroundings of woodland and rocky cliffs.

A contract for the construction of the bridges was let in 1917 and they were practically completed at the end of 1918.

### *Woodland Place Viaduct*

Under an agreement made in June, 1917, Woodland Place viaduct will be constructed by the New York Central Railroad Company, the City of White Plains, and the Bronx Parkway Commission. The State of New York will also share in its cost under the grade-crossing elimination provisions of the Railroad Law. This agreement has been confirmed by the Public Service Commission for the Second District in an order requiring the construction of the viaduct in accordance with plans prepared by the Commission.

The original plans called for the construction of a steel structure at Tibbetts Avenue grade crossing, which would have been entirely out of harmony with the Parkway development. As it will be necessary for the Commission to carry its driveway across the valley on a viaduct in the vicinity, in any case, it was proposed to build only one viaduct instead of two, and that the Commission should

BRIDGE OVER SOUTH BROOK, FOX MEADOW, SCARSDALE

Westchester County

bear a portion of the expense if its design for the structure were adopted. The design proposed by the Commission was submitted by Guy Vroman, consulting engineer, associated with Palmer & Hornbostel, architects. The design consists of one 145-foot arch of reinforced-concrete.

During the year 1918 the necessary lands for the easterly approach outside the Parkway Reservation were acquired by the city of White Plains, and it is expected that the construction of the viaduct can be undertaken in the near future.

### BRONX PIPE LINE

Negotiations for the utilization by the Commission, of the Bronx River pipe line where it lies adjacent to the Reservation were continued, and maps and descriptions of the portions to be acquired were prepared. This matter has nearly reached a point where action can be taken by the proper authorities. The purpose of these negotiations is to consolidate the pipe line embankment with adjacent parkway lands for development in conjunction with the Reservation. A more economical location for the Parkway Drive can thus be secured in some localities and other improvements effected in areas owned by the City which might otherwise prove to be a positive detriment to the proper development of the Reservation.

### RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The policy of cleaning up lands as soon as they were acquired, in order to make them available for public use, was followed during the past year. Athletic fields, tennis courts, children's playgrounds, bathing pools and other recreational activities previously established, were continued, and some new ones established. Bathing in the River continued to be the most popular of these activities. New pools were established at Wakefield, Bronxville, Harney Road, and Scarsdale. Portable bathhouses of temporary construction were provided and assistant parkkeepers continued to supervise the bathing pools and keep order there. During 1918, about 69,000 bathers and 58,000 visitors enjoyed the use of these pools. The Commission plans to establish additional pools in 1919.

Skating was enjoyed in many localities along the River, notably on the large ponds located at Bronxville and Scarsdale, as well as on slack water stretches of river in other localities.

### BIRD AND ANIMAL LIFE

There is a strongly growing movement all over the country toward the conservation of wild life. State and national forests and game



**SKATING ON BRONXVILLE LAKE**

**Westchester County**

**PUBLIC SCHOOL BIRD-HOUSE CONTEST**

**New York City**

preserves are now large factors in preventing the extinction of native birds and animals, the value of which, for economic as well as sentimental reasons, is becoming more fully recognized.

A more recent, but steadily growing movement is the establishment of bird refuges — wooded areas in which birds are allowed to thrive unmolested. The Bronx River Parkway Reservation will in time become an ideal bird refuge. In the middle and upper portions the birds are increasing in varieties and numbers; even in city sections south of Mount Vernon, where tree growth is now sparse, more birds are appearing. The value of birds to the farmer and market gardeners and for the preservation of city shade trees is well understood. Aside from such material considerations, small native animals and birds are elements of our national individuality, a part of an inheritance which we are bound to preserve for the generations to come.

Interest in bird life was stimulated in public schools along the Reservation by a bird-house building competition participated in by the pupils, for cash prizes donated by a friend of the Commission. Over 400 boys and girls built bird houses, which were placed in trees on the Reservation. The prizes were awarded to pupils in 25 schools located in the Borough of The Bronx and intervening towns to Valhalla.

Intimately related to wild life conservation is the Boy Scout movement, to which the Commission has also given support. A small frame building on the Reservation, near Crestwood, and a log cabin at White Plains have been made available for scouts' use.

#### IV. RESUMPTION OF DEVELOPMENT WORK IMPERATIVE — CONCLUSION

With the war over, and practically all the lands in the Reservation acquired and partially improved, it is evident that the development and construction work upon the Parkway should at once proceed with as much speed as is consistent with the financial conditions of the City of New York and the County of Westchester. To postpone the completion of the Parkway means a direct loss to the City and County because the controlling item of expense is attached to the acquisition of land. The amount required for improvement purposes is relatively small. Delay in final improvements means withholding from the public the full benefit of the project. And furthermore, would mean a loss by deterioration of much of the work already accomplished.

The Commission has carefully considered plans for Parkway



improvement which, it is hoped, can be pushed to completion with all reasonable speed, and while the immediate development of the entire Reservation is by no means necessary, a program insuring its completion in not less than six years, nor more than ten years, is advocated, as the construction cost distributed over either of these periods would be light in any one year.

A foremost thought kept constantly in mind by the Commission has been the necessity for the continuous exercise of a wide economy in all the operations which the undertaking involves, so that demands upon the taxpayers would never rise above a real minimum.

The Commission has endeavored to work in harmony with the City and County authorities in all its operations and to carry out the provisions of the statute creating it with due regard to the demands of other projects upon the resources of the City of New York and the County of Westchester.

The results accomplished in this undertaking could not have been brought about had the Commission and its members been satisfied to exercise a mere supervisory administration over the project. It was not content to do this, but at frequent office and field meetings has passed upon the facts and details of all matters involving either policy or expenditure. In addition to this, the individual Commissioners, in matters of administration, have given freely of their time, technical knowledge, and experience to the complex problems which have constantly arisen.

This maintenance of economy has required thought and vigilance and, although the countless ways in which the Commission has avoided unnecessary expenditures cannot be detailed, allusion may properly be made to some of the more important economies where the methods employed have effected a large saving.

In acquiring lands, the Commission has kept in close touch with the progress made and questions arising in all the condemnation proceedings. The payment of large sums to special counsel for condemnation work of this character, has been avoided. Fees of expert appraisers and expert witnesses have been kept down by arranging with each in advance of the performance of the service, the rate of compensation. Excessive awards have been opposed and, in extreme cases, appeals have been taken. The Commission has endeavored to inspire condemnation commissioners with the sentiment that they owed a duty to the public as well as to the property owner, and that their awards should be fair and reasonable; the Commission feels justified in saying that not one dollar has been wastefully spent or wilfully mis-spent.

The same careful supervision exercised by the Commission upon the

cost of acquiring the land has also been given to work of improvement and operation. No work has been undertaken that was not absolutely essential. Fancy landscape gardening has been avoided and the planting limited to that helpful in restoring natural conditions. Most careful direction of the field force has been constantly maintained, and by this means and by keeping comparative tables, the Commission has been able to see that full return was made by its labor force in service for all money paid.

It is indeed gratifying to be able to record that the Commission has been fortunate in securing unusually competent subordinate officers, engineers, and clerical employees, who have proved devoted to their work and the public interest. The salaries paid have been low, and no one has been employed or permitted to remain upon the payroll unless there was full need of his or her services. Special mention should here be made of the loyal and efficient services rendered by those in the Commission's employ during the past year, because the reduction of forces, occasioned by the war, entailed in many instances extra work and arduous duties which have been performed efficiently and cheerfully under difficult circumstances.

#### CONCLUSION

In closing, the Commission desires to record its appreciation of the support it has received from the authorities of the City of New York and the County of Westchester, as well as from the public and the press.

Respectfully submitted,

MADISON GRANT, *President,*

WILLIAM W. NILES,

FRANK H. BETHELL,

*Bronx Parkway Commission*

December 31, 1918.



LOOKING NORTH FROM MON.

LOOKING NORTH FROM MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS, 1917

Wentchester County



## ROLL OF HONOR

NAME	TITLE WITH COMMISSION	RANK IN ARMY OR NAVY
Gilmore D. Clarke...	Superintendent of Landscape Construction.	Captain, Engineers, 3d Division, A. E. F.
James J. Lippincott.	Junior Assistant Engineer..	Captain, 11th Railway Engineers, A. E. F.
H. Clyde Roe.....	Landscape Draftsman.....	Captain, Engineers' Officers' Training Camp; discharged May 11, 1918.
Frederick H. Gross..	Assistant Engineer.....	First Lieutenant, 303d Engineers, A. E. F.
Chester E. Wheeler..	Landscape Draftsman.....	First Lieutenant, Air Service Flying School, Americus, Ga.
Thomas L. Sullivan..	Junior Assistant Engineer..	Second Lieutenant, S. E. Love Field, Dallas, Texas.
Morgan J. Brennan..	Junior Assistant Engineer..	Ensign, U. S. N. Radio Electrician, Port of New York.
Joseph Terr.....	Junior Assistant Engineer..	Sergeant, Quartermaster Corps, Camp Upton; discharged August 21, 1918.
John E. Curtin.....	Junior Assistant Engineer..	Quartermaster, U. S. N. R. F., Pelham Bay; discharged December 24, 1918.
Edward J. Groark...	Stenographer.....	2d Class Yeoman, U. S. N. R. F., Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.
John L. McGinnity..	Engineering Assistant.....	Corporal, 34th Field Artillery, Camp McClellan, Ala.
Eugene J. Devine...	Laborer.....	Corporal, Railway Artillery Ordnance Dept., A. E. F.
Daniel J. Begley, Jr.	Engineering Assistant.....	Surfman, U. S. Coast Guard, Station 91, Arverne, Long Island.
Irving H. McFalls...	Engineering Assistant.....	Private, 11th Railway Engineers, A. E. F.
Arthur Ehlers.....	Junior Assistant Engineer..	Private, 19th Battalion Infantry, Camp Logan, Texas.
E. Harold Martin...	Timekeeper.....	Private, 12th Field Artillery, Camp Jackson, S. C.
Joseph F. Holder....	Engineering Assistant.....	Private, 107th Infantry, A. E. F.
Elmer R. Hauck....	Engineering Assistant.....	Private, 51st Infantry Company, Camp Hancock, Ga.
Howard Thorn.....	Tree Trimmer.....	Private, Company C, 308th Infantry, A. E. F.

NAME	TITLE WITH COMMISSION	RANK IN ARMY OR NAVY
Joseph Murphy . . .	Tree Trimmer .. . . .	Private, Company H, 107th Infantry, A. E. F.
John W. French . . . .	Laborer . . . . .	Private, 244th Aero Squadron, A. E. F.
John Rooney . . . . .	Laborer . . . . .	Steward, U. S. S. Mead, East Boston, Mass.
John E. Murphy, Jr	Laborer . . . . .	Machinist, U. S. N. R. F., Camp Farragut, Great Lakes, Ill.
John Silano . . . . .	Laborer . . . . .	Private, Company D, 348th Infantry, A. E. F.
Silvio Monti . . . . .	Laborer . . . . .	Private, 34th Company, Camp Sevier, S. C.
Serafino Biasko . . . .	Foreman of Laborers . . . .	Private, Medical Detachment, Watertown, N. Y.

WINTER SCENE ON BRONX RIVER

Westchester County



# REPORT OF ACTING ENGINEER

*December 31, 1918.*

BRONX PARKWAY COMMISSION,  
280 Madison Avenue,  
New York City.

GENTLEMEN.— In accordance with your instructions, and in addition to the information contained in the foregoing pages, I report in greater detail on engineering and construction work of the Commission, including a statement of progress on contracts under way, and work done by the Commission's labor forces during the year ending December 31, 1918.

The comprehensive construction program prepared in 1917 was very much modified and reduced on account of war conditions, and practically all work looking to the further development of the Reservation, such as completing the proposed driveway, the widening and deepening of the Bronx River and the draining and grading of adjacent lands was suspended for the duration of the war. The Commission's dragline excavator was kept in operation between Woodlawn and Mount Vernon, together with a labor force consisting of one foreman, six to eight laborers, and two teams, principally for the grading of material excavated during 1917, much of which would have been washed back into the river if not disposed of.

During the year 1918, the dragline excavated or rehandled 44,657 cubic yards of material at an average cost of 17.1 cents per cubic yard, including allowance for depreciation on machine. The small Bucyrus dredge, used in widening and deepening the river in wooded sections, was not operated during the year 1918, and the machine was laid up near Palmer Avenue, in the Village of Bronxville.

The remainder of the Commission's labor force, which was reduced from 270 in 1917 to 40 during the latter part of 1918, was used on miscellaneous improvement work throughout the Reservation, and also in caring for the Commission's plant, equipment, and buildings. The improvement work consisted mainly of the preservation of the thousands of beautiful trees in the Reservation; the clearing of areas to be used by the public; the policing of the ten bathing pools maintained by the Commission along the Bronx River; eliminating sources of pollution; protecting the river banks where the River was under-cutting in such a manner as to endanger trees, and on many other miscellaneous items of improvement work which constantly require such a force.

The engineering staff of the Commission was reduced from nineteen at the end of 1917 to six actually on duty during the latter part of 1918. This reduction was brought about principally by enlistment or draft for military or naval service, and by the entrance of various employees into government employ on war work in civilian capacities. The force which remained on duty was scarcely large enough to care for the many details of work to be done, and this great reduction naturally increased the amount of work and responsibility apportioned to the various employees on duty. A most commendable spirit in assuming the extra work was evidenced by the force which remained.

Two new contracts, to which the Commission was committed prior to the entry of the United States into the war, were let during the year: Contract No. 18, sewer connections and masonry foot-bridge south of Gun Hill Road;

**BEFORE**  
**SOUTH OF MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS, 1916**

**Westchester County**

**AFTER**  
**SOUTH OF MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS, 1917**

**Westchester County**

and Contract No. 28, for the excavation of about 12,000 cubic yards of material to be removed from Bronx Boulevard south of Gun Hill Road. A canvass of bids received on Contract 18 will be found in the tables accompanying this report.

There were five other contracts under way at the beginning of the year, and a statement of the progress made on the new contracts and contracts under way at the beginning of the year follows:

CONTRACT No. 18: Sewer connections and masonry foot-bridge south of Gun Hill Road. Garafano & Benedetto, Inc., Mount Vernon, N. Y., contractors.

These sewer connections and the foot-bridge were made necessary on account of the Gun Hill Road improvement, and in order to eliminate a very unsightly condition which would have resulted had the sewer been carried through the arch of the Gun Hill Road bridge over the Bronx River, as was originally intended. In accordance with your instructions, the sewer was carried across the Reservation from a point in Bronx Boulevard, about 310 feet south of Gun Hill Road, and built into a foot-bridge spanning the river. The foot-bridge would have been necessary, and had been planned for this locality in any case. The contract was advertised on April 9, 1918; bids were opened on April 29, 1918, and the contract was awarded to Garafano & Benedetto, Inc., of Mount Vernon, the lowest bidder. Work was begun about May 15, 1918, and completed about October 15, 1918.

CONTRACT No. 28: Excavation in Bronx Boulevard south of Gun Hill Road. Oscar Daniels Company, Woolworth Building, New York City, contractors.

The plans jointly adopted by the Commission and the Bronx Borough authorities, which provide for carrying Bronx Boulevard and the Parkway Drive underneath Gun Hill Road, instead of crossing it at grade, as had been formerly planned, necessitated the excavation of about 12,000 cubic yards of material from Bronx Boulevard, south of Gun Hill Road. In its agreement with the City of New York the Commission assumed the obligation of excavating this filling material, and as the Bronx Borough's contractor for the Gun Hill Road improvement needed the material for grading in Gun Hill Road, and offered to excavate it at the very low price of 15 cents per cubic yard, the contract was awarded to him. At the end of the year this contract was about 90 per cent complete.

CONTRACT No. 14: Construction of Broad Street viaduct, of six reinforced-concrete arched spans, across the Reservation between Mount Vernon and Yonkers. Crownbar Construction Company, Inc., 120 Broadway, New York City, contractors.

The cost of this viaduct is borne by the Cities of Mount Vernon and Yonkers the New York Central Railroad Company, the State of New York, and the Bronx Parkway Commission. At the beginning of the year the viaduct was, about 60 per cent completed. At the opening of the construction season the contractor resumed work and continued till May 31, 1918, when the viaduct was about 75 per cent completed. On that date construction work was discontinued for the alleged reason that the parties of the first part to the contract had defaulted in not making payments in accordance with the contract require-

ments. It seems probable that the matter will be the subject of litigation before the viaduct can be completed.

CONTRACT No. 23-A: Sewer connections in the City of White Plains. Union Paving Company, 120 Broadway, New York City, contractors.

The work included in this contract required a 10-inch connection, about 218 feet long, between an 8-inch line located in Main Street and the Bronx Valley sewer; also a 24-inch connection, about 37 feet long, between a 24-inch outlet sewer crossing the Reservation south of Chatterton Avenue, and the Bronx Valley sewer, together with the necessary manholes and appurtenances. These changes were necessary in order that the Bronx River could be lowered sufficiently to drain the swamp lands to the north of Main Street. The City of White Plains agreed to bear the expense of lowering about 380 feet of 24-inch cast iron pipe sewer if the Commission would bear the expense of making the connections. This contract was nearly completed at the end of 1917 and was entirely completed on April 5, 1918.

CONTRACT No. 23-B: River diversion in the city of White Plains. Fleming, O'Brien & McEntegart, Inc., 160 Broad Street, New York City, contractors.

In order to drain the swamp area north of Main Street, White Plains, it was necessary for the Commission to deepen and widen the Bronx River; and as the Commission had not sufficient excavating machinery to undertake this work with its own forces, a contract for the excavation of about 12,000 cubic yards of material was let. This work was about 80 per cent completed at the beginning of the year, and the contract was completed on August 31, 1918. The total quantity excavated was 11,947 cubic yards of earth and 605 cubic yards of rock. The deepening of the river underneath Main Street bridge disclosed the fact that the proposed bottom of the river channel would be at an elevation below the top of the piling under the easterly abutment. In order to prevent a possible flow of material from underneath the abutment, it was decided to build a concrete protective wall. This work was done by the contractors for the river diversion on an open market order, at a cost of \$958.65.

CONTRACT No. 24: Construction of two stone-faced, reinforced-concrete, arched bridges carrying the Parkway Drive over the Fox Meadow Brooks, between Scarsdale and Hartsdale. Russell R. Ames, Inc., Rochester, N. Y., contractor.

Work on these bridges was started rather late in 1917, and severe winter weather arrived when abutment excavations had been partially completed. Work was resumed at the opening of the construction season in 1918, but the original contractor met with financial difficulties and assigned the contract to W. F. Martens, of Rochester, N. Y., who carried the work to practical completion before the end of 1918. Approach grading to these bridges was done by the Commission's forces before the end of the year, and a passable driveway is now available between Crane Road, in Scarsdale, and Woodland Place, in the City of White Plains, a distance of about 2½ miles.

CONTRACT No. 26: Laying Telford base on a new street adjacent to the Reservation at Valhalla. Hughes & Gardner, Tarrytown, N. Y., contractors.

1/2



This work was nearly completed at the end of 1917, and as soon as weather conditions permitted the contractors resumed work and completed the contract on May 15, 1918. It was originally intended to surface this road with tarvia macadam, but on account of war conditions, it was found impossible to obtain tarvia, and the work of placing surfacing has been postponed until 1919. A temporary gravel surface was placed on the road, which answers present purposes very well.

### *Engineering Work for the Year 1918*

The design, preparation of contracts, specifications and contract drawings, the supervision and inspection of construction work on the foregoing contracts and the engineering work and supervision in connection with construction work under way by the Commission's dragline excavator and labor forces comprised the principal items of engineering work for the period covered by this report.

Condemnation proceedings were in active progress throughout the year, and engineering information and data for use of the law department in these proceedings were prepared. Members of the engineering force also testified on engineering matters in connection with a number of parcels under condemnation. The topographical surveys for the entire Reservation were completed and only a small area remains to be mapped.

Title to nearly all the lands in the Bronx River Parkway Reservation, which the Commission has authority to acquire, had vested in the Commission prior to the beginning of the period covered by this report.

The Commission had already given much consideration to a general plan of development and had adopted landscape plans based upon the topographical survey made by the Commission's engineers, except for the area north of White Plains, for which the topographical maps were not yet complete. During the year 1918 landscape plans for this area have also been adopted, and copies of development plans covering the entire Reservation are published with this report.

The consulting landscape architect and forester, Mr. Hermann W. Merkel, has continued to render valuable services in the work of landscape design and forestry. Mr. Merkel has made frequent visits to the points where landscape work was in progress, and portions of the labor force have been placed under his direction from time to time in connection with forestry and planting work.

### *Resumption of Construction Work*

For the period of nearly a year construction work in connection with the development of the Reservation has been practically suspended. Now that the war is ended and the country seems to be facing a period of unemployment, due to the release of soldiers, sailors, and others employed on government work in a civilian capacity, the resumption of development work on the Reservation appears to me to be clearly indicated. Members of the Commission's engineering and construction forces, who have been absent on military or naval service or in government employ in other capacities, are gradually returning to the Commission, and unless construction work is actively resumed, it will not be possible to keep the entire force on the Commission's payroll, for the reason that there will be no work for them to do.

I would very strongly recommend that a construction program for the next few years be adopted by the Commission, so that the work of preparing designs, contracts and other construction data can proceed in an orderly manner, and that funds for carrying out this program be obtained from the City and County authorities. Employment could be given to a considerable number of laborers and teams throughout the reconstruction period, with a resulting decrease in unemployment in the vicinity of the Reservation. I would, therefore, recommend that a program be laid out which will provide for the completion of development work in not less than six years nor more than ten. Appropriations for development work distributed over either of these comparatively long periods would not bear heavily on the City and County in any given year, and with the general development plan covering the whole of the Reservation, which you have adopted, as a basis the details of construction could be gradually worked out and construction work carried to completion.

The financial and accounting operations of the Commission were principally related to engineering, contracts, and the operations of the Commission's labor forces on improvement work. Under the reorganization of the Commission's forces made in July, 1918, such accounting and the preparation of estimates of funds required from the City and County were supervised by the engineering department.

The financial operations of the Commission are shown by the schedules appended to this report. There is also submitted a roster of the Commission's employees.

Respectfully submitted,

L. G. HOLLERAN,

*Acting Engineer.*



# OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

## ROSTER OF 1918

NAME	TITLE	ENTERED SERVICE	
Jay Downer**	Engineer and Secretary	July	17, 1911
Louise A. Bancroft	Executive Stenographer	January	1, 1913

### GENERAL OFFICE

George R. Hilty†	Assistant Secretary	October	6, 1913
Helen L. Pennamacoor	Stenographer	July	1, 1914
Emilie W. Surdez	Stenographer	June	23, 1916
Elizabeth A. Heim§	Stenographer	June	26, 1918
William J. Byrne	Parkkeeper	November	5, 1914
Laura A. Gilcher†	Bookkeeper	November	15, 1916
Edward J. Groark*	Timekeeper	June	5, 1916
E. Harold Martin	Storekeeper	April	1, 1917
Marguerite M. Collins	Telephone Operator	November	1, 1917

### ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Leslie G. Holleran	Acting Engineer	April	24, 1914
Chester A. Garfield	Field Assistant Engineer	November	15, 1912
Melvin D. Casler††	Assistant Engineer	September	11, 1916
James Owen	Assistant Engineer	October	13, 1914
Frederick H. Gross*	Assistant Engineer	November	18, 1912
Warren F. Rugg†	Assistant Engineer	August	1, 1917
Morgan J. Brennan*	Junior Assistant Engineer	June	29, 1914
John Locke†	Junior Assistant Engineer	May	4, 1915
Arthur Ehlers*	Junior Assistant Engineer	July	24, 1916
John E. Curtin*	Junior Assistant Engineer	December	1, 1916
Joseph Terr*	Junior Assistant Engineer	September	1, 1917
Thomas L. Sullivan*	Junior Assistant Engineer	April	11, 1916
David E. Van Buren	Junior Assistant Engineer	April	12, 1916
Irving H. McFalls*	Engineering Assistant	May	8, 1916
John McGinnity*	Engineering Assistant	February	1, 1917
Daniel J. Begley, Jr.*	Engineering Assistant	April	9, 1917
Elmer R. Hauck*	Engineering Assistant	April	16, 1917
Joseph F. Holder*	Engineering Assistant	June	16, 1917
Ellen F. Jones†	Stenographer	July	20, 1914
Adrian N. Metzelaar†	Dragline Operator	July	11, 1916
James McLaughlin††	Dragline Operator	July	16, 1917

### LANDSCAPE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

Gilmore D. Clarke*	Supt. Landscape Construc'n	June	28, 1916
Albert N. Robson	Forester	January	1, 1913
James J. Lippincott*	Junior Assistant Engineer	September	12, 1914
Chester E. Wheeler*	Landscape Draftsman	September	1, 1915
H. Clyde Roe*	Landscape Draftsman	September	1, 1917

**LAW DEPARTMENT, 280 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY**

NAME	TITLE	ENTERED SERVICE
Theodosius Stevens. . . . .	Counsel. . . . .	June 1, 1914
William O. Gantz . . . . .	Deputy Counsel. . . . .	April 1, 1916
John A. Kemp†. . . . .	Deputy Counsel	April 4, 1916
Charles H. Peck. . . . .	Deputy Counsel. . . . .	August 1, 1918
Robert C. Durland. . . . .	Assistant Counsel . . . . .	March 13, 1916
Frank H. Gerrodette†	Law Clerk . . . . .	May 16, 1918
William E. Moore . . . . .	Clerk . . . . .	September 1, 1914
David Wright . . . . .	Entry Clerk	October 20, 1915
George E. Hill†	Law Clerk. . . . .	October 1, 1916
Morris A. Lefkoff. . . . .	Clerk. . . . .	October 1, 1912
Gladys M. Cherry. . . . .	Stenographer. . . . .	January 6, 1915
Elsie C. Muller†. . . . .	Stenographer	May * 10, 1915
Barbara G. Gosch. . . . .	Stenographer. . . . .	November 1, 1915
May T. McKeon . . . . .	Stenographer. . . . .	September 17, 1917
Josephine A. Harkins†. . . . .	Telephone Operator	April 19, 1915
Hazel C. Bagley. . . . .	Telephone Operator . . . . .	March 18, 1918
Rae Alpert§§. . . . .	Junior Clerk. . . . .	November 7, 1918

\* In military or naval service during part or all of the year 1918.

† Position abolished October 1, 1918.

‡ Resigned.

§ Temporary appointment expired November 10, 1918.

\*\* With U. S. Government in civilian capacity.

†† Laid off July 16, 1918, on account of lack of work.

‡‡ Reinstated May 13, 1918.

§§ Dismissed.

# REPORT OF CONSULTING LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT AND FORESTER

*December 31, 1918.*

BRONX PARKWAY COMMISSION,  
280 Madison Avenue,  
New York City.

GENTLEMEN.— On account of the unusual conditions arising out of the war and the general policy of restricting all public work unessential to the pursuit of the war, the progress of planning and construction during 1918 was slowed up to a very great extent, and even such necessary work as the care of forest trees, pruning, etc., almost ceased on account of shortage of men.

## *General Plan*

The general plan for the entire Reservation is now finished, and a resumé of the principles of design that have been taken as guides may not be out of place.

Since one of the principal tasks of your Commission is the protection and restoration of the Bronx River and the valley through which it runs, as far as it is contained in the Reservation, to its former natural beauty as far as possible, and to provide a parked driveway to connect New York City with the city-owned watershed and water-storage lands in Westchester County, it follows:

1. That the leading motive must be the Bronx River, and any treatment losing sight of this motive must be objectionable.
2. That any but a naturalistic form of design and planting would be inadvisable.
3. That all objects foreign to or distracting from this naturalness of the valley must be hidden by natural objects where possible.
4. That the roadway should be planned so as conveniently to accommodate the large amount of traffic expected, and to display to the traveler the principal interesting features of the valley without spoiling it.

All of these principles are interlocking to a certain extent, and to violate one of them unnecessarily would really violate the very purpose of your Commission, and for this reason they have been adhered to closely.

## *The River*

The River in its present location shows that it has been diverted from its original course in a great many places. Some of these diversions are due to the silting up of old channels and the cutting through of new ones during high water; and these may be called natural diversions, though sometimes due to unnatural causes. These natural diversions are for the most part old enough to have grown a fringe of trees along their border, and having followed natural depressions of the ground, are sufficiently attractive to be allowed to remain unchanged.

In other and by far the greater number of places the diversions were caused by grading operations, primarily those connected with the building of the New York and Harlem Railroad. Where this is the case we usually find the river bed greatly narrowed and running in a straight line directly adjacent to the railroad bank and often within the right-of-way, presenting an unpleasant canal-like appearance, too obviously man-made and impossible of proper setting and treatment.

In these places it has been necessary to alter the course of the river bed to a location that is sufficiently within the boundaries of the Reservation to allow a softening of the railroad bank and the shore lines, and a screen planting, partially at least, to hide the rail line, poles, towers, billboards, and other unpleasant objects from within the Reservation.

In making these diversions, it has often been advisable to widen the River into pools, ponds, or even lakes of some size, to emphasize the water motive, to provide recreational features (bathing, boating, and skating), as well as for the more practical reasons of flood control and to provide needed earth from the excavations.

Additional channel space has often been provided as a help in caring for the flood water, as undoubtedly this will increase with the grading and paving of additional streets within the watershed, the run-off of which is, of course, much faster than that from more or less absorbent natural surfaces.

### *Planting*

A study of the growth now found in Bronx River valley and the vicinity discloses a flora rich with most of the North American trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants, as indeed might be expected in lands where all situations, from swamp and rich bottom lands to dry rocky slopes are found. Of trees, we find at this time mostly hardwoods, such as oak, elm, maple, linden, sycamore, tulip, ash, etc. There can be no question that this condition is brought about by lumbering operations carried on up to about 50 years ago.

Previous to that time the hemlock, and, to a lesser degree, the white pine were the most prominent trees in the valley, the former in the lowlands and the latter on the dry slopes. Hemlock is still present on the Reservation wherever it has had a degree of protection, as, for instance, in Fox Meadow between Scarsdale and Hartsdale, and in the Garth Woods south of Scarsdale. Here also we find many of the plants that are usually its natural associates, such as mountain laurel, azaleas, viburnums, partridge vine, wintergreen, goodyear, etc.

To restore former conditions would, however, be hardly practical nor desirable, any more than to reforest the open meadows and swales probably created originally for agricultural purposes. Neither would it be desirable to try to recreate a wilderness such as may have existed before the advent of the white man, beautiful though it might be, for it would not be useful as a public park, any more than would the planting of poison ivy, because it was present before your employees removed it, and is indigenous to the region.

In planning the planting, therefore, as in the rest of the design, a humanized naturalness has been aimed at, sufficiently diversified to create woodland groups and vistas of all of the types that belong; broad enough that he who runs (or





rides) may see; with intimate bits for those who wish to pause; with material prevailingly indigenous, but always suitable to the situation and its requirements.

At White Plains, for instance, the steep rocky bluff bounding the Reservation on the west has been planted to red cedars, dogwood, black haw, and thorns; but on the southern edge of the plot, in the smooth ground along Battle Avenue, I have not refrained from planting a border of some of the more graceful flowering shrubs, nor, at this point, hesitated from guarding the drive from the walk by Japanese barberry, as these particular plants are most useful here, in keeping with the surroundings, and, being in the border and not in the body of the plot, they will not endanger the integrity of the whole.

Of other material, I have used American arborvitae, for instance, to hide an ugly coal trestle, where there was not room for the broader and more exacting hemlock, even though the arborvitae may never have been growing in Bronx valley.

### *The Driveway*

The driveway was described at length in my last report, as far as it had then been planned in detail. Since then the design for the last portion, that from White Plains north to Valhalla, has been finished, but with the exception of a further long division of single road into two drives for northward and southward traffic, respectively, no changes from the preliminary study were made.

Its width of 40 feet was maintained to the end of the Reservation, and no excessive grades were necessary. Dangerously sharp curves have been avoided, and within the restrictions placed upon it at certain points by the narrow boundaries of the Reservation, it will be a convenient and very attractive outlet from the City toward the north and a splendid connection for the city-owned lands beginning at its terminus.

### *Walks and Paths*

The walks and paths follow the winding course of the river on one side or the other for the entire length of the Reservation; reach every point of interest and outlook; give easy means of access to numerous entrances, railroad stations, etc., and as planned should take care of all traffic that may be expected for many years to come.

### *Recreational Features*

Recreational features other than those already mentioned in connection with the River have been provided in playgrounds and fields, tennis courts, and baseball diamonds, though those requiring apparatus have been located in places where they will not interfere with the general view.

### *Care of Existing Forest*

Early in the year hemlock trees in the Garth Woods, not then under control of your Commission, were found to be infested with the hemlock borer. This very dangerous insect, the larvae of which infest the living tissue of the hemlocks and kill them by girdling the trees with their galleries, needed prompt attention. I therefore communicated with the State Department of Agriculture, and Dr. George G. Atwood, in charge, immediately sent Dr. H. C. Sands, forest





pathologist of the department, to examine the trees and to serve notice on the owners, under provisions of the tree pest law. All the infested trees that could be discovered were then removed and the menace eliminated through this prompt and energetic action of the Department.

The further treatment of these woods was the subject of a detailed report by me to your Commission, and with your approval this work is now being carried out under the direction of your forester, Mr. Albert N. Robson, who also directed the large planting operation carried out on sheets 1, 4, and 5, on sheet 18, and some temporary planting in other places.

Advice and instructions were given by me in this and the tree protection work, and the grading and other operations received attention when needed.

### *Resumption of Construction Work*

There can be no need to disguise the fact that the many handicaps to public undertakings of this kind caused by the war have hindered the progress of both the protective and creative work of your Commission greatly, but with the removal of these handicaps and the need of employment of labor, there should be now a resumption of the entire program on a larger scale than ever before. In view of this it appears especially desirable that the improvement of the section between Gun Hill Road and 233d Street be now commenced. According to present progress, the improvement on Gun Hill Road, including the bridges across the River and Bronx Boulevard, will be finished early next year, as will also the grading of Bronx Boulevard as far as New York City's portion of this work is concerned.

As you know, this entire section has been in an unsettled and unsatisfactory state for many years, and this condition cannot be relieved by planting or other improvements until the river diversions and the grading work has been completed.

The needed fill for the Commission's portion of the Bronx Boulevard and its slopes should be available during the coming season, as all signs point to a resumption of building operations in this section.

### *Conclusion*

Before closing, I wish to take the opportunity to thank the President and members of the Bronx Parkway Commission, who have at all times given close study and helpful directions and advice, and frankly discussed every problem of design, for the opportunity they have given me to help in this, the most important park development work in or near New York City at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

HERMANN W. MERKEL,  
*Consulting Landscape Architect and Forester.*

# REPORT OF THE COUNSEL

280 Madison Avenue, New York,

December 31, 1918.

*To the President and Members of the Bronx Parkway Commission of the State of New York:*

DEAR SIRs.— I have the honor to transmit to you the following as the report of the Law Department of your Commission for the year ending December 31, 1918.

The work of this department may be divided into two general classes, namely: that involved in obtaining title to the lands of the Bronx River Parkway Reservation by purchase or by condemnation, and the law work of a general nature incident to the establishment of this public improvement.

Most of your acquisitions by purchase, amounting now to about two-thirds of the Reservation, were made in 1913-1915, and my preceding reports have shown the detail of the law work of securing title by this method.

There are 1,315 parcels of land within the Reservation, excluding street lands. The present extent of acquisition of parkway lands is shown graphically by a chart which constitutes Table A of this report. This chart represents, for each of the thirty sheets of the reservation map, the proportion in area of land purchased or donated, land upon which condemnation proceedings are pending, land owned by the New York Central Railroad Company and affiliated lines under negotiation for purchase, and the proportion of unacquired land remaining, amounting to 1.3 per cent in acreage of the total.

The 1,315 separate parcels may be grouped as follows: 704 parcels have been bought by direct purchase and paid for; 17 have been donated; 111, owned by the New York Central Railroad Company and affiliated lines, are the subject of negotiation for purchase; 436 parcels have so far been the subject of condemnation (see Table B), and 28 parcels are owned by the City of New York, the County of Westchester and Westchester municipalities, and may not have to be condemned. The balance of 19 parcels remains to be acquired, and these 19 parcels are identified in Table C.

Relatively few parcels were purchased after 1915, and but one parcel was purchased last year. At this date the 704 parcels bought and paid for represent a cost of \$4,194,658.17, including the expenses incident to their purchase—that is, title examination, title insurance, recording fees, rent, salary charges, and all incidentals, amounting in all to \$65,589.96, or 1.588 per cent of the purchase price.

The contrast between the relative cost of acquisition by purchase and acquisition by condemnation is shown in Table D, and further comment on this contrast will later be made.

## *Progress Made in Condemnation Proceedings*

To give a clear account of the progress made in 1918 in the condemnation proceedings, which either were pending a year ago, or which have since been

**STILL WATERS ON THE BRONX RIVER**

**Westchester County**

instituted, it is helpful to briefly review the situation as it stood in 1915, when your efforts to purchase at private sale were exhausted as to many of the parcels, and when, therefore, arrangements to condemn were considered. There were some 455 parcels as the subject of condemnation — 68 in Bronx County and 387 in Westchester County, and located on the map by sections as follows:

In Section 1 (the Borough of Bronx).....	68 parcels
In Section 2 (Wakefield to South Bronxville).....	65 parcels
In Section 3 (Bronxville north to Crestwood).....	60 parcels
In Section 4 (Crestwood to Scarsdale).....	66 parcels
In Section 5 (Scarsdale to and including White Plains).....	89 parcels
In Section 6 (North White Plains to Valhalla).....	106 parcels
Adjoining Section 6 at Valhalla.....	1 parcel
<hr/>	
Total.....	455 parcels

An attempt to include all these parcels in two proceedings — one for Bronx County and one for Westchester County — would have ended in disaster, because of the onerous provisions of the General Condemnation Law.

Let me here explain that there are three general methods of condemnation in use in the State: (1) By petition under the General Condemnation Law, followed by a trial before commissioners of appraisal upon the value of the parcel; (2) By the publication of a notice, followed by trial on value before commissioners of appraisal; (3) By the publication of a notice followed by trial on value before the court. The statute creating your Commission (chapter 594 of the Laws of 1907) limits your proceedings to the first method, i. e., the method prescribed by the General Condemnation Law which, of the three, entails process the most cumbersome, tedious, and expensive where more than a few parcels are involved. The second method is simpler, particularly where there are a large number of parcels, but the third method, by far the fairest, the most expeditious and the least expensive of all — where commissioners of appraisal are *not* appointed, but where the trial on value is taken before the court direct — is as yet confined to proceedings taken by the City of New York under its charter; but, as I have explained, neither this nor the second method, under the statute creating your Commission, may be used for your work.

The General Condemnation Law, under which your proceedings must be instituted, is an antiquated statute requiring a petition containing the names and addresses of each individual owner, lienor, or person having an interest of record upon each parcel to be included, to be prepared, verified, and personally served *before a given date* upon each owner, lienor, etc., and, in the case of non-residents, requiring a cumbersome and tedious process of service by advertisement. These requirements made necessary not only a complete preliminary examination of the title to each parcel before it could be included in the petition, but also re-examination at the time of filing the petition, to ascertain if any changes in the title had taken place.

If the attempt had been made to condemn all the Westchester parcels in one proceeding, many months would have been needed to serve the petition upon all the persons who, at any one time, were found to have an interest in any one of the parcels, and, before this could be done, deaths and other circumstances causing changes in title would have occurred to bring the proceeding

to no avail as to many of the parcels, and a separate proceeding would have had to have been instituted anew. Furthermore, even had it been possible to bring a single proceeding for each county, without fatal irregularity, another objection to such plan would have then developed because two single condemnation commissions, each consisting of three commissioners of appraisal, appointed by the court, would have taken many years to have heard the testimony and reached their conclusions, and increased very greatly the interest cost. The other extreme would have been to have brought a separate proceeding upon each separate parcel of land, which would have been as bad on account of the ensuing multiplication of steps to be taken.

A course midway between these two extremes was the one you wisely directed be adopted, which was to divide the Parkway into sections, each containing substantially the same number of parcels, the number being limited to the maximum to insure expedition and certainty. It was then practicable to institute a main, separate proceeding for each of the six sections of the Reservation, and to include in each of these main proceedings all parcels in the section affected where the persons having an interest in such parcels were known and could be served with process without undue delay, and then to follow each main proceeding with further separate proceedings upon the parcels remaining uncondemned as fast as circumstances permitted. This plan, while not eliminating the archaic procedure mandatory under the General Condemnation Law, at least enabled the quickest progress to be made at lowest cost.

At the close of 1915, Proceeding No. 1, the main proceeding for Section 1 (Bronx), was instituted, covering 54 parcels and leaving 14 for later condemnation. In January, 1916, Proceeding No. 2 was instituted for Section 5 (White Plains), covering 60 of the 89 parcels in that section. In March, 1916, the third main proceeding, Proceeding No. 3, was instituted on 54 of the 60 parcels in Section 3 (Bronxville). In April, 1916, Proceeding No. 4 was instituted on 54 of the 66 parcels in Section 4 (Crestwood and Scarsdale). In July, 1916, the fifth main proceeding, Proceeding No. 5, was instituted on 44 of the 65 parcels in Section 2 (Mount Vernon). The main proceeding for Section 6 (North White Plains to Valhalla) was not instituted until the following year because conditions in this part of the Parkway did not require that it should take precedence over the rest, and the institution and vigorous prosecution of the main proceedings for the other five sections, in which trials before the condemnation commissioners in all of them were simultaneously progressing by the autumn of 1916, taxed this department to its utmost capacity.

As the main proceeding upon a given section progressed, subsequent proceedings were instituted, as rapidly as the necessary data could be obtained, upon uncondemned parcels in the same section, and, in these subsequent proceedings, the courts appointed, in practically every instance, the same persons as commissioners of appraisal who had been appointed in the main proceeding brought upon that section. The advantage of this was that each set of commissioners could not only become familiar in the main proceeding with the lay of the land generally in the section, but were able to take up for trial, without loss of time, cases in any of the proceedings pending in that section where the claimants' attorneys and witnesses were ready.

At this date 23 separate condemnation proceedings have been instituted; 6 main proceedings — one for each section — and 17 subsequent proceedings.

These 23 proceedings cover 436 parcels of the 455 parcels which probably will have to be condemned. Title has been taken to all the parcels included, excepting to the 14 parcels covered by the last proceeding, which was commenced on December 23, 1918. This proceeding (No. 8) differs from any of its predecessors in that it covers parcels in more than one section for the reason that, inasmuch as the condemnation commissions upon some have now finished their work, it would have been unnecessarily expensive to have apportioned these few parcels, which lie in four different sections, into as many proceedings with a different set of commissioners of appraisal appointed for each.

In Table E of this report will be found a complete enumeration of each of the 23 proceedings instituted, identifying by their numbers on the map the particular parcels covered; giving the names of the members of the condemnation commission appointed for each and also giving the respective dates upon which title to the parcels vested in your Commission.

A year ago but one report had been filed by commissioners of appraisal. This was in the main proceeding for Section 4, and was not confirmed by the court until March 11, 1918. In the year 1918 awards in the five main proceedings for Sections 1 to 5, inclusive, have been made and confirmed by the courts, and, in addition, awards have been confirmed in Proceedings Nos. 1-A, 1-K, 1-U, 5-A, and 7. The awards upon Proceedings Nos. 2 and 4 have been paid. There are two proceedings pending, namely: 2-B and 2-C, covering 5 parcels, where reports of the commissioners of appraisal have not yet been confirmed. There are 11 proceedings pending, namely: 1-L, 2 as to one small parcel (Sheet 24, Parcel 56); 2-A, 2-D, 2-K, 3-K, 4-K, 5-K, 5-U, 6, 6-K, and 8, where the commissioners of appraisal have not as yet made their reports.

The total cost of all the proceedings in which awards have been made and confirmed by the courts, including all expenses, and including an estimate for interest from the time title vested in the Commission to the time of the payment of the awards, is \$2,365,012.93.\* The detail of the figures making up this sum are all shown upon Table F of this report, of which a summary showing the distribution of cost is the following:

	Amount	Percentage
Awards.....	\$1,842,693 79	77.9
Interest on awards.....	292,194 41	12.4
Amounts of expense fixed by court:		
Costs and disbursements.....	14,941 47	00.6
Allowances.....	61,776 50	2.6
Fees of commissioners of appraisal.....	28,012 70	1.2
All other expenses, including title examination, appraisals, expert testimony, professional and clerical salaries, office rent, printing, stationery, telephone, carfare, and all incidental expenses....	125,394 06	5.3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$2,365,012 93	100.0

The amount of \$14,941.47 for costs to property owners was made up of items fixed by statute, and these costs were automatically taxed by the clerks of the courts. There is this to be said as to the sum of \$61,776.50 for allowances:

\* Of this sum of \$2,365,012.93, the sum of \$860,198.19 is shown by the schedules of your fiscal records to have been disbursed to date.







Under the General Condemnation Law, applying to your proceedings, the courts had discretionary power to grant, in almost every instance, an allowance to the former property owners of not more than 5 per cent of their awards. Applications for these allowances were opposed by the attorneys representing you, but the courts, as to all proceedings except those in Section 1 (Bronx County), uniformly granted the full 5 per cent in every case where the right to do so was discretionary. The fees of the commissioners of appraisal, aggregating \$28,012.70, were fixed by the courts at the maximum statutory rate of \$5 for each full hour of attendance at meetings, and analysis of these meetings of the condemnation commissioners will be found in Table G.

Referring again to Table F, which gives the total cost, including awards in each proceeding in which the awards have been confirmed, I should mention that, as to Proceeding No. 3 (shown on Table F), I have, pursuant to your direction, taken an appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court from some of the awards made in that proceeding in order to present to the higher courts the claim that these awards are excessive, are not founded upon proper evidence, and are inconsistent with the other awards made in the same proceeding. As this appeal is now pending, the precise amount which ultimately will be payable for the proceeding cannot be determined until the appeal has been decided.

The expense of acquisition by condemnation could not last year be contrasted with the expense of acquisition by direct purchase because no single proceeding had then been finished. Now, however, that awards have been made in five of the six main proceedings, it is possible to contrast the relative expenses incurred in the two methods of acquisition. This I have done in tabulated form (Table D), which shows that 704 parcels, averaging .678 of an acre per parcel, were purchased direct at total cost of \$4,194,658.17, including all expenses of purchase, and that 280 parcels, averaging .334 of an acre per parcel, were acquired by condemnation for the sum of \$2,365,012.93, including as expenses of condemnation the sum of \$104,730.67, fixed by the court for costs and allowances to the former owners of the property and fees of the commissioners of appraisal for their service, and the sum of \$125,394.06 for all other expenses — that is to say: the expense, including title examination and insurance, legal expenses, including salaries and all incidentals, of the purchase by your Commission direct from the owners of 704 parcels, averaged \$93.17 per parcel, and the expense of the condemnation of 280 parcels, averaged \$821.87 per parcel.

The comparison between the relatively small expense of direct purchase and the relatively large expense of condemnation is a fair one. I should, however, direct your attention to the fact that the expenses of your condemnation proceedings have to no small extent been governed by the different condemnation commissions, appointed by the courts, who have had the power to retard or to expedite the trials by refusing to grant adjournments for trivial reasons, by forcing attorneys to reasonable dispatch in presenting evidence, by excluding from the record profitless argument, repetition or vague theories built entirely upon the imagination of an expert witness. This can be better appreciated when it is understood that, without taking added overhead expenses into consideration, each unnecessary hour of a trial session means a needless expense of \$15 for commissioners' fees, an average increase of \$7 for stenographer's

minutes, and very often an extra \$25 to an expert witness for his attendance to finish his testimony at an adjourned session.

The record shows that when trials have been set down for hearing, this department has been ready to proceed in due course, and that your attorneys have been alert to object — unfortunately, not always with success — to the introduction in evidence of matter they considered incompetent and a needless increment of expense.

In Table F of this report the difference in the cost of the five main proceedings is shown, and in Table G, the sessions of commissioners of appraisal on these five main proceedings have been analyzed. In this connection the record made by the commissioners of appraisal for the parcels of land condemned in Proceeding No. 1 (Bronx section), is noteworthy.

There are, of course, items of cost under the control of this department and upon which, therefore, it has been possible to exercise economy. I refer particularly to the cost of expert testimony, printing, and payroll expense. As to the charges of expert witnesses for attendance to testify upon the trials — each expert employed receives \$25 for each day's attendance. Carelessness in arranging in advance for the appearance of these experts would mean an added cost of many thousands of dollars in the course of a year. I am satisfied that the attorneys representing you have, thoroughly appreciating the importance of this, been careful to limit the attendance of experts to the occasions where their presence was necessary. The printing has, as you directed, been done by contract after competitive bidding and at rates distinctly favorable. As to the payroll expense of the department — not only has the salary scale been moderate, but the number of persons employed for the work has been kept to such a minimum that it has been possible to meet the demands of the work only by frequent service after the usual hours. I know of no employee who has not responded cheerfully when these many calls came.

There have been delays in the prosecution of some of the proceedings which were unavoidable. During the continuation of hostilities some of the opposing counsel, and even some of the commissioners of appraisal, were engaged in war work, which, of course, took precedence over everything else. Adjournments in trials had to be occasionally granted because of the engagement of the claimants' counsel for the property owners in the trial of other cases which took precedence. Upon the whole, however, considering the claims advanced by many of the property owners, often double or triple, and sometimes five or six times the amount which evidence offered in your behalf would tend to establish — the progress thus far made has been rapid.

I should have been glad to have been able to make a fair comparison between the cost of your condemnation proceedings and the cost of condemnation proceedings for other projects. Such a comparison to be worth anything must be based upon analysis of all of the facts of both proceedings to be compared, including the testimony taken in both; but the pressure of other work has not permitted the time which such a very extensive investigation would require. Without specific comparison, however, I do not hesitate to assert that the figure of expense of \$821.87 per parcel, shown in Table D, will compare most favorably with the cost of condemnation under the General Condemnation Law for other projects in the metropolitan district.

The trial work before the commissioners of appraisal was conducted in your behalf, as to some of the larger parcels in Sections 3 and 4, and a few of the parcels in Section 5, by Mr. Henry R. Barrett, of White Plains, as special counsel; as to all parcels in Sections 1 and 2 and some of the parcels in Section 3, by Mr. William O. Gantz, deputy counsel; as to most of the parcels in Section 5, by Mr. John A. Kemp, deputy counsel. The parcels in Section 4 not tried by Mr. Barrett, were tried by Mr. Moses Ely before he resigned, December 31, 1917. A few parcels in Section 6 have been tried by Mr. Robert C. Durland, assistant counsel, and other parcels there are being tried by Mr. Barrett.

Before leaving the subject of condemnation, it is appropriate to note that substantial assistance has been afforded your attorneys upon many of the technical questions, arising in the course of the proceedings, by members of your engineering staff. Without this aid, more frequent resort to special employment of expert engineers would have been unavoidable and the expense would have been greater.

During the last year there has been comparatively little law work of a general nature. This is attributable to war conditions. As there was practically no work of new construction, there were, as a consequence, no contracts upon new construction work to be referred to this department for examination, and but one purchase at private sale was made. Litigation, outside of the condemnation proceedings, was almost non-existent. The one action tried was *Jackman vs. Bronx Parkway Commission*, which was a contractor's claim for extras under a construction contract made some years previously. The jury rendered a compromise verdict. There were, of course, documents—such as easements and the like—to be passed upon as to form, and opinions were from time to time called for and rendered upon miscellaneous subjects; but as these special matters have already appeared in my 48 reports (Reports 109 to 156, inclusive), submitted to your regular meetings and now on file, no purpose will be served by enumerating them here in detail.

In 1917 there were two positions of assistant counsel. One of these positions was eliminated at the commencement of the year, and before the close of the year one of four positions of stenographer has been eliminated. Mr. John A. Kemp resigned as deputy counsel on August 1, 1918, after having served the Commission for more than two years in that capacity, and Mr. Charles H. Peck, for many years a specialist in real estate law, was appointed.

Appended hereto are the seven tables designated by letters A to G, inclusive, to which reference has already been made in the context of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

THEODOSIUS STEVENS,

*Counsel to the Commission.*



# TABLE B OF THE COUNSEL'S REPORT

RELATIVE NUMBER OF PARCELS PURCHASED OR TO BE CONDEMNED (EXCLUDING STREETS) AND PROGRESS IN ACQUISITION DECEMBER 31, 1917, TO DECEMBER 31, 1918

SHEET	PARCELS ACQUIRED OR UNDER CONTRACT OR OWNED BY RAILROAD COMPANIES AND UNDER NEGOTIATION FOR PURCHASE OR WHICH, FOR SPECIAL REASONS, NEED NOT BE CONDEMNED		PARCELS CONDEMNED OR UPON WHICH CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS ARE PENDING		PARCELS REMAINING WHICH MUST BE PURCHASED OR CONDEMNED, OTHER THAN RAILROAD PARCELS		TOTAL	
	To Dec. 31, 1917	To Dec. 31, 1918	To Dec. 31, 1917	To Dec. 31, 1918	To Dec. 31, 1917	To Dec. 31, 1918	To Dec. 31, 1917	To Dec. 31, 1918
1.....	63	63	31	31	.....	.....	94	94
2.....	33	33	10	11	1	.....	44	44
3.....	39	39	14	14	.....	.....	53	53
4.....	23	21	11	11	.....	1	34	33
5.....	70	70	14	14	.....	.....	84	84
6.....	8	8	.....	2	2	1	10	11
7.....	49	49	25	26	1	.....	75	75
8.....	16	16	14	13	2	2	32	31
9.....	54	54	7	7	.....	.....	61	61
10.....	77	77	11	11	1	1	89	89
11.....	26	26	19	21	1	1	46	48
12.....	17	17	7	8	2	1	26	26
13.....	77	77	16	17	1	.....	94	94
14.....	48	48	19	20	1	.....	68	68
15.....	20	20	34	37	3	.....	57	57
16.....	7	7	5	6	1	.....	13	13
17.....	2	2	2	3	1	.....	5	5
18.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
19.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
20.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6
21.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7
22.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
23.....	11	11	22	22	.....	.....	33	33
24.....	34	34	35	36	2	2	71	72
25.....	*53	*53	27	27	2	2	82	82
26.....	3	3	38	38	3	3	44	44
27.....	17	17	10	10	.....	.....	27	27
28.....	41	41	7	7	1	1	49	49
29.....	19	20	16	16	3	2	38	38
30.....	22	22	21	27	8	2	51	51
Special map.	7	7	1	1	.....	.....	8	8
Total...	861	860	416	436	36	19	1,313	1,315

\* Excluding 22 gores or strips designated on the map as " A " or " B " parcels.

# TABLE C OF THE COUNSEL'S REPORT

LIST OF ALL PARCELS (EXCLUDING STREETS AND RAILROAD PARCELS) WHICH, OUT OF A TOTAL OF 1,315 PARCELS (EXCLUDING STREETS) REMAIN TO BE PURCHASED OR CONDEMNED ON DECEMBER 31, 1918 \*

SHEET	Parcels to be acquired	Reason for not including in condemnation proceedings other than railroad parcels
4.....	10	Acquisition deferred to avoid consequential damage.
6.....	7	Title vested in unknown owners.
8.....	22	Title vested in unknown owners.
8.....	25	Title vested in unknown owners.
10.....	20	Title vested in unknown owners.
11.....	92	Title vested in unknown owners.
12.....	31	Title vested in unknown owners.
24.....	3	Acquisition deferred to avoid consequential damage.
24.....	26	Acquisition deferred to avoid consequential damage.
25.....	10	Title vested in unknown owners.
25.....	10-A	Title vested in unknown owners.
26.....	14	Title vested in unknown owners.
26.....	23	Title vested in unknown owners.
26.....	61	Title vested in unknown owners.
28.....	8	Title vested in unknown owners.
29.....	16	Title vested in unknown owners.
29.....	28	Negotiation for purchase pending.
30.....	20	Acquisition deferred to avoid consequential damage.
30.....	24	Title vested in unknown owners.
Total.....	19	

\* Condemnation proceedings will be brought, in due course, upon all of the parcels shown in this table as belonging to unknown owners.

**TABLE D OF THE COUNSEL'S REPORT**  
**COST OF ACQUISITION BY PURCHASE COMPARED WITH COST OF ACQUISITION**  
**BY CONDEMNATION**

DIRECT PURCHASE		CONDEMNATION	
NUMBER OF PARCELS			
Number of improved parcels.	186	82	Number of improved parcels.
Number of vacant parcels...	518	198	Number of vacant parcels.
Total number of parcels.	704	280	Total number of parcels.
ACREAGE			
Total acreage.....	477.7	93.54	Total acreage.
Average acreage per parcel...	.678	.334	Average acreage per parcel.
RELATIVE VALUATIONS			
Commission's valuation with- out interest, taxes and assessments.....	\$3,874,315 62	\$1,257,720 00	Commission's valuation with- out interest.
Claimant first asked.....	5,684,337 41	2,781,047 52	Minimum valuation by claim- ant's evidence.
		1,426,044 31	Maximum valuation by Com- mission's evidence.
COST OF ACQUISITION			
Purchase price.....	\$3,874,315 62	\$1,842,693 79	Awards.
Interest, taxes and assess- ments.....	254,752 59	292,194 41	Interest.
	\$4,129,068 21	\$2,134,888 20	
		\$14,941 47	Amounts fixed by court for:
		61,776 50	Costs and disbursements.
		28,012 70	Allowances.
Expenses.....	\$65,589 96	125,394 06	Fees of commissioners of appraisal.
Total, including expenses.	\$4,194,658 17	\$2,365,012 93	Expenses.
			Total, including expenses.
AVERAGE COST PER PARCEL			
Average cost of parcel, includ- ing expense of acquisition..	\$5,958 32	\$8,446 47	Average cost of parcel, includ- ing expense of acquisition.
Average expense of acquisi- tion per parcel.....	93 17	821 87	Average expense of acquisition per parcel.

# TABLE E OF THE COUNSEL'S REPORT

DETAIL ANALYSIS OF THE PARCELS OF LAND (EXCLUSIVE OF STREET LANDS)  
UPON WHICH JUDGMENT OF CONDEMNATION HAD BEEN GRANTED ON  
DECEMBER 31, 1918, AND ALSO CONTAINING DATES ON WHICH THE TITLE  
TO EACH PARCEL VESTED IN THE BRONX PARKWAY COMMISSION

Condemnation proceeding number	Commissioners of appraisal	NUMBER OF PARCELS IN THE PROCEEDINGS, BY SHEET AND PARCEL NUMBERS ON BRONX PARKWAY COMMISSION MAP			Date title vested in Commission
		Sheet number	Number of parcels	Parcel number	
1.....	Messrs. Cyrus C. Miller, Richard W. Lawrence, Lee P. Davis.	1	27	3, 4, 9, 11, 13, 15, 20, 21, 24, 26, 32, 33, 38, 39, 40, 41, 48, 49, 55, 61, 62, 63, 65, 67, 68, 89, 90.	April 11, 1916
		2	8	2, 5, 21, 22, 23, 34, 35, 46.	
		3	9	1, 11, 12, 18, 22, 31, 39, 40, 51.	
		4	10	4, 5, 6*, 7, 8, 1*, 18, 20, 21, 36.	
1-A.....	Messrs. Cyrus C. Miller, Richard W. Lawrence, Lee P. Davis.	3	3	27, 28, 29.....	April 29, 1916
1-L**....	Messrs. Cyrus C. Miller, Richard W. Lawrence, Frederick P. Close.	2	1	12.....	Dec. 30, 1918
1-U.....	Messrs. Cyrus C. Miller, Richard W. Lawrence, Frederick P. Close.	1	2	27, 42.....	May 29, 1917
		2	1	1.	
		3	2	17, 20.	
1-K.....	Messrs. Cyrus C. Miller, Richard W. Lawrence, Frederick P. Close.	1	2	29, 31.....	Nov. 9, 1917
		2	1	3.	
		4	1	Portion of 6.	
2.....	Messrs. John R. Delafield, James Dimond, Frank S. Reynolds.	23	16	3, 5, 8, 10†, 12†, 22, 23, 27, 28, 30†, 31†, 32†, 24 25 26 26	Mar. 31, 1916
		24	33	2* 1†, 13, 21†, 32, 33, 37, 38, 49, 54, 71.	
		25	11	24 38, 40, by por- dy por-	
2-A.....	Messrs. John R. Delafield, James Dimond, Frank S. Reynolds.	23	5	4, 13, 16, 17, 18.....	July 17, 1916
2-B.....	Messrs. Douglas Mathewson, Frank M. Buck, John Mabis.	25	2	41, 42... ..	Nov. 23, 1917
2-C.....	Messrs. John R. Delafield, James Dimond, Frank S. Reynolds.	23	1	26.....	July 17, 1916
		24	2	30, 67.	
2-D.....	Messrs. John R. Delafield, James Dimond, Frank S. Reynolds.	25	■	48, 56, 58, 73.....	June 26, 1916
2-K.....	Messrs. John R. Delafield, James Dimond, Frank S. Reynolds.	24	1	63.....	July 26, 1917
		25	7	51-A, 54, 55-A, 69, 70, 71, 72.	



TABLE E — (Continued)

Condemnation proceeding number	Commissioners of appraisal	NUMBER OF PARCELS IN THE PROCEEDINGS, BY SHEET AND PARCEL NUMBERS ON BRONX PARKWAY COMMISSION MAP			Date title vested in Commission
		Sheet number	Number of parcels	Parcel number	
3.....	Messrs. Austin K. Griffen, Gideon H. Peck, Henry K. Davis.	10 11 12 13	11 20 7 18	1, 80, 2, 26, 7, 53, 52, 0. 78, 96.	May 11, 1916
3-K.....	Messrs. Henry K. Davis, Gideon H. Peck, Austin K. Griffen.	11 13	1 1	15..... 67.	April 25, 1918
4.....	Messrs. Herbert A. Knox, James F. Secor, Dan C. Nolan.	14 15 16	19 34 1	1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 11, 12, 14, 17, 18, 29, 30, 32, 35, 36, 37, 48, 51, 71. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 39, 40, 43, 49, 50, 52, 54, 55, 57, 58, 59. 5.	July 1, 1916
4-K.....	Messrs. Herbert A. Knox, Dan C. Nolan, George Marston Lord.	16 17	5 1	1, 2, 3, 6, 7..... 2, 3, 4.	May 17, 1918
5.....	Messrs. Martin J. Keogh, Jr., Walter W. Westall, Harry D. Whittle.	11 7 8 9	10 22 10 2	8, 35, 36, 38, 41, 43, 47, 56, 68, 97. 2, 6, 8, 11, 16, 18, 22, 26, 31, 36, 45, 46, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 59, 62, 72, 74. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 23, 24, 26, 32. 35, 41.	July 20, 1916
5-A.....	Messrs. Martin J. Keogh, Jr., Walter W. Westall, Harry D. Whittle.	5	1	29.....	Dec. 4, 1916
5-K.....	Messrs. Martin J. Keogh, Jr., Walter W. Westall, Harry D. Whittle.	5 7 9	2 2 1	16, 28..... 34, 61. 25.	Dec. 27, 1916
5-U.....	Messrs. Martin J. Keogh, Jr., Walter W. Westall, Harry D. Whittle.	5 7 8 9	1 1 3 4	33..... 29. 17, 28, 33. 36, 38, 44, 45.	Dec. 15, 1916
6.....	Messrs. Howard C. Kelly, Harry E. Colwell, Wallace Odell.	10 27 28 29 30	35 11 5 15 19	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 24, 57, 58, 59, 60, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73. 3, 5, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15, 19, 20, 22. 13, 14, 15, 17, 18-A. 3, 4, 9, 10, 14, 18, 20, 23, 25, 27, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40. 10, 15, 19, 22, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 39, 41, 45, 48, 49, 55.	Nov. 7, 1917

**TABLE E — (Concluded)**

Condemnation proceeding number	Commissioners of appraisal	NUMBER OF PARCELS IN THE PROCEEDINGS, BY SHEET AND PARCEL NUMBERS ON BRONX PARKWAY COMMISSION MAP			Date title vested in Commission
		Sheet number	Number of parcels	Parcel number	
6-K.....	Messrs. Howard C. Kelly, Harry E. Colwell, Wallace Odell.	25 26 28 29 30	3 3 2 1 2	20, 21, 22 ..... 52, 53, 17. 19, 25. 36. 23, 40.	Nov. 7, 1917
7.....	Messrs. Howard C. Kelly, Harry E. Colwell, Wallace Odell.	....	1	7 special map, Valhalla parcels.	May 29, 1917
8.....	Not yet appointed.....	6 7 11 14 15 30	2 1 1 1 3 6	6, 6-A..... 75. 52-B. 56. 28, 35, 33. 12, 13, 17, 14, 16, 35.	††
Total number of parcels.....			436		

\* Portion of the parcel only.

\*\* Formerly in Proceeding 1-B, in which judgment of condemnation was vacated.

† The value of this parcel was stipulated upon the trial at a figure agreed upon between the Commission and the former owners of the parcel.

†† Proceeding 8 just commenced on December 23, 1918, by the filing of the petition. Returnable January 20, 1919. Judgment therefor has not yet been granted in this proceeding.





	Alternative A — Indiana limestone	1,100 cu. ft.	3 50	3,850 00	3 93	4,323 00	4 00	4,400 00
11	{ Alternative B — Cut cast concrete stone		{					
	Balustrade spindles:							
	{ Alternative A — Indiana limestone	76 spindles	{ 5 50	418 00	5 00	380 00	5 75	437 00
12	{ Alternative B — Cut cast concrete stone		{ 3 60	273 60	4 00	304 00	3 00	228 00
13	Steel.....	4,000 lbs.	08	320 00	06	240 00	09	360 00
	Cast iron.....	2,060 lbs.	06	123 60	10	206 00	08	164 80
	Total — Alternative A.....		.....	\$10,489 80	.....	\$10,918 00	.....	\$14,111 80
	Total — Alternative B.....		.....	9,795 40	.....	10,655 00	.....	11,977 80



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Wendellton County



11	{ Alternative B — Cut cast concrete stone . . . . . }	{ 1,100 cu. ft. . . . . }	{ 3 50	3,850 00	3 93	4,323 00	4 00	4,400 00
	Balustrade spindles:							
	{ Alternative A — Indiana limestone . . . . . }	{ 76 spindles . . . . . }	{ 5 50	418 00	5 00	380 00	5 75	437 00
	{ Alternative B — Cut cast concrete stone . . . . . }		{ 3 60	273 60	4 00	304 00	3 00	228 00
12	Steel . . . . .	4,000 lbs. . . . .	08	320 00	06	240 00	09	360 00
13	Cast iron . . . . .	2,060 lbs. . . . .	06	123 60	10	206 00	08	164 80
	Total — Alternative A . . . . .			\$10,489 80		\$10,918 00		\$14,111 80
	Total — Alternative B . . . . .			9,795 40		10,655 00		11,977 80

1

2



**CANVASS OF BIDS OPENED APRIL 29, 1918, FOR CONTRACT NO. 18, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF ABOUT 420 LINEAR FEET OF  
PIPE SEWER WITH APPURTENANCES AND STONE-FACED CONCRETE ARCHED FOOT-BRIDGE ACROSS THE BRONX RIVER SOUTH OF  
GUN HILL ROAD, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, NEW YORK CITY**

Item No.	CLASS OF WORK	Approximate quantity	Bid No. 1. GAROFANO & BENE- DETTO, MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.		Bid No. 2. F. GRADWOHL ENGINEERING AND CON- TRACTING COMPANY, 280 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK CITY		Bid No. 3. PHILIP F. FARLEY, 103 PARK AVE., NEW YORK CITY	
			Price bid	Amount	Price bid	Amount	Price bid	Amount
1	Excavation and laying of limestone and concrete stone	600 cu. yds.	\$2 50	\$1,500 00	\$2 20	\$1,320 00	\$3 00	\$1,800 00
2		60 cu. yds.	1 50	90 00	2 80	168 00	4 00	240 00
3		2 "	75 00	150 00	80 00	160 00	80 00	160 00
4		2 "	60 00	120 00	42 00	84 00	50 00	100 00
5		crete cradle	1 71	718 20	2 50	1,050 00	2 50	1,050 00
6		256 bbls.	3 00	750 00	3 20	800 00	3 50	875 00
7		80 cu. yds.	10 00	800 00	10 00	800 00	10 00	800 00
8		40 cu. yds.	15 00	600 00	14 00	560 00	25 00	1,000 00
9		50 cu. yds.	10 00	500 00	12 80	640 00	16 00	800 00
10		1,100 cu. ft.	{ 4 00	4,400 00	4 10	4,510 00	5 75	6,325 00
11	limestone at concrete stone		{ 3 50	3,850 00	3 93	4,323 00	4 00	4,400 00
12		76 spindles	{ 5 50	418 00	5 00	380 00	5 75	437 00
13		4,000 lbs.	{ 3 60	273 60	4 00	304 00	3 00	228 00
		2,000 lbs.	{ 06	320 00	06	240 00	09	360 00
			{ 06	173 60	10	206 00	08	164 80
	Total — Alternative A.			\$10,489 80		\$10,918 00		\$14,111 80
	Total — Alternative B.			9,795 40		10,655 00		11,977 80



**Schedule No. 1 — (Concluded)**

**CANVASS OF BIDS OPENED APRIL 29, 1918, FOR CONTRACT NO. 18, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF ABOUT 420 LINEAR FEET OF 12-INCH PIPE SEWER WITH APPURTENANCES AND STONE-FACED CONCRETE ARCHED FOOT-BRIDGES ACROSS THE BRONX RIVER SOUTH OF GUN HILL ROAD, BOROUGH OF THE BRONX, NEW YORK CITY**

Item No.	Class of Work	Approximate quantity	Bid No. 4. New York City		Bid No. 5. M. J. LEAHY, 1446 PROSPECT AVE., BRONX, NEW YORK CITY		ENGINEER'S ESTIMATE
			Price bid	Amount	Price bid	Amount	
1	Excavation and backfill .....	600 cu. yds.....	\$3 00	\$1,800 00	\$6 50	\$3,900 00	\$1,200 00
2	Rubble filling (selecting only) .....	60 cu. yds.....	2 50	150 00	3 50	210 00	120 00
3	.....	2 .....	150 00	300 00	500 00	1,000 00	80 00
4	.....	2 .....	120 00	240 00	300 00	600 00	60 00
5	.....	2 .....	2 50	1,050 00	6 00	2,520 00	420 00
6	.....	250 bbls.....	4 00	1,000 00	4 25	1,062 50	750 00
7	.....	80 cu. yds.....	11 00	880 00	10 00	800 00	480 00
8	.....	40 cu. yds.....	40 00	1,600 00	12 00	480 00	400 00
9	.....	50 cu. yds.....	80 00	4,000 00	9 50	475 00	1,500 00
10	.....	1,100 cu. ft.....	{ 5 00	5,500 00	8 75	9,625 00	2,975 00
11	.....	.....	{ 4 75	5,225 00	6 75	7,425 00	2,975 00
12	.....	76 spindles.....	{ 6 00	456 00	6 25	475 00	304 00
13	.....	4,000 lbs.....	{ 5 00	380 00	4 25	323 00	304 00
	.....	2,060 lbs.....	{ 10	400 00	10	400 00	240 00
	.....	.....	{ 10	206 00	10	206 00	103 00
	Total — Alternative A.....	.....	.....	\$17,582 00	.....	\$21,753 50	\$8,632 00
	Total — Alternative B.....	.....	.....	17,231 00	.....	19,401 50	8,632 00

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1918

	CORPORATE STOCK			BUDGET	REVENUE BOND	PROCEEDS OF SALES	TOWN OF MOUNT PLEASANT	Total
	Preparation of maps, CCM-14-A, CCM-14	Acquisition of lands, CCM-14-B	Improvement of lands, CCM-14-C					
Funds received to December 31, 1917	\$116,307 50	\$4,264,000 00	\$394,000 00	\$223,998 98	\$23,060 48	\$50,000 00	\$30,500 00	\$5,101,866 96
Funds received during year 1918	.....	2,203,221 00	100,000 00	44,000 00	.....	145,000 00	.....	2,392,221 00
Funds received to date	\$116,307 50	\$6,467,221 00	\$494,000 00	\$267,998 98	\$23,060 48	1895,000 00	\$30,500 00	\$7,494,087 96
Total disbursements to date	116,307 50	4,979,513 23	414,516 25	264,941 53	23,060 48	94,845 48	24,063 66	5,917,248 13
Unexpended balance December 31, 1918	.....	\$1,487,707 77	\$79,483 75	\$3,057 45	.....	\$154 52	\$6,436 34	\$1,576,839 83
Less contract and open market order liabilities	.....	9,834 20	7,151 74	1,164 42	.....	.....	561 21	18,711 57
Net balance	.....	\$1,477,873 57	\$72,332 01	\$1,893 03	.....	\$154 52	\$5,875 13	\$1,558,128 26
s. petty	.....	\$450 00	\$400 00	\$400 00	.....	.....	.....	\$1,250 00
etc.	.....	500 00	250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	750 00
1 and 5	.....	897,917 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	897,917 00
3, 1-K,	.....	452,298 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$5,875 13	458,173 13
1-U, 5-A	.....	19,601 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,601 00
.....	.....	5,733 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,733 00
Total maturing liabilities at December 31, 1918	.....	\$1,376,499 00	\$650 00	\$400 00	.....	.....	.....	\$1,383,424 13
Estimated unencumbered balance at December 31, 1918	.....	\$101,374 57	\$71,652 01	\$1,493 03	.....	\$154 52	.....	\$174,704 13

\* \$75,000 appropriated by Board of Estimate and Apportionment, City of New York, December 30, 1918, amended to \$100,000 by Board of Estimate and Apportionment, City of New York, January 22, 1919, represents portion of New York City's share of request of 1917 for \$300,000. Balance of City's share in amount, \$125,000, not yet appropriated.

† Turned over to the Comptroller of the City of New York by Bronx Parkway Commission.

TREASURER'S REPORT AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1918

SOURCE OF REVENUE	To December 31, 1913	January 1 to December 31, 1914	January 1 to December 31, 1915	January 1 to December 31, 1916	January 1 to December 31, 1917	January 1 to December 31, 1918	Total	Transmitted to Comptroller	Balance on hand
Sale of buildings.....	.....	\$8,021 50	\$22,615 04	\$26,549 54	\$2,712 00	\$868 00	\$60,766 08	\$53,215 37	\$7,550 71
Rentals.....	\$96 75	5,140 36	11,570 51	7,669 83	7,198 51	10,818 00	42,493 96	36,315 82	6,178 14
Easement on water pipes.....	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00	50 00	.....
Penalties and costs.....	.....	.....	.....	122 75	102 42	347 99	573 16	517 67	55 49
Interest on deposits.....	.....	209 39	834 79	813 45	1,088 84	768 36	3,714 83	2,044 18	1,670 65
Rent of signs.....	.....	.....	53 33	.....	.....	.....	53 33	53 33	.....
Right of way.....	.....	.....	250 00	255 00	5 00	.....	510 00	510 00	.....
Sale of brick.....	.....	.....	.....	24 00	25 00	.....	49 00	.....	49 00
Sale of hay.....	.....	10 00	10 00	30 00	10 00	.....	60 00	40 00	20 00
Sale of junk.....	.....	.....	.....	29 30	51 57	33 30	114 17	35 37	78 80
Sale of maps.....	.....	.....	35 45	20 10	5 30	11 42	72 27	55 93	16 34
Sale of machinery.....	.....	.....	5 00	300 00	827 50	.....	1,132 50	952 75	179 75
Sale of stone.....	.....	.....	20 00	2 00	.....	640 00	662 00	641 00	21 00
Sale of wood.....	388 10	.....	.....	.....	13 00	93 00	494 10	494 10	.....
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64 83	114 12	178 95	132 68	46 27
Total.....	\$484 85	\$13,431 25	\$35,394 12	\$35,815 97	\$12,103 97	\$13,694 19	\$110,924 35	\$95,058 20	\$15,866 15

ACCOUNTED FOR AS FOLLOWS

Cash in County Trust Company December 31st.....	\$4,347 33
Cash in Gramatan National Bank December 31st.....	10,868 82
Petty cash account.....	650 00
Cash per ledger.....	\$15,866 15
	<u>\$15,866 15</u>

SECURITY ACCOUNT

Ledger balance December 31, 1918.....	\$682 00
(Deposited in Gramatan National Bank.)	<u>        </u>

## STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS

## CORPORATE STOCK, BUDGET, REVENUE BOND AND MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1918

	July 17, 1911, to December 31, 1912	January 1 to December 31, 1913	January 1 to December 31, 1914	January 1 to December 31, 1915	January 1 to December 31, 1916	January 1 to December 31, 1917	January 1 to December 31, 1918	Total
<b>CORPORATE STOCK:</b>								
CCM-14. Preparation of maps.....	\$35,000 00	\$26,000 00	\$20,907 50	\$24,000 00	.....	.....	.....	\$105,907 50
CCM-14-A. Topographical maps.....	8,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,000 00
CCM-14-B. Acquisition of lands.....	.....	784,000 00	1,088,000 00	1,892,000 00	\$292,000 00	\$208,000 00	\$2,203,221 00	\$6,467,221 00
CCM-14-C. Improvement of lands for Bronx River Parkway.....	.....	.....	.....	48,000 00	271,000 00	75,000 00	*100,000 00	494,000 00
Total corporate stock.....	\$43,000 00	\$810,000 00	\$1,108,967 50	\$1,964,000 00	\$563,000 00	\$283,000 00	\$2,303,221 00	\$7,075,128 50
BYC.† lands for Company.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400 00	50,000 00	.....	45,000 00	95,000 00 2,400 00
<b>BUDGET ACCOUNTS:</b>								
1908 to 1913. Salaries and expenses.....	.....	\$24,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$24,000 00
1420-1914. Salaries and expenses.....	.....	.....	\$28,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,000 00
1420-1915. Salaries and expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	\$64,000 00	.....	.....	.....	64,000 00
1420-1916. Salaries and expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$65,000 00	.....	.....	65,000 00
1420-1917. Salaries and expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$44,000 00	.....	44,000 00
1420-1918. Salaries and expenses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$44,000 00	44,000 00
Total budget accounts.....	.....	\$24,000 00	\$28,000 00	\$64,000 00	\$65,000 00	\$44,000 00	\$44,000 00	\$269,000 00
<b>REVENUE BOND FUND:</b>								
RCM-39. Salaries, equipment, ma- terial, supplies.....	.....	.....	\$23,092 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$23,092 50
<b>TOWN OF MOUNT PLEASANT, S-759.....</b>								
Grand total all accounts.....	\$43,000 00	\$834,000 00	\$1,160,000 00	\$2,030,400 00	\$708,500 00	\$327,000 00	\$2,392,221 00	\$7,495,121 00
to City of New York and of Westchester their propor- share of unexpended balances:	.....	919 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	919 93
1908-1913.....	.....	.....	32 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	32 02
bond.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81 09	.....	.....	81 09
1420-1916.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Net appropriations to date.....	\$43,000 00	\$833,080 07	\$1,159,967 98	\$2,030,400 00	\$708,418 91	\$327,000 00	\$2,392,221 00	\$7,494,087 96

\* \$75,000 appropriated by Board of Estimate and Apportionment, City of New York, December 30, 1918; amended to \$100,000 by Board of Estimate and Apportionment, City of New York, January 22, 1919, represents portion of New York City's share of request of 1917 for \$300,000. Balance of City's share in amount, \$125,000, not yet appropriated.

† Turned over to the Comptroller of the City of New York by Bronx Parkway Commission.

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1918

Schedule No. 5

	July 17, 1911, to December 31, 1912	January 1 to December 31, 1913	January 1 to December 31, 1914	January 1 to December 31, 1915	January 1 to December 31, 1916	January 1 to December 31, 1917	January 1 to December 31, 1918	Total
Salaries of clerks and clerical employees.....	\$10,927 23	\$7,499 88	\$7,499 88	\$7,500 00	\$6,283 50	\$7,304 99	\$7,499 88	\$54,515 36
Postage.....	5,006 03	8,562 79	12,710 78	16,347 35	15,344 82	16,072 26	12,148 19	86,192 22
Telephone and telegraph.....	126 00	174 50	750 06	846 08	275 05	639 80	340 89	3,152 38
Traveling expenses.....	55 00	110 95	251 73	289 14	202 35	234 85	178 00	1,331 02
Sundry expenses.....	134 52	229 12	361 52	360 40	572 87	566 39	437 52	2,662 34
Office supplies.....	27 35	106 90	61 88	197 73	248 79	489 24	507 34	1,630 23
Stationery and printing.....	263 95	320 93	549 65	778 11	952 24	463 08	305 14	3,633 10
Rent.....	94 18	271 13	312 57	288 89	359 44	367 06	169 95	1,863 22
Furniture and fixtures.....	509 00	199 12	2,299 14	516 83	412 57	2,116 94	883 79	6,937 39
Photo. account.....	200 00	1,200 00	2,216 64	2,499 96	1,458 34	1,354 21	1,159 48	10,088 63
	716 58	444 26	521 71	395 31	497 09	752 60	61 62	3,389 17
	142 25	529 06	619 13	427 00	270 68	492 61	745 97	3,727 30
Total.....	\$18,202 09	\$19,657 64	\$28,154 69	\$30,447 40	\$26,877 74	\$30,854 03	\$24,437 77	\$178,631 36
LAW DEPARTMENT, DIRECT PURCHASES:								
Stationery and printing.....	887 50	273 69	\$1,340 00	\$5,720 43	\$1,330 00	\$6,000 00	\$6,499 92	\$20,477 85
Rent.....			2,447 73	2,786 24				5,507 66
Furniture and fixtures.....			2 54	20 97				23 51
			3 65	49 94	49 44			103 03
			9 15	17 12				26 27
			13 10	137 24	18 59			168 93
			7 46	107 30				114 76
			137 84	225 17				404 21
			300 00	720 00				1,260 00
			87 00		240 00			87 00
Total.....	\$402 39	\$4,348 47	\$9,284 41	\$1,638 03	\$6,000 00	\$6,499 92	\$28,173 22	

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1918      Schedule No. 5 — (Continued)

	July 17, 1911, to December 31, 1912	January 1, to December 31, 1913	January 1, to December 31, 1914	January 1, to December 31, 1915	January 1 to December 31, 1916	January 1 to December 31, 1917	January 1 to December 31, 1918	Total
<b>ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT:</b>								
Salaries, regular .....	\$2,188 68	\$7,049 40	\$8,788 15	\$20,886 60	\$25,028 39	\$24,622 83	\$19,610 99	\$108,175 04
.....	23 25	110 00	692 09	1,748 63	1,029 16	2,561 27	984 43	7,148 83
.....	.....	7 07	10 16	11 70	30 86	77 18	81 50	218 47
.....	.....	5 00	74 85	139 59	218 44	241 06	229 07	908 01
.....	.....	131 82	220 35	538 12	624 05	921 86	647 58	3,083 78
.....	.....	71 10	194 60	189 16	296 01	110 33	78 19	939 79
.....	1,500 27	161 78	524 85	1,763 98	664 34	465 79	169 61	5,250 62
.....	7 96	124 60	141 93	207 02	375 36	268 03	122 64	1,247 54
.....	35 75	1 50	51 50	10 35	158 17	151 08	79 46	487 81
.....	.....	.....	.....	295 03	137 25	283 14	83 01	798 43
.....	12,440 74	519 81	3,370 00	154 70	.....	.....	.....	16,485 25
.....	126 45	364 30	373 52	238 68	70 65	437 69	8 00	1,619 29
..... and ac- .....	396 37	177 67	271 37	180 11	147 54	229 00	40 18	1,442 24
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$16,719 87</b>	<b>\$8,724 05</b>	<b>\$14,713 37</b>	<b>\$26,363 67</b>	<b>\$28,780 22</b>	<b>\$30,369 26</b>	<b>\$22,134 66</b>	<b>\$147,805 10</b>
<b>LAW DEPARTMENT, CONDEMNATION:</b>								
Salaries, regular .....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,240 58	\$26,074 87	\$25,342 39	\$24,066 80	\$76,724 64
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,942 31	3,991 86	4,116 53	10,050 70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 60	88 04	105 59	269 23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	338 63	544 56	468 56	1,351 75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	550 88	334 16	223 58	1,108 62
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	578 43	899 08	362 64	1,830 15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	337 77	228 49	203 60	769 86
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,201 95	1,221 30	1,271 16	4,694 41
.....	.....	.....	.....	187 50	2,175 00	4,062 50	3,479 20	9,904 20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,778 07	7,630 22	2,712 14	13,120 43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,032 50	17,658 68	3,032 30	23,723 48
.....	.....	.....	.....	294 87	561 58	196 40	182 25	1,235 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	405 62	190 05	50 00	653 67
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,905 45	778 81	388 55	9,072 81
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	446 25	3,074 89	.....	3,521 14
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>\$1,722 95</b>	<b>\$49,404 91</b>	<b>\$66,239 43</b>	<b>\$40,662 90</b>	<b>\$158,030 19</b>



ANALYSIS ACQUISITION OF LANDS BY DIRECT PURCHASE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1918

Schedule No. 6

Deed No.	Sheet	Parcel	Grantor	Area, square feet	Lands	Buildings	Interest	Taxes	Assessments	Special	Total cost
Total as per Commission's report, December 31, 1917, deeds 449 to 537,.....											
Revision and adjustments since December 31, 1917,.....				19,206,811	\$2,963,518 13	\$900,140 65	\$93,669 26	\$14,228 73	\$81,285 03	\$51,145 43	\$4,103,987 23
Revised total as of December 31, 1918,.....				1,019,380	.....	.....	.....	153 11	1,481 02	31 80	1,663 93
538 29   29 Castle Heights Water Company,.....				*18,187,431	\$2,963,518 13	\$900,140 65	\$93,669 26	\$14,381 84	\$82,766 05	\$51,177 23	\$4,105,653 16
539 Part Broad St. ....				238,690	10,634 34	.....	269 80	.....	.....	12,488 41	23,392 53
Total,.....				.....	22 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 50
for which warrants so close on or before 1 warrants were re- s of the City of New 918:				18,426,121	\$2,974,174 97	\$900,140 65	\$93,939 06	\$14,381 84	\$82,766 05	\$63,665 64	\$4,129,068 21
407	26	16	John A. Walsh,.....	17,500	\$725 00	.....	\$19 07	.....	.....	.....	\$744 00
364	8	26, 27	Graman Building Company,.....	14,022	1,242 00	.....	31 83	.....	.....	.....	1,273 85
456	30	40	Harold D. Watson,.....	9,312	200 00	.....	5 42	.....	.....	.....	205 42
432	10	12	Suzel Dremer et al.,.....	2,519	610 00	.....	13 54	.....	.....	.....	623 54
458	1	27	New York Trust Company et al.,.....	4,699	752 00	.....	21 33	.....	.....	.....	773 33
Total,.....				48,052	\$3,539 00	.....	\$91 21	.....	.....	.....	\$3,620 21
Total land to which title has been taken by direct purchase as of December 31, 1918,.....				*18,378,069	\$2,900,643 97	\$900,140 65	\$93,847 85	\$14,381 84	\$82,766 05	\$63,665 64	\$4,125,448 00

\* Excluding donations and street lands.





# INDEX

	PAGE
REPORT OF COMMISSIONERS.....	7
REPORT OF ACTING ENGINEER.....	42
SCHEDULE No. 1, CANVASS OF BIDS, CONTRACT No. 18.....	79
SCHEDULE No. 2, FINANCIAL STATEMENT.....	81
SCHEDULE No. 3, TREASURER'S REPORT.....	82
SCHEDULE No. 4, STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS.....	83
SCHEDULE No. 5, STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS.....	84
SCHEDULE No. 6, ACQUISITION OF LANDS....	87
REPORT OF CONSULTING LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT AND FORESTER....	52
REPORT OF THE COUNSEL.....	59
TABLE A — CHART SHOWING PROGRESS MADE IN ACQUIRING TITLE TO LANDS IN THE RESERVATION.....	69
TABLE B — RELATIVE NUMBER OF PARCELS PURCHASED OR TO BE CONDEMNED (EXCLUDING STREETS) AND PROGRESS IN ACQUISITION DECEMBER 31, 1917, TO DECEMBER 31, 1918.....	70
TABLE C — LIST OF ALL PARCELS (EXCLUDING STREETS AND RAILROAD PARCELS) WHICH, OUT OF A TOTAL OF 1,315 PARCELS (EXCLUDING STREETS), REMAIN TO BE PURCHASED OR CONDEMNED ON DECEMBER 31, 1918.....	71
TABLE D — COST OF ACQUISITION BY PURCHASE COMPARED WITH COST OF ACQUISITION BY CONDEMNATION.....	72
TABLE E — DETAIL ANALYSIS OF THE PARCELS OF LAND (EXCLUSIVE OF STREET LANDS) UPON WHICH JUDGMENT OF CONDEMNATION HAD BEEN GRANTED ON DECEMBER 31, 1918, AND ALSO CONTAINING DATES ON WHICH THE TITLE TO EACH PARCEL VESTED IN THE BRONX PARKWAY COMMISSION.....	73
TABLE F — ANALYSIS OF VALUATIONS, AWARDS, COSTS, EXPENSES AND INTEREST OF THE FIVE MAIN PROCEEDINGS, WHERE AWARDS HAVE BEEN CONFIRMED, UPON FIVE OF THE SIX SECTIONS OF THE RESERVATION, AND IN FIVE SUBSEQUENT PROCEEDINGS WHERE AWARDS HAVE ALSO BEEN CONFIRMED.....	76
TABLE G — ANALYSIS OF MEETINGS HELD BY COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISAL AND THE AVERAGE EXPENSE PER PARCEL FOR COMMISSIONERS' FEES.....	76









1894  
of  
the

**STATE OF NEW YORK**

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**FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT**

**OF THE**

**STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES**

**For the Year 1918**

**ALBANY**  
**J. B. LYON COMPANY, PRINTERS**  
**1919**





STATE OF NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

ALBANY, *February* 24, 1919

To the Hon. HARRY C. WALKER,

*Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate:*

SIR.— By direction of the Board, I have the honor herewith to transmit to the Legislature the fifty-second annual report of the State Board of Charities adopted by unanimous vote of the Board all members being present.

Yours very respectfully,

WILLIAM R. STEWART,

*President.*



# CONTENTS

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	PAGE
Constitutional and statutory duties and functions of the State Board of Charities	vii
Members and officers for the year 1918.....	x
Changes in the membership of the Board.....	1
Resignation of Commissioner Smith.....	2
Minute relative to.....	3
Attendance of Commissioners at meetings of the Board.....	9
Election of officers.....	10
In Memoriam — Theodore Roosevelt.....	11
John M. Bowers.....	14
Mother Teresa Vincent.....	16
Abram J. Katz.....	18
Prof. Z. F. Westervelt.....	18
Very Rev. James J. Higgins, DD.....	19
James F. Munson, M.D.....	19
Incorporations approved .....	20
Dispensaries licensed .....	28
Plans for buildings.....	30
Social legislation in 1918.....	33
The Board's staff .....	40
The Board and the institutions.....	42
The epidemic and dependency .....	45
The institutions and war work.....	46
The financial cost of charity.....	49
Social by-products of the war.....	53
The new day.....	54
Children's clearance bureaus .....	58
War charities .....	66
The managers of State charitable institutions.....	66
Table showing attendance of managers of State charitable and reformatory institutions at monthly meetings.....	68
Appropriations for State institutions.....	69
Inspection of charitable institutions.....	74
Institutions not subject to State supervision.....	75
Rating of institutions.....	76
I. Division of Children.....	81
Grouping of beneficiaries .....	81
State institutions .....	82
The blind .....	87
The deaf .....	90
Dependent children .....	91
Homes for children and infant asylums.....	92
List of institutions showing public and private charges cared for, average population and number present June 30, 1918.....	93
Table of institutions grouped as to territory from which children are received .....	97
Tables as to causes for commitment.....	99
Tables showing manner of discharge.....	102
Census, June 30, 1918.....	104
Children in foster homes.....	106
Table showing placing out work by public and private agencies.....	108
Children's clearing bureaus .....	109
Boards of child welfare.....	110
Miscellaneous charities .....	112

<b>I. Division of Children — <i>Continued.</i></b>	<b>PAGE</b>
The deaf in school.....	114
Progress and problems.....	115
Speech teaching in the schools.....	116
Perils which impede progress.....	117
Tests of work.....	118
Recommendations .....	120
<b>II. Division of Adult Wards.....</b>	<b>122</b>
Department of State, Alien and Indian Poor.....	122
Classification of removal of poor persons.....	123
State poor .....	126
Nonresident and alien poor.....	127
Indian poor .....	131
Financial summary .....	133
Homes for the aged.....	134
State institutions .....	139
County, city and town almshouses.....	143
Classification of almshouses.....	144
New York City homes for the aged and infirm.....	145
Private homes for adults.....	150
<b>III. Division of Mental Defect and Delinquency.....</b>	<b>152</b>
The community and the institution.....	153
The delinquent as a psychopathic patient.....	155
The Bureau of Analysis and Investigation.....	157
Publications .....	159
State institutions .....	159
<b>IV. Division of Medical Charities.....</b>	<b>177</b>
War conditions .....	178
Influenza .....	185
State institutions .....	185
Public hospitals of the city of New York.....	188
Department of Public Charities.....	189
Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals.....	193
Department of Health.....	195
The Board of Inebriety.....	196
Public hospitals outside of New York City.....	196
Tuberculosis hospitals .....	197
Private hospitals .....	198
Dispensaries .....	199
Statistics .....	205
<b>Educational movements in the field of charitable work.....</b>	<b>208</b>
Forty-fifth National Conference of Social Work.....	208
Nineteenth New York State Conference of Charities and Correction.....	209
Forty-eighth Annual Convention of County Superintendents of the Poor..	209
Ninth New York City Conference of Charities and Correction.....	210
Sixth Capital District Conference of Charities and Correction.....	210
Second Annual Conference of County Boards of Child Welfare.....	211

# APPENDIX—STATISTICAL TABLES

## STATE INSTITUTIONS

PAGE

TABLE 1.	Property valuation classified .....	215
TABLE 2.	Receipts for the year ending June 30, 1918.....	217
TABLE 3.	Expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1918: Average number of inmates and average per capita weekly cost of support .....	219
TABLE 4.	Maintenance expenses classified, with itemized per capita cost..	223
TABLE 5.	Movement of population for the year ending June 30, 1918: a. Number received during the fiscal period..... b. Number discharged during the fiscal period..... c. Number remaining June 30, 1918.....	226 229 231
TABLE 6.	Movement of population classified by counties: a. Number received during the fiscal period..... b. Number discharged during the fiscal period..... c. Number remaining June 30, 1918.....	234 240 250

## DIVISION OF CHILDREN

### HOMES FOR CHILDREN

TABLE 7.	Property valuation and indebtedness, public and private.....	259
TABLE 8.	Receipts for the year ending June 30, 1918, public and private..	272
TABLE 9-a.	Expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1918, public and private .....	290
	b. Expenses for maintenance incurred during current fiscal year, public and private .....	303
TABLE 10.	Movement of population: a. Number received during the fiscal year, public and private. b. Number discharged during the fiscal year, public and private .....	319 339
	c. Number remaining June 30, 1918, public and private..... d. Number of public charges in homes for children June 30, 1918 .....	355 369

### HOMES, TEMPORARY, FOR CHILDREN

TABLE 11.	Property valuation and indebtedness.....	388
TABLE 12.	Receipts for the year ending June 30, 1918.....	390
TABLE 13-a.	Expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1918.....	391
	b. Expenses for maintenance incurred during current fiscal year...	392
TABLE 14.	Movement of population: a. Number received during the fiscal period..... b. Number discharged during the fiscal period..... c. Number remaining June 30, 1918.....	394 395 396

## SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND AND SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF

TABLE 15.	Property valuation and indebtedness.....	397
TABLE 16.	Receipts for the year ending June 30, 1918.....	399
TABLE 17-a.	Expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1918.....	401
	b. Expenses for maintenance incurred during current fiscal period..	403
TABLE 18.	Movement of population: a. Number of pupils received during the fiscal period..... b. Number of pupils discharged during the fiscal period..... c. Number of pupils remaining June 30, 1918.....	405 407 409

## ELEEMOSYNARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

TABLE 19.	Property valuation and indebtedness.....	411
TABLE 20.	Receipts for the school year ending June 30, 1918.....	412
TABLE 21-a.	Expenditures for the school year ending June 30, 1918.....	413
	b. Expenses incurred for maintenance during the school year.....	414
TABLE 22.	Enrollment and attendance for the school year ending June 30, 1918 .....	416

	<b>FRESH AIR CHARITIES</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
<b>TABLE 23.</b>	Property valuation and indebtedness.....	417
<b>TABLE 24.</b>	Receipts for the year ending June 30, 1918.....	419
<b>TABLE 25-a.</b>	Expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1918.....	421
	b. Expenses for maintenance incurred during the fiscal period.....	423
<b>TABLE 26.</b>	Number of persons afforded fresh air relief for the year ending June 30, 1918 .....	425

#### PLACING OUT CHILDREN IN FAMILIES, AGENCIES FOR, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

<b>TABLE 27.</b>	Property valuation and indebtedness.....	426
<b>TABLE 28.</b>	Receipts for the year ending June 30, 1918.....	428
<b>TABLE 29-a.</b>	Expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1918.....	432
	b. Expenses for maintenance incurred during the fiscal period.....	434
<b>TABLE 30.</b>	Statistics as to number under supervision during the year ending June 30, 1918:	
	a. Number of children received during the fiscal period.....	438
	Number of children under supervision during the year....	440
	Number of children placed in free homes or at employment.	442
	Number of children sent out of State to free homes.....	444
	b. Number of children discharged from supervision during the fiscal period .....	446
	c. Number of children remaining under supervision June 30, 1918 .....	450

#### BOARDS OF CHILD WELFARE

<b>TABLE 31.</b>	Receipts for the year ending June 30, 1918.....	454
<b>TABLE 32.</b>	Expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1918.....	456
	Expenses for maintenance incurred during the fiscal period.....	457
<b>TABLE 33.</b>	Statistics as to number under supervision during the year ending June 30, 1918:	
	a. Number of families and children under supervision during fiscal period .....	458
	b. Number for whom allowances were discontinued during the fiscal period .....	460
	c. Number of families remaining under supervision June 30, 1918 .....	464

#### DIVISION OF ADULT WARDS

##### COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN ALMSHOUSES

<b>TABLE 34.</b>	Property of county, city and town almshouses and valuation, June 30, 1918.....	468
<b>TABLE 35.</b>	Receipts of county, city and town almshouses for the year ending June 30, 1918.....	470
<b>TABLE 36-a.</b>	Expenditures of county, city and town almshouses during the year ending June 30, 1918.....	472
	b. Expenses for maintenance incurred during the fiscal year.....	474
<b>TABLE 37.</b>	Total and average number of persons supported, number of state, county, city and town poor during the year ending June 30, 1918 .....	478
	Classification of inmates relative to physical condition, June 30, 1918 .....	482

#### HOMES FOR THE AGED

<b>TABLE 38.</b>	Property valuation and indebtedness, public and private.....	484
<b>TABLE 39.</b>	Receipts for the year ending June 30, 1918, public and private.	488
<b>TABLE 40-a.</b>	Expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1918, public and private .....	492
	b. Expenses for maintenance incurred during current fiscal period public and private.....	496

# CONTENTS

ix

<b>TABLE 41.</b>	<b>Movement of population :</b>	<b>PAGE</b>
	a. Number received during the fiscal period, public and private .....	500
	b. Number discharged during the fiscal period, public and private .....	502
	c. Number remaining June 30, 1918, public and private.....	504

## HOMES, TEMPORARY, FOR ADULTS, INCLUDING CHILDREN WITH THEIR MOTHERS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

<b>TABLE 42.</b>	<b>Property valuation and indebtedness.....</b>	<b>506</b>
<b>TABLE 43.</b>	<b>Receipts for the year ending June 30, 1918.....</b>	<b>508</b>
<b>TABLE 44-a.</b>	<b>Expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1918.....</b>	<b>510</b>
	b. Expenses for maintenance incurred during current year.....	512
<b>TABLE 45.</b>	<b>Movement of population :</b>	
	a. Number received during the year ending June 30, 1918...	514
	b. Number discharged during the year ending June 30, 1918.	516
	c. Number remaining June 30, 1918.....	521

## POOR-LAW OFFICERS

<b>TABLE 46.</b>	<b>General expenditures of poor-law officers and number of persons given outdoor relief.....</b>	<b>524</b>
------------------	--	------------

## DIVISION OF MENTAL DEFECT AND DELINQUENCY

### INSTITUTIONS FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

<b>TABLE 47.</b>	<b>Property valuation and indebtedness.....</b>	<b>537</b>
<b>TABLE 48.</b>	<b>Receipts for the year ending June 30, 1918.....</b>	<b>538</b>
<b>TABLE 49-a.</b>	<b>Expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1918.....</b>	<b>539</b>
	b. Expenses for maintenance incurred during the fiscal period....	540
<b>TABLE 50.</b>	<b>Movement of population :</b>	
	a. Number received during the fiscal period.....	542
	b. Number discharged during the fiscal period.....	544
	c. Number remaining June 30, 1918.....	546

### REFORMATORIES FOR ADULTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

<b>TABLE 51.</b>	<b>Property valuation and indebtedness.....</b>	<b>548</b>
<b>TABLE 52.</b>	<b>Receipts for the year ending June 30, 1918.....</b>	<b>550</b>
<b>TABLE 53-a.</b>	<b>Expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1918.....</b>	<b>552</b>
	b. Expenses for maintenance incurred during current fiscal period..	554
<b>TABLE 54.</b>	<b>Movement of population :</b>	
	a. Number received during the fiscal period.....	556
	b. Number discharged during the fiscal period.....	558
	c. Number remaining June 30, 1918.....	560

## DIVISION OF MEDICAL CHARITIES

### HOSPITALS AND SANATORIA, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

<b>TABLE 55.</b>	<b>Property valuation and indebtedness.....</b>	<b>564</b>
<b>TABLE 56.</b>	<b>Receipts for the year ending June 30, 1918.....</b>	<b>580</b>
<b>TABLE 57-a.</b>	<b>Expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1918.....</b>	<b>604</b>
	b. Expenses for maintenance incurred during the current fiscal year	624
<b>TABLE 58.</b>	<b>Number of patients treated and the results.....</b>	<b>642</b>

### DISPENSARIES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

<b>TABLE 59.</b>	<b>Property valuation and indebtedness.....</b>	<b>668</b>
<b>TABLE 60.</b>	<b>Receipts for the year ending June 30, 1918.....</b>	<b>675</b>
<b>TABLE 61-a.</b>	<b>Expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1918.....</b>	<b>688</b>
	b. Expenses for maintenance incurred during the year.....	700
<b>TABLE 62.</b>	<b>Number of different persons treated, total number of treatments, and number of prescriptions filled.....</b>	<b>712</b>



# **AGGREGATE FINANCES AND STATISTICS OF ALL INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE**

	<b>PAGE</b>
<b>TABLE 63 — Estimated aggregate value of the property of the institutions and agencies subject to the visitation and inspection of the Board, and their indebtedness June 30, 1918.....</b>	<b>720</b>
<b>TABLE 64 — Aggregate receipts of the institutions and agencies subject to the visitation and inspection of the Board for the year ending June 30, 1918.....</b>	<b>724</b>
<b>TABLE 65-a. Aggregate expenditures of the institutions and agencies subject to the visitation and inspection of the Board for the year ending June 30, 1918.....</b>	<b>730</b>
<b>b. Aggregate expenses for maintenance incurred during current fiscal period of the institutions and agencies subject to the visitation and inspection of the Board.....</b>	<b>736</b>
<b>TABLE 66 — Consolidated statistics of institutions and agencies subject to the visitation and inspection of the Board:</b>	
<b>A — Number of inmates and movement of the population in State institutions, almshouses, homes, reformatories and schools for the blind and deaf for the year ending June 30, 1918.....</b>	<b>742</b>
<b>B — Statistics of day institutions for the year ending June 30, 1918.....</b>	<b>748</b>
<b>C — Number of patients treated in the hospitals and the results during the year ending June 30, 1918.....</b>	<b>748</b>
<b>D — Number of different persons treated by the dispensaries, the total number of treatments and the number of prescriptions filled during the year ending June 30, 1918.....</b>	<b>750</b>
<b>E — Statistics of temporary relief afforded by poor-law officers and by agencies for the year ending June 30, 1918.....</b>	<b>750</b>
<b>F — Statistics of institutions and agencies for placing out children in families for the year ending June 30, 1918.....</b>	<b>751</b>
<b>G — Statistics of boards of child welfare for the year ending June 30, 1918 .....</b>	<b>752</b>

## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

FACING  
PAGE

1. New York State Hospital for the Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Raybrook .....	Frontispiece
2. Wayside Home (Pettengill Memorial Cottage), Valley Stream, and living room of Pettengill Memorial Cottage.....	52
3. Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society Orphan Asylum, Pleasantville; exterior of a typical cottage, and cottage dining-room.....	56
4. Chart showing classes of inmates in State charitable institutions June 30, 1918 .....	68
5. Chart showing maintenance expenses in State charitable institutions for year ending June 30, 1918.....	72
6. Service Building, Thomas Indian School, Iroquois.....	86
7. Leake and Watts Orphan House, Yonkers, manual training class.....	92
8. Brooklyn Home for Blind, Defective and Crippled Children ( Saint Charles Hospital for Crippled Children), Port Jefferson.....	96
9. Buffalo Orphan Asylum — pavilion type.....	100
10. Lincoln Agricultural School (of the New York Catholic Protectory), Lincolnale, and Elm Cottage.....	104
11. Jewish Orphan Asylum, Rochester — cottage type.....	112
12. Ex-President Roosevelt with a group of cadets of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.....	116
13. New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath.....	140
14. Niagara County Almshouse, Lockport; Suffolk County Almshouse, Yaphank..	144
15. New York City Reformatory for Misdemeanants, New Hampton; administration building — 95,000 heads of cabbage.....	154
16. The Onondaga and the Cayuga, new one-story dormitories, Craig Colony for Epileptics, Sonyea.....	160
17. Letchworth Village, Thiells. Inmates assisting in construction work.....	168
18. New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children, West Haverstraw — new hospital building.....	186
19. Buffalo City Hospital, Buffalo.....	196
20. Mary McClellan Hospital — front and rear views.....	198
21. Rochester Dental Dispensary and operating room.....	204
22. Chart showing the several classes of inmates in the State institutions during the year ending June 30, 1918.....	228
23. Chart showing relative maintenance expenses of homes for children.....	318
24. Chart showing manner of admission of the 17,243 children received during the year ending June 30, 1918.....	338
25. Chart showing manner of discharge of the 18,328 children discharged during the year ending June 30, 1918.....	354
26. Chart showing manner of admission of the 34,052 children remaining in homes for children June 30, 1918.....	368
27. Chart showing relative maintenance expenses in homes, temporary, for children .....	392
28. Chart showing relative maintenance expenses for schools for the blind....	404
29. Chart showing relative maintenance expenses for schools for the deaf....	404
30. Chart showing relative maintenance expenses incurred by boards of child welfare .....	456
31. Chart showing relative maintenance expenses in the county, city and town almshouses .....	476
32. Chart showing the several classes of inmates in county, city and town almshouses June 30, 1918.....	482
33. Chart showing relative maintenance expenses in private homes for the aged aged .....	498
34. Chart showing relative maintenance expenses in homes, temporary, for adults .....	512

	PAGE
35. Chart showing relative maintenance expenses in institutions for the feeble-minded and epileptic.....	540
36. Chart showing relative maintenance expenses in private reformatories for adults .....	554
37. Chart showing relative maintenance expenses in public hospitals.....	636
38. Chart showing relative maintenance expenses in private hospitals.....	640
39. Chart showing condition on, or manner of, discharge of patients from public hospitals .....	660
40. Chart showing condition on, or manner of, discharge of patients from private hospitals .....	666
41. Chart showing relative maintenance expenses in public institutions and societies .....	736
42. Chart showing relative maintenance expenses in private institutions and societies .....	740
43. Chart showing percentage of inmates in the several institutions during the year ending June 30, 1918.....	742
44. Chart showing percentage of inmates in the several institutions June 30, 1918 .....	746
45. Chart showing percentage of entire population by census of 1900 in the several institutions for the year ending September 30, 1900.....	752
46. Chart showing percentage of entire population by census of 1905 in the several institutions for the year ending September 30, 1905.....	752
47. Chart showing percentage of entire population by census of 1910 in the several institutions for the year ending September 30, 1910.....	752
48. Chart showing percentage of entire population by census of 1915 in the several institutions for the year ending September 30, 1915.....	752
49. Chart showing percentage of entire estimated population in the several institutions for the year ending June 30, 1918.....	752

## PREFACE

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# THE CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

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The State Board of Charities was established in 1867, and became a constitutional body January 1, 1895, under the provisions of article VIII of the Constitution of the State of New York, which was adopted in 1894. This article of the Constitution provides that the State Board of Charities shall visit and inspect all institutions, whether State, county, municipal, incorporated or unincorporated, which are of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional or reformatory character, including institutions for epileptics and idiots, and all reformatories (save those in which adult males convicted of felony shall be confined), and excepting institutions for the care and treatment of the insane.

The Constitution also provides that the members of the Board shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; that all the existing laws relating to the institutions above mentioned, and to their supervision and inspection, in so far as such laws are not inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution, shall remain in force, and that the Legislature may confer upon the Board any additional powers. It further provides that while payments by counties, cities, towns and villages to charitable, eleemosynary, correctional or reformatory institutions, wholly or partly under private control, for care, support and maintenance, may be authorized, they shall not be required by the Legislature, nor shall such payments be made for any such inmate of such institutions who is not received and

retained therein pursuant to rules established by the State Board of Charities.

The Commissioners comprising the Board are twelve in number, and are appointed for the term of eight years, one from each of the nine judicial districts of the State, and three additional members from the city of New York. They are required to reside in the districts or city from which they are respectively appointed, and no Commissioner can act as such while a trustee, director or other administrative officer of any institution subject to the visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities.

Each Commissioner is paid actual expenses necessarily incurred while engaged in the performance of the duties of his office, and receives, as compensation, \$10 for each day's attendance at meetings of the Board, or of any of its committees, not exceeding in any one year the sum of \$500.

The Board is required to report to the Legislature annually. Its seal is the arms of the State surrounded by the inscription, "State of New York — the State Board of Charities," and its chief officers are a president and vice-president, elected annually from its members.

The State Charities Law, constituting chapter 55 of the Consolidated Laws, provides in part that:

"The state board of charities shall visit, inspect and maintain a general supervision of all institutions, societies or associations which are of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional or reformatory character, whether state or municipal, incorporated or not incorporated, which are made subject to its supervision by the constitution or by law; and shall,

"1. Aid in securing the just, humane and economic administration of all institutions subject to its supervision.

"2. Advise the officers of such institutions in the performance of their official duties.

"3. Aid in securing the erection of suitable buildings for the accommodation of the inmates of such institutions aforesaid.

"4. Approve or disapprove the organization and incorporation of all institutions of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional or reformatory character which are or shall be subject to the supervision and inspection of the board.

"5. Investigate the management of all institutions made subject to the supervision of the board, and the conduct and efficiency of the officers or persons charged with their management, and the

care and relief of the inmates of such institutions therein or in transit.

“6. Aid in securing the best sanitary condition of the buildings and grounds of all such institutions, and advise measures for the protection and preservation of the health of the inmates.

“7. Aid in securing the establishment and maintenance of such industrial, educational and moral training in institutions having the care of children as is best suited to the needs of the inmates.

“8. Establish rules for the reception and retention of inmates of all institutions which, by section fourteen of article eight of the constitution, are subject to its supervision.

“9. Investigate the condition of the poor seeking public aid and advise measures for their relief.

“10. Administer the laws providing for the care, support and removal of state and alien poor and the support of Indian poor persons.

“11. Collect statistical information in respect to the property, receipts and expenditures of all institutions, societies and associations subject to its supervision, and the number and condition of the inmates thereof, and of the poor receiving public relief.”

In addition to the foregoing the Board is invested with power to transfer inmates from one State charitable institution to another; to approve or disapprove proposed certificates of incorporation of charitable institutions or organizations, and has the supervision of the placing out of dependent children. It is empowered to issue licenses to dispensaries, homes for the care of aged, decrepit and feeble-minded persons who are not proper subjects for care and treatment in a hospital for the insane, and for cause may revoke such licenses. Besides discharging these duties it exercises such other functions as are devolved upon it by law.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES DECEMBER 31, 1918

MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR, BY AND WITH THE ADVICE AND CONSENT OF THE SENATE

DISTRICTS	Names and addresses	Date of first appointment
First Judicial..... (Counties of New York and Bronx.)	William R. Stewart, President, 31 Nassau street, New York City.	May 31, 1882
New York City.....	Lee K. Frankel, 1 Madison Ave. New York City.	Feb. 11, 1918
New York City.....	George J. Gillespie, 20 Vesey street, New York City.	April 11, 1916
New York City.....	Victor F. Ridder, 182 William street, New York City.	April 11, 1916
Second Judicial..... (Counties of Richmond, Suffolk, Nassau, Queens and Kings.)	J. Richard Kevin, M. D., 252 Gates avenue, Brooklyn.	Mar. 27, 1913
Third Judicial..... (Counties of Columbia, Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Albany, Schoharie and Rensselaer.)	Benjamin W. Arnold, Albany, N. Y.	Nov. 10, 1917
Fourth Judicial..... (Counties of Warren, Saratoga, Washington, Essex, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Clinton, Montgomery, Hamilton, Fulton and Schenectady.)	Eleanor W. Higley, Hudson Falls, N. Y.	Nov. 14, 1917
Fifth Judicial..... (Counties of Onondaga, Oneida, Oswego, Herkimer, Jefferson and Lewis.)	Ceylon H. Lewis, Syracuse, N. Y.	April 13, 1915
Sixth Judicial..... (Counties of Otsego, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Broome, Tioga, Chemung, Tompkins, Cortland and Schuyler.)	Daniel Waite Burdick, Ithaca, N. Y.	Oct. 19, 1911
Seventh Judicial..... (Counties of Livingston, Wayne, Seneca, Yates, Ontario, Steuben, Monroe and Cayuga.)	Lillie Boller Werner Rochester, N. Y.	April 11, 1918
Eighth Judicial..... (Counties of Erie, Chautauqua, Cattaraugus, Orleans, Niagara, Genesee, Allegany and Wyoming.)	William H. Gratwick, Vice-President. 1604 Marine Bank Bldg. Buffalo, N. Y.	April 17, 1901
Ninth Judicial..... (Counties of Dutchess, Putnam, Orange, Rockland and Westchester.)	Henry Marquand, Bedford Hills, N. Y.	Mar. 27, 1914

OFFICERS

WILLIAM R. STEWART.....	PRESIDENT
WILLIAM H. GRATWICK.....	VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES H. JOHNSON.....	SECRETARY
ROBERT W. HILL.....	SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE AND ALIEN POOR
RICHARD W. WALLACE.....	SUPERINTENDENT OF INSPECTION
JAMES H. FOSTER.....	SUPERINTENDENT, DIVISION OF CHILDREN
CHESTER L. CARLISLE, M. D.....	SUPERINTENDENT, DIVISION OF MENTAL DEFECT AND DELINQUENCY
CLARENCE E. FORD....	SUPERINTENDENT, DIVISION OF MEDICAL CHARITIES

# REPORT

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*To the Honorable, the Legislature of the State of New York:*

In conformity with the requirements of chapters 55 and 42 of the Consolidated Laws, known as the State Charities Law and the Poor Law, respectively, the State Board of Charities herewith submits its fifty-second annual report to your honorable body.

During the year the following changes have taken place in the membership of the Board:

Dr. Stephen Smith resigned as one of the Commissioners of the Board on February 6, 1918, after a continuous service of twenty-five years. On February 11, 1918, Governor Whitman appointed Dr. Lee K. Frankel, of New York city, to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Smith, ending May 28, 1921.

After a service on the Board of only five months Mr. Mortimer R. Miller, of Rochester, owing to duties of the position of United States Fuel Administrator, of Rochester, and other pressing business, resigned as Commissioner of the Board from the Seventh Judicial District on March 11, 1918. This vacancy was filled by the appointment by Governor Whitman on April 11, 1918, of Mrs. Lillie Boller Werner, of Rochester, for the unexpired term ending March 23, 1924.

Both of these appointments were confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. Benjamin Walworth Arnold, Commissioner from the Third Judicial District, and Mrs. Eleanor W. Higley, of Hudson Falls, Commissioner of the Board from the Fourth Judicial District, who were appointed during the recess of the Senate in the latter part of 1917, were reappointed by Governor Whitman and confirmed by the Senate early in 1918. Commissioner Arnold's term expires March 23, 1919, and that of Commissioner Higley on March 23, 1926.

At a special meeting of the Board held in New York city February 27, 1918, President Stewart addressed the Board briefly



with relation to the resignation of Dr. Stephen Smith as a member of the Board and of his services to the State for upwards of one-third of a century. He presented the following letters for incorporation in the minutes and stated that at the next meeting of the Board he would present a minute and ask that it be made a part of the records of the Board:

NEW YORK, *February 6, 1918.*

*To His Excellency, Hon. CHARLES S. WHITMAN, Governor:*

DEAR SIR.—Herewith I resign the office of Commissioner of the State Board of Charities.

It may interest your Excellency to learn that I was first appointed to this position by Governor Cornell in 1881; and that one year later, 1882, he appointed me to the office of State Commissioner in Lunacy, a position which I held six years; that I was again appointed a Commissioner of the State Board of Charities by Governor Flower, and subsequently by Governors Black, Higgins and Sulzer. As the office of State Commissioner in Lunacy was created by the State Board of Charities, I maintained close and continued relations with that Board during the term of my incumbency of the former office.

Thus my connection with the State Board of Charities, official and semi-official, has extended over more than a third of a century. During that period there was initiated and developed by the State Board of Charities a State system of organized and supervised public charities and reformatories, which, for efficiency and economy of management, and the scientific employment of remedial measures adapted to the welfare of the dependent classes, commends that Board to the confidence and support of the people.

I esteem it a remarkable privilege that I have been permitted to associate for so long a time with the distinguished members of that Board and to take an active part in the creation and development of the great public charities and reformatories of the State. I recall with especial satisfaction that while Commissioner in Lunacy I secured the following reforms in the asylums for the insane:

1. Training schools for attendants.
2. The passage of the "State Care Act," removing the insane from the poorhouses to the asylums.
3. The passage of an act creating "The Commission in Lunacy."

Though still deeply interested in the work of the Board, I feel that at ninety-five I have reached the age limit of a Commissioner of the State Board of Charities.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) STEPHEN SMITH.

STATE OF NEW YORK — EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

ALBANY, *February 16, 1918.*

DR. STEPHEN SMITH, *Commissioner, State Board of Charities,*  
1000 *Park Avenue, New York:*

DEAR SIR.—I have your letter of resignation as a Commissioner of the State Board of Charities.

The State has received the benefits of your knowledge and experience since June 17, 1881, and it is to be regretted that it will no longer continue to do so. Though you have enumerated in your letter the activities in which you have been interested, I am well aware of the work which you have performed for the State.

I desire to extend my sincere thanks for said services, which I know are fully appreciated, not only by the many commissioners who have been associated with you in the work of the Commission, but by the people of the State, who have been brought in touch with you through the activities of the Commission.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) CHARLES S. WHITMAN.

President Stewart, at the stated meeting of the Board held in New York city on April 10, 1918, offered the following minute, which was seconded by Commissioner Lewis, in a few well-chosen remarks, and unanimously adopted:

#### MINUTE

“The members of the State Board of Charities have learned with great regret of the resignation of Dr. Stephen Smith, commissioner of this Board from New York city, which was tendered to Governor Whitman on February 6th last. The long continued and valuable public services of Dr. Smith to the people of the State of New York seem not only to justify but to demand extended and unusual mention in the records of this Board, with which he has been associated for a longer period than with any other of the public bodies of which he has been a member.

“Stephen Smith was born on a farm near Skaneateles, Onondaga county, New York, February 19, 1823. He came of English descent, both his father's and his mother's ancestors having come from Oxfordshire, England, to New England in the seventeenth century. Later they removed to Onondaga county, New York. Stephen Smith's early years were spent on the farm and his education was that common to country boys of that time. He attended a rural village school and later on a high school at Homer in Cortland county.

“Having determined to adopt medicine as his profession, he began his studies while at the high school and in 1848 attended

lectures at the Geneva medical college. In 1849 and 1850 he was a resident medical student in the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity, Buffalo, but he came to New York in 1850 and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, attaining on graduation in 1851 his degree of doctor of medicine. At this time there were only two hospitals in the city of New York, Bellevue and the New York Hospital, the latter then located at Duane street and Broadway. Dr. Smith obtained in 1851 the appointment as interne at Bellevue Hospital in a competitive examination over ten other candidates and remained for two years in that great laboratory of human diseases. He became surgical and clinical teacher there in 1854 and so continued until 1891. He was also professor of anatomy at Bellevue Hospital medical college.

"In the early '70's the governing board of Bellevue Hospital desiring to improve the nursing there, referred to a committee of three physicians, of whom Dr. Smith was one, a highly favorable report upon the training school for nurses recently established in St. Thomas Hospital, London, by Florence Nightingale. This committee, under Dr. Smith's leadership, recommended the opening of a training school for women nurses and Miss Nightingale was requested to send out an instructor. She selected for that purpose Sister Helen of a Protestant Episcopal order, who opened a school and graduated nurses so efficient that they soon succeeded those untrained. From this experiment has developed the whole system of trained nursing in the United States and from that time the nursing of the sick has steadily become of a higher order.

"The first medical paper from Dr. Smith's pen was published in 1851 in the 'New York Medical Journal,' in May of that year, on a surgical subject and immediately established his reputation as a sound thinker and clear writer which he has retained to this day. This paper was translated into several foreign languages and led to the author's election as a member of the surgical society of Paris. In 1856 he became visiting surgeon at Bellevue Hospital and in 1858 editor of the 'New Journal of Medicine and Collateral Sciences.' From 1860 to 1864 he was editor of the 'American Medical Times' and during all the years 1878-1906 he was the New York correspondent of the London 'Lancet,' regularly sending to that leading surgical paper American medical and surgical news.

"Early in the civil war Dr. Smith published, in 1862, a 'Hand Book on Surgical Operations,' which proved an invaluable guide to the operating surgeon during the war, 15,000 copies of it being sold. This book was followed in 1887 by another useful book, 'The Principles and Practice of Operating Surgery.' His important work, the 'Civil Obligations of the Surgeon' came from the

press in 1908. The medical profession has always recognized in him a wise teacher with charming methods of instruction, a brilliant and original surgical operator and a great physician and untiring worker.

"In February, 1864, a committee on sanitary inquiry of the citizens' association of New York city as its first act appointed a 'Council of Hygiene' comprising 29 medical practitioners, among whom was Dr. Smith. Its investigations of the sanitary condition of the city of New York were organized and supervised by Dr. Smith, and its report published in 1865 so impressed the public by its revelations and suggestions as to bring about the enactment by the legislature on April 21, 1866, of the statute creating the metropolitan board of health, with almost autocratic powers. Governor Fenton appointed Dr. Smith a commissioner of the new board of health in 1867, in which office he continued his efforts for sanitary reform; under reappointments by Mayors Hall and Havemeyer, his full term as commissioner of health of the city of New York covered the years 1868-1875. During this period Dr. Smith advocated improved tenements, public baths, a supply of river water for cleansing purposes, cheap railroad transit and the planting and cultivation of shade trees, all of which progressive policies have since been brought about. He is now in 1918 president of the tree planting association of New York, and actively carrying on a propaganda in its behalf. Shortly after his reappointment by Mayor Havemeyer in 1872, Doctor Smith led in the organization of the American public health association, of which he was president for the first three years. He also secured the passage of a law creating a bureau of vaccination in the metropolitan board of health, which relieved New York of epidemics of smallpox, which until then had been prevalent. As the result of the operations of the law creating the metropolitan board of health, New York has become one of the most healthful cities of the world, its mortality having since been reduced from 34 to 12 per thousand.

"While still a member of the metropolitan board of health, Doctor Smith drafted a bill for a national board of health, and upon its passage in 1878 he was appointed a member of the board by President Hayes, and served upon it four years, 1879-1883. The bill creating a New York State board of health was also drafted by him, and almost single-handed he secured its passage by the legislature in 1880. The long and valuable services of Doctor Smith to the cause of public health were later recognized by President Cleveland, who selected him as one of three delegates from the United States to the Ninth International Sanitary Conference, which convened at Paris in 1894. A complete review of his work for competent supervision of the public health was

given by Doctor Smith in his book 'The City That Was,' published in 1911. In this he described the shockingly insanitary conditions which prevailed in the city of New York before the creation of the metropolitan board of health.

"When in June, 1881, Governor Cornell appointed Dr. Stephen Smith commissioner of the State Board of Charities for the first judicial district, he brought again into the public service of the State a philanthropic scientist supremely well equipped by nature and training for the adequate discharge of the duties of the office. In May, 1882, however, upon the request of the governor, Doctor Smith resigned his seat on the Board to accept the important appointment of State commissioner in lunacy, which office was created at the instance of the State Board of Charities in 1873. The commissioner was a quasi ex-officio member of the State Board of Charities, and made full report of all his official acts and visitations to the said Board from time to time. During the six years of his incumbency as State Commissioner in Lunacy, which expired May 9, 1888, Doctor Smith attended the meetings of this Board and maintained close and coöperative relations with it.

"Doctor Smith began his new work with the wisdom and energy which have always distinguished him. The first training school for nurses in a State hospital for the insane was established, and on his recommendation, at the Buffalo State Hospital for the insane in 1884. He aided in the organization, and in 1886 delivered an address to the first graduating class. Such schools are now established in every State hospital for the insane. He was an early advocate of State care for the dependent insane, and in 1884, six years before the passage of the State care act, drafted a bill providing for the removal of the insane from the county poorhouses and county asylums to the State asylums, but for lack of official indorsement failed to secure its enactment. Subsequently, in 1886, he drafted a new bill of similar purport and submitted it to the State Charities Aid Association, which declined to act on it until the following year, when it was taken up in modified form by the association, and with the aid of the recently created State Commission in Lunacy, it became law in 1890, and is now known as 'The State Care Act.' Doctor Smith also drafted the original bill creating the commission referred to, which was enacted in 1889. In a little volume which came from the press in 1916, entitled 'Who Is Insane?' Doctor Smith gave a commentary of his work as State Commissioner in Lunacy, so written as to make its subject interesting to the general reader.

"Doctor Smith again took his seat as a member of the State Board of Charities for New York county on March 30, 1893, by appointment of Governor Flower. He was reappointed by Gov-

ernor Black March 23, 1898; by Governor Higgins May 5, 1905; and by Governor Sulzer March 24, 1913, for a term expiring May 28, 1921. His resignation bears date February 6, 1918. The State Board elected Doctor Smith vice-president May 27, 1903, and he filled this office by successive annual reëlections unanimously tendered him until April 9, 1913, when he declined to accept another term. In his attendance at Board meetings and committee meetings he was most faithful. The records show that of the last hundred meetings of the board, all of which were held since he passed the age of four-score years, he was present at ninety-six. While serving as vice-president Doctor Smith was elected president of the thirteenth New York State conference of charities and correction, which convened at Syracuse, and presided over its sessions, November 19-21, 1912.

“Under the provisions of the State constitution of 1894, the State Board of Charities became a constitutional body with greatly increased duties and powers, and was required to visit and inspect not only the public charitable institutions, but those under private management as well. This obligation necessitated the organization of a corps of inspectors to cover the enlarged field of work. In the selection of the inspectors from the civil service lists and in their training Doctor Smith was most active and useful, devoting his vast experience freely to this service. The high standards thus established, both for the inspectors personally and for the character of their work, have now become traditional on the Board's staff.

“Although other commissioners of the Board who served with Doctor Smith have been physicians of high standing, he has long and wisely guided its policies in medical matters. The provision of competent public supervision for dispensaries operating within the State so as to conserve this form of relief for the deserving poor, and at the same time to protect them from exploitation at the hand of unscrupulous practitioners, long advocated by the State medical society, took definite form in 1897. Doctor Smith aided in preparing a bill and securing its enactment into law, in 1899, placing in the hands of the State Board of Charities authority for licensing and supervising dispensaries, which has since been so exercised as to improve greatly our system of charitable medical relief for the sick poor.

“As chairman of the Board's committees on inspection, on hospitals, on dispensaries, and on construction of buildings, he presided at many meetings where important action was taken, and in connection with their work visited charitable institutions in every part of the State. His knowledge of hospital planning and construction, painstakingly applied to the consideration of plans presented for the Board's approval, has resulted in the general



erection of better hospitals. One of his most recent papers presents a plan for an organized hospital system for the city of New York. The records of the board show that Doctor Smith also rendered important public service upon thirty special committees appointed from time to time for the investigation of alleged abuses or for some other purpose not covered by the standing committees. The published reports of many of these committees came from his pen.

"No one was more welcome than Doctor Smith as an official visitor to the charitable institutions. His inspections, based on a wide and general knowledge of the highest standards, were most searching, but the kindliness of his manner disarmed all resentment at criticism. It was well said of him that 'His medical science was a golden key at his girdle which opened doors to all hearts in every circle of society.' All over the State of New York standards of institutional construction are higher, and the staffs of employees within them are better trained and more humane because of the quiet persevering work carried on to this end for more than two generations by Doctor Smith.

"Erect, broad-shouldered and of unimpaired intelligence at ninety-five, Doctor Smith retires from our councils to complete literary work upon which he is now engaged. We have rejoiced in his friendship and the intimate association with him in the public service, and take pride in his long and fruitful career. We venerate his dignified and mellow old age, and hope that peace and happiness may abide with him for the remainder of his days.

"*Resolved*, That the foregoing minute relating to the long, faithful and valuable public services to the people of the State of New York of Dr. Stephen Smith, lately resigned as a member of the State Board of Charities, be entered on the records of the Board, transmitted to the legislature with the fifty-second annual report of the Board, and that a copy be sent to Doctor Smith.

"*Resolved*, That in further and exceptional recognition of his services, the secretary of this Board is directed to invite Doctor Smith to attend all meetings of the Board and of the committees of which at the time of his resignation he was a member."

### **ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS**

The following table, giving the names of the Commissioners of the Board, and the district or city from which they were respectively appointed, together with the length of their service and the record of their attendance at Board meetings during the year 1917-18 is respectfully presented in accordance with a requirement of the State Charities Law.

**P — Present.**

**A — Absent.**

<sup>1</sup> Resigned February 6, 1918.  
<sup>2</sup> Appointed February 11, 1918.  
<sup>3</sup> Appointed November 10, 1917.  
<sup>4</sup> Appointed October 16, 1917; resigned March 11, 1918.  
<sup>5</sup> Appointed February 11, 1918.  
<sup>6</sup> Appointed November 10, 1917.  
<sup>7</sup> Appointed April 11, 1918.  
<sup>8</sup> Resigned October 1, 1917.  
<sup>9</sup> Appointed October 1, 1917.

<sup>1</sup> Reigned February 6, 1918  
appointed November 14, 1917.

<sup>2</sup> Appointed February 11, 1918. <sup>3</sup> Appointed  
Appointed October 16, 1917; resigned March 11, 1918.

November 10, 1917. \*Resigned  
\*Appointed April 11, 1918.

ended October 1, 1917.

•



### ELECTION OF OFFICERS

At the Board's stated annual meeting of April 10, 1918, the annual election of officers was held in accordance with the by-laws, and President William Rhinelanders Stewart and Vice-President William H. Gratwick were unanimously reelected to their respective offices for the following year.

The President appointed the following committees to serve for the year 1918:

#### GENERAL COMMITTEES:

Publication — The President, Chairman; The Vice-president and Commissioner Ridder.

Finance — The President, Chairman; Commissioners Gillespie and Arnold.

Legislation — Commissioner Lewis, Chairman; Commissioners Kevin and Marquand.

Legal Questions — Commissioner Gillespie, Chairman; Commissioner Lewis.

#### DIVISION COMMITTEES:

Children — The President, Chairman; Commissioners Gratwick, Marquand, Gillespie, Ridder, Higley and Frankel.

Medical Charities — Commissioner Kevin, Chairman; The President, ex officio; Commissioners Burdick, Gillespie, Arnold, Frankel and Werner.

Mental Defect and Delinquency — Commissioner Lewis Chairman; The President, ex officio; Commissioners Marquand, Kevin, Arnold and Higley.

Adult Wards — Commissioner Gratwick, Chairman; The President, ex officio; Commissioners Burdick, Lewis, Ridder and Werner.

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**IN MEMORIAM**

The State Board of Charities realizes the great loss to the nation in the death of Theodore Roosevelt, January 6, 1919, and has adopted the following:

**MINUTE****THEODORE ROOSEVELT**

Thirty-fourth Governor of the State of New York and Twenty-fifth President of the United States.

The State Board of Charities in common with the whole people of the United States deploras the loss to public and private life occasioned by the death of Theodore Roosevelt, formerly President of the United States and Governor of the State of New York. The records of the Board show its appreciation of the character and services of many distinguished citizens who honored themselves by their fidedity to duty and loyal devotion to the welfare of the nation. Among them were public officials, scholars, orators, social leaders, philanthropists, and other citizens who in various fields deserved well the honors bestowed upon them by the State and their associates, but, in the minutes of appreciation of those who have passed within the veil, adopted by the State Board of Charities, not one is devoted to an individual of whom it can be said, as of Theodore Roosevelt, that he combined in one personality all the great qualities severally represented by them all.

He was soldier and statesman, orator and social leader, nature lover and philanthropist, a great citizen and courageous public official, a man sincerely religious, and a profound student of world politics, whose life was devoted to the advocacy of the ideals of American democracy.

Theodore Roosevelt in cooperation with other leaders of modern progress wholeheartedly labored to establish those fundamental principles and ideals of social justice essential to the real advancement of the world now more clearly recognized than ever before by the leaders of modern progress. He may well be called the greatest citizen of his time, an exponent of true patriotism, a

leader of tireless energy and indomitable courage, with all his heart devoted to the welfare of our country.

He worked vigorously to shape the present popular conception of national responsibility for the protection of civilization and his splendid example of civic virtue and constant thought for social betterment and the upbuilding of the nation have left a permanent impression upon those who look forward to a future when the world shall be at peace and our country crowned with honor. Forceful, magnetic, with a genius for leadership, he gave to the Commonwealth and to the Nation when called to public service a concentration, energy and resourcefulness in administration which quickly won and retained the admiration and loyalty of his associates and other fellow citizens.

In truth an American "without fear and without reproach," a champion of righteousness in all things, with an "utter scorn for words that are not made good by deeds," he was a dominating personality, standing for the unselfish patriotism which is essential to true Americanism. His stirring appeal for such devotion made at Carnegie Hall on March 20, 1912, more than two years before the Great War, thrills our souls today with its patriotic fervor and high ideal of service:

"The leader for the time being, whoever he may be, is but an instrument, to be used until broken and then to be cast aside;  
\* \* \* In the long fight for righteousness the watchword for all of us is, 'spend and be spent.' It is a little matter whether any one man fails or succeeds; but the cause shall not fail, for it is the cause of mankind. We, here in America, hold in our hands the hope of the world, the fate of the coming years; and shame and disgrace will be ours if in our eyes the light of high resolve is dimmed, if we trail in the dust the golden hopes of men."

Like that appeal his last message sent to the great Conference on National Defense and read in the same hall the evening before his death, urged loyalty to American ideals as the hope of the world, and upholds patriotism as necessary for social righteousness. The words of his "God speed" are a challenge to press forward with singleness of purpose:

"There can be no divided allegiance. We have room for but one flag. \* \* \* There must be no standing back in the fight for Americanism."

Until its last beat his great heart held strongly to these conceptions of duty to his country and its relation to a suffering world, and this constancy made him a great leader who aroused the national conscience, because he had enthusiasm and a clear vision of the future glory of our country when citizenship shall mean more than kingly rank.

He was the political idol of millions, not only in America but in other lands and there is universal regret for his death. Looking back upon the years during which he was prominent in public affairs he is seen to have been tireless in the good fight of the ideal citizen and fiercely resentful of either direct or indirect assaults upon the public welfare, gladly spending himself to maintain civic standards based upon social justice and individual righteousness.

Theodore Roosevelt may be said to have been a product of good heredity and happy environment; for in him the cumulative forces of generations identified with philanthropic work were intensified into dynamic compulsion and his horizon comprehended man wherever struggling toward the light and power of a sane and happy civilization. Hence his sturdy independence in thought and action, like his prophetic vision and soldierly spirit, was an inherited characteristic which early won the confidence and loyalty of patriotic Americans of all political parties.

His father was the seventeenth member of the State Board of Charities, having been appointed by Governor Cornell in 1875 to serve as the third representative of the First Judicial District. He continued a member until his death in 1878 at which time his great son was a sophomore in Harvard University. The knowledge of his father's charitable and correctional activities directed the attention of the young man to the work of this Board, so that when in 1881 one year after graduation he was elected to the Legislature, he began a study of the administration of public affairs in cities of the State including the management of charitable institutions which so deepened and confirmed his interest in social service that when in 1898 he was elected Governor he made special visitations to institutions subject to public supervision. He aided in the reorganization of three of the State charitable

institutions and by his nomination of good managers in all others as vacancies occurred and reappointment of members of this Board greatly strengthened its work and influence. This interest in charitable service did not flag after he became President for then, deeply concerned in child welfare, he urged among other things reform in the methods of care of dependent children which led to a more general adoption of the home-care plan.

His home life, with its affection, piety and simplicity made an irresistible appeal to the hearts of the American people who saw in it a lasting foundation for confidence, and therefore recognized in Theodore Roosevelt not only a statesman, teacher, scholar and typical American, but as well a dauntless moral force, actuated by an abiding trust in God, continuously at work for the welfare of humanity.

*Resolved*, That this Minute be spread upon the records of the the State Board of Charities and be incorporated in its Annual Report to the Legislature. Be it further

*Resolved*: That a copy of this Minute signed by the members of the State Board of Charities and attested by the secretary with its seal be transmitted to Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt.

#### JOHN M. BOWERS

The State Board of Charities has on many occasions in the past been benefited by the advice and legal experience of Hon. John M. Bowers who was ever ready to devote himself to its work and it is deemed only a just recognition of his service to present here the formal Minute adopted by the Board upon the occasion of his recent death.

As the stated meeting of the Board held in New York City on April 11, 1918, President Stewart offered the following minute and resolution with relation to the death of Mr. John M. Bowers, which was seconded by Commissioner Gillespie, and unanimously adopted:

## MINUTE.

The members of the State Board of Charities record with much regret the death in his sixty-ninth year, at Lakewood, New Jersey, on Thursday, March 7, 1918, of John M. Bowers of the city of New York, lately their counsel during the investigation under the provisions of the Moreland Act of the affairs and management of the Board on charges brought in 1915 by the Commissioner of Public Charities of the City of New York then in office.

Admitted to the Bar in 1868, Mr. Bowers, by his ability, industry and integrity soon gained a leading position in his profession and became the legal adviser of many important interests. On several previous occasions his advice had proved helpful to the State Board of Charities in the Legislature and in the courts, so that when the investigation was ordered in 1915, both his high standing at the Bar and his exceptional knowledge of the duties and powers of the Board led to his selection as counsel for the members of the Board.

Mr. Bowers promptly laid aside his personal interests and accepted the appointment from a strong sense of public duty. He devoted most of his time and strength for several months during the years 1915-16 to the investigation, and untiringly conducted the vigorous and prolonged defense of the Board and of the private charities of New York City, against the management of which sweeping charges had been made and proved conclusively that the charges against both the Board and the institutions were without substantial foundation.

The members of the State Board of Charities recognize that to Mr. Bowers' legal ability and masterly defense they owe a debt of gratitude for the retention, unimpaired, of the constitutional and statutory powers devolved upon the Board, and for the continued confidence of the people of the State; therefore

Resolved, That the foregoing minute, as an expression of the deep regret of the members of the Board at the death of John M. Bowers, be spread upon the records of the State Board of Charities, and be included in its next annual report to the Legislature, and that a copy be presented to his family.

It is fitting that recognition should be made of the passing of men and women who have devoted much of their lives and means to the betterment of humanity. Among those who have laid down their work in the field of philanthropy and unselfish service are

## MOTHER TERESA VINCENT

At the special meeting of the Board held in New York City May 29, 1917, Commissioner Gillespie made the following statement to the Board:

"In the year 1869, three gentlewomen, with the approval of their Superiors, inaugurated in this city a work of charity that in a very special way has commended itself to the people of our community. The work was modest indeed in its beginnings but it has progressed steadily until to-day, as The New York Foundling Hospital, it stands the largest and most efficient institution of its kind in this country. The deserted and abandoned babe (some 66,000 in number) has been taken in and cared for at this wonderful institution. Thousands of them have been placed in selected homes where they have grown to useful manhood and womanhood. Handicap of birth brought death to many but this detracts nothing from the worth and purpose of the work. Laws and regulations have been passed to curb and control other institutions, but the peculiar needs and conditions which the New York Foundling Hospital was designed to meet and the special confidence our public officials and our citizens have always had because of the way it actually met these conditions — has left it singularly free in working out one of the most acute charitable problems of our great city. The New York Foundling Hospital is to-day one of the greatest charitable institutions of our country and one of which our city and our State may be justly proud.

"Had the founders of that institution been of the world, their names would be household ones in every charitable gathering. Their presence would have been sought after at social functions. Our appreciative people would have tried to show by act and by word how they admired and esteemed such magnificent work. But such was not possible here. These three were religious, Sisters of Charity, consecrated to God and seeing in this labor their life work. Of the three, Sister Irene, the first Superioress, whose memory should never die in this city, and Sister Ann Aloysia died many years ago. Last Tuesday night, May 23, 1917, the last of them, Mother Teresa Vincent, after fifty-seven years of service as a Sister of Charity, forty-eight years connected with the foundling asylum and twenty-one years as its Superioress passed away.

"The State Board of Charities has been in close touch always with the foundling hospital and with the work of Mother Teresa Vincent. We have observed her power, her ability, her inspiring



zeal and her undying devotion and love for her work. Because thereof I think on this occasion we should make record of our appreciation and our sympathy.

"I therefore move the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That the members of the State Board of Charities of the State of New York have learned with deep sorrow of the death of Mother Teresa Vincent, a Sister of Charity, Superioress of The New York Foundling Hospital whose lifelong devotion to the care of the abandoned babe and the unfortunate mother has merited for her a high place among those who have labored in the field of charity in the State of New York and extend to the Community of the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul and to the Board of Managers of The New York Foundling Hospital their sincerest sympathy in their great loss, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the Superioress of the Sisters of Charity and to the President of the Board of Managers of The New York Foundling Hospital.

The resolution was seconded by Commissioner Smith, who said:

"In seconding the resolution of Commissioner Gillespie, I am reminded of the events which led to the great work in which Sister Teresa Vincent was engaged in the last years of her life as the Superintendent of The New York Foundling Hospital.

"The New York Infant Asylum, of which I was one of the trustees, was incorporated in 1865. It was especially intended for the shelter and protection of unmarried mothers and their babies. These unfortunate girls, who had generally been victims of seduction, at that time had no other resort than the public hospitals from which they were often taken by designing persons to houses of prostitution. It was very successful in its work and is now, under the name of the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital with which it was consolidated in 1910, one of the great charities in the city.

"In 1868 Sister Irene, who was interested in the care of Catholic children was led by the success of the Protestant institution to call upon me and said that she saw I was a trustee of that institution and remarked, 'You have now a Protestant foundling asylum, why should there not be a Catholic foundling asylum?' I assented to her proposition and she inquired if I would aid her if she attempted to get a charter. To this request I assented.

"She then invited me to visit a house in Washington Square on the next day which I did. There I found Sister Irene, six babies and a nurse. That was the origin of the largest and most successful foundling institution in this country. It was incorpo-



rated on October 9, 1869, under the name of 'The Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity in the City of New York.' On July 6, 1891, its corporate name was changed by an order secured from the Supreme Court, to The New York Foundling Hospital, by which title it has since been known. It now has as its record the care of upwards of 60,000 homeless, outcast infants, over 30,000 of whom it has placed in private families.

"Sister Teresa Vincent who had been long associated with Sister Irene was her natural successor as the Sister Superior in the management of that great charity, and very ably has she fulfilled the duties of that position. For many years I was a member of the medical staff and can testify to her rare executive abilities. In her death The New York Foundling Hospital has met with a loss only second to that of her great predecessor, Sister Irene."

President Stewart spoke of his visits to the institution at different times and of his high regard for the character of Sister Teresa Vincent. He was glad to bear testimony to the great value of her life work and suggested that the resolution of Commissioner Gillespie be adopted by a rising vote.

Whereupon the resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

#### ABRAM J. KATZ

Mr. Katz was a leading citizen of Rochester. In addition to extensive business activities he found time to devote himself to works of charity. He was president of the Jewish Orphan Asylum Association of Western New York; member of the executive board of the United Jewish Charities and of the Associated Charities of Rochester and served as president of the Fifteenth New York State Conference of Charities and Correction which was held in Utica in November, 1916. By his departure not only has the city of Rochester lost an enthusiastic and successful citizen but the social workers of the State a valued friend and counselor.

#### ZENAS FREEMAN WESTERVELT, LL.D.

Professor Westervelt has been engaged in the instruction of the deaf for forty-five years, forty-two of which were with the Western New York Institution for Deaf Mutes at Rochester. During his long service as superintendent he was especially happy in the relations established with his staff and the pupils; for he

had their affectionate regard and was honored by them in every way. His ability as a teacher, earnestness as a man, and his unswerving devotion to the welfare of the deaf wards of the state were generally recognized.

**VERY REV. JAMES J. HIGGINS, D.D.**

Father Higgins was a leader in the councils of his church, serving as pastor of St. Anne's Roman Catholic Church of Brooklyn. In addition to his heavy parochial duties he gave a great deal of time and strength to the administration of the charitable organizations connected with the church.

He was secretary of the Diocesan Commission of Catholic Charities and Catholic Charities Bureau of the diocese of Brooklyn, having special supervision over the child-caring institutions of the diocese; member of the executive committee of the Catholic Home Bureau of New York for placing out dependent children; organizer and executive secretary of the Catholic Guardian Society of the diocese of Brooklyn; member of the Public Library Board in Queens; member of Long Island City Relief Association and of the Parks and Playgrounds Association; president and rector of Cathedral College and Preparatory Seminary of the Immaculate Conception, at Washington and Atlantic avenues, Brooklyn; member of National, State and City Conferences of Charities and Correction. These Conferences were faithfully attended in order that no opportunity might be missed to raise the standards of charitable and correctional work. He was also actively interested in the St. Vincent de Paul Society and its auxiliaries in Brooklyn and Long Island City.

**JAMES F. MUNSON, M.D.**

In June, 1906, Dr. Munson, after a competitive examination, was appointed resident pathologist at the Craig Colony for Epileptics, Sonyea, N. Y. His inclinations were consistently progressive.

Upon the entrance of this country into the war in 1917, Dr. Munson decided he was called to enter military service. He was duly commissioned captain in the M. R. C., U. S. Army, entering active service in March, 1918. After a few weeks of

intensive neurological training in New York City and a brief period at Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va., he was assigned to Plattsburgh Barracks, Plattsburgh, N. Y., where, in the prime of his life, while in his country's service, he succumbed to influenza on Friday, October 25, 1918. With military honors, his remains were interred October 28, 1918, in Oak Hill Cemetery, Pontiac, Michigan.

He was a member of the Medical Society of the County of Livingston, of which he was president in 1914, a member of the American Medical Association and American Medico Psychological Association. For a number of years he took a very active interest in the National Association for the Study of Epilepsy, being secretary-treasurer and editor of its transactions from 1908 to 1914, and vice-president at the time of his death. He published a number of articles on medical subjects, the majority pertaining to epilepsy.

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### INCORPORATIONS APPROVED

During the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1917 and ending June 30, 1918, pursuant to the provisions of section 9 of the State Charities Law the Board approved the incorporation of the following institutions, societies and associations:

1. The Virginia Day Nursery, Inc., principal office No. 632 East Fifth street, borough of Manhattan, city, county and State of New York. Incorporated "For the care, during the day time, of children of tender years whose parents are at work and unable to provide for them, and also to undertake work relating generally to the welfare of the children." Approved July 11, 1917.

2. Glen Cove Day Nursery, principal office "in the portion of the town of Oyster Bay, county of Nassau, known as Glen Cove." Incorporated "To establish and maintain a day nursery to receive small children of working women for care during the day time, and to acquire either by lease or purchase, the necessary real estate or buildings necessary to carry on such work." Approved July 11, 1917.

3. Mercy Hospital of Auburn, principal office in the city of Auburn, New York. Incorporated for "The erection, establish-

ment, organization, equipment and maintenance of a dispensary hospital and out-patient department for the care and treatment of persons who are sick or suffering from accident or otherwise helpless, and for such purpose to purchase, mortgage, lease and sell real estate." Approved July 11, 1917.

4. The Hebrew Home for the Aged, principal office in the borough of Manhattan, city, county and State of New York. Incorporated "To erect, establish, conduct and maintain a home for aged and indigent persons of both sexes in the city of New York, and also to provide food and clothing for them and for such purposes this corporation may acquire by grant, devise, purchase or lease, according to law, real property within which to maintain such home." Approved October 10, 1917.

5. Carson C. Peek Memorial Hospital, principal office in the borough of Brooklyn, county of Kings, city and State of New York. Incorporated "1. To erect, establish, operate, conduct and maintain a hospital. 2. To afford medical and surgical advice, aid, treatment, care and nursing for sick, diseased and disabled persons. 3. To conduct investigations and research in the science and arts of hygiene, medicine and surgery, in the nature and causes of disease and in the methods of the prevention and treatment of disease and injury. 4. To erect, establish and maintain suitable buildings, departments, including a dispensary or out-patient department, laboratories, aids, appurtenances and appliances for the above-mentioned purposes or any of them and to do all acts and things necessary, conducive, incident to or convenient for the exercise, attainment or promotion of any or all of the aforementioned objects of the corporation. 5. By way of amplification and in furtherance and not in limitation of the general powers conferred by the laws of the State of New York and of the above-mentioned purposes the said corporation shall have power to acquire by grant, gift, purchase, lease, devise or bequest, either absolutely or in trust, and to hold and dispose of, such property, real or personal, as any of the purposes of the corporation shall require, without limitation as to amount or value, to accept and administer any trust of property, real or personal, for any purpose within the objects of the corporation, to prescribe by by-laws or otherwise the terms and conditions upon which property, real and

personal, shall be acquired or received by the corporation, and to use any means, in the furtherance of any of its objects consistent with law." Approved December 12, 1917.

6. Hebrew Convalescent Home, principal office in the borough of Manhattan, city, county and State of New York. Incorporated "(a) To equip and maintain a home, conducted on strictly orthodox Jewish dietary laws for such indigent people, who after being discharged from a hospital after having been operated upon, or after an illness are still unable to resume their general occupation or to earn their living for themselves or their families. (b) To give such convalescents an opportunity to recuperate for a limited time and permit them to go forth hale and strong in order that they may not become a burden upon any other charitable organization. (c) To hire, lease or purchase or otherwise acquire any building or buildings within the city, county and State of New York for the aforesaid purposes." Approved January 9, 1918.

7. Committee for the Care of the Jewish Tuberculous, Inc., principal office in the borough of Manhattan, city of New York. Incorporated "1. For the medical, social and economic care of the Jewish sick and their families and to provide such medical, dental, nursing, social or economic service as may be necessary in such care. Nothing herein is to be construed as meaning the establishment and operation of a hospital.

"2. For the economic rehabilitation of such sick patients and their families, to conduct an employment bureau, such workshops as may be necessary to carry out the purposes herein set forth and to do such acts as may be required for the adequate control and supervision of said shops and the patients therein employed. 3. To own, purchase, lease, control and operate such buildings and workshops as may be helpful and necessary to the proper conduct of the purposes of the corporation. 4. To purchase, sell and dispose of such articles of merchandise as may be manufactured by the said corporation and to dispose of the same for and on behalf of the said corporation and for its charitable uses to acquire by grant, gift, purchase, devise or bequest and to hold and dispose of such property, real and personal as the purposes of the corporation shall require, subject to such limitations as may be prescribed by law." Approved January 9, 1918.

8. The Hornell Children's Home, Inc., principal office in the city of Hornell, Steuben county, New York. Incorporated "To provide, establish, support, manage and maintain a temporary home, place of detention, shelter and nursery for children, both male and female, who may be permanently or temporarily resident in the city of Hornell, Steuben county, New York, who are under the age of sixteen years and who are poor, destitute or friendless, or who are motherless or fatherless, or who have mothers engaged in gainful occupations, or who are otherwise in need of temporary care, guidance, support, shelter or protection. \* \* \*" Approved February 27, 1918.

9. Clinic for Functional Re-Education, principal office in the borough of Manhattan, city and State of New York. Incorporated "To establish and maintain a general hospital and dispensary for the treatment and care of disabled soldiers, sailors and civilians." Approved April 10, 1918.

10. Port Jervis Home for Aged Women, principal office in the city of Port Jervis, Orange county, New York. Incorporated "To establish and maintain a comfortable home in the city of Port Jervis for aged and indigent women of the city of Port Jervis, wherein the sick and enfeebled, especially, may receive all requisite care and attention in sickness and health." Approved April 10, 1910.

11. John E. Berwind Free Maternity Clinic, principal office 125-129 East 103rd street, borough of Manhattan. Incorporated for "The erection, establishment and maintenance of a free maternity clinic for furnishing, in such cases as the corporation may consider worthy, medical and surgical and nursing advice, care, treatment and services without charge to women in pregnancy, labor and in childbirth, and suffering from gynecological conditions resulting from labor. 2. The care of infants born to women so advised, cared for, treated or served. 3. Research in obstetrics and pediatrics and social conditions affecting or affected by the same, and the publication of the results of such research. 4. The providing of medicine, food, supplies and apparatus in connection with the foregoing objects to such women and infants. 5. The help and care, temporal and physical, and medical and surgical, of women during the period of their pregnancy and con-

finement, and during the existence of gynæcological conditions resulting therefrom; and the like help and care of infants born to women thus helped and cared for, and the instruction of such women in the caring and feeding of infants; to furnish medical and surgical treatment in obstetrics and pediatrics, and general medical and surgical treatment in connection with and in furtherance of the objects herein set forth, and to secure the services of and employ physicians, surgeons, nurses and students requisite for the performance and carrying on of the objects herein set forth; and to establish and maintain, own and conduct a suitable headquarters for such clinic, where women in such cases and their infants may come during specified hours for consultations, advice, examination and incidental treatment and instruction, and where the staff and employees, in attendance upon or connected with said clinic, may be lodged and boarded, and where the researches of said clinic may be carried on." Approved June 5, 1918.

12. Amsterdam Day Nursery Association, principal office in the city of Amsterdam, New York. Incorporated "(a) To provide a nursery where children may be cared for during the working hours of their parents, and generally to do benevolent and charitable work for orphans and needy children. (b) To provide a temporary home for children where the best interest of the child requires such care." Approved June 5, 1918.

13. The Convalescent Home of Rochester, principal office in the city of Rochester, New York. Incorporated "To supply and provide medical, surgical, preventive or other care to convalescents, invalids or other persons who may be judged suitable in the opinion of the persons, board or committee who shall be authorized by the by-laws to pass on the same; the preference being given to residents of Rochester, N. Y., and vicinity." Approved June 5, 1918.

14. Dorsey Home for Dependent Colored Children, principal office in the city of Rochester, Monroe county, New York. Incorporated "To provide a home and care for orphan and dependent colored children." Approved June 5, 1918.

15. The Housekeeping Dispensary of Rochester, principal office in the city of Rochester, N. Y. Incorporated "To establish, maintain and operate, as a charity, an infirmary or dispensary where any ill, infirm or needy person, or persons, may obtain



medical and surgical care, service and advice." Approved June 5, 1918.

16. Social Service Society of Corning, New York, principal office in the city of Corning, county of Steuben, New York. Incorporated " 1. To do general charity and eleemosynary work and to act as a center of intercommunication between the various churches and charitable agencies in the city of Corning, N. Y., to foster harmonious coöperation between them and to check the evils of overlapping of relief. 2. To investigate freely and without charge the cases of all applicants for assistance; to provide immediate relief in emergency cases; to procure work for poor persons who are capable of being wholly or partially self-supporting; to obtain from the proper charities and charitable individuals suitable and adequate relief for deserving cases. 3. To maintain a summer camp for children; to collect funds from voluntary contributors; to receive gifts and bequests and to promote the general welfare of the poor by social and sanitary reform and by the inculcation of habits of providence and self-dependence. 4. To further all efforts, in the city of Corning or in the wider fields for the cure, suppression and prevention of tuberculosis." Approved June 5, 1918.

In addition the Board approved the following amended or supplemental certificates of incorporation.

\* 1. The Visiting Nurse Association of Syracuse, N. Y., principal office in the city of Syracuse, N. Y. objects as amended: "To furnish visiting nurses for the sick poor of Syracuse, who are unable to obtain skilled attendants at home during illness or are for any reason unable to avail themselves of hospital treatment and for general benevolent purposes, *including the constructing, equipping and maintaining of a camp or home for infant children of the poor of Syracuse during the summer months.*" Approved July 11, 1917.

\*2. Free Synagogue Child Adoption Committee, principal office in the borough of Manhattan, New York city. Certificate amended to read as follows: "That the territory in which the operations of (the) said corporation are to be conducted is the (City) *State*

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\*Amendments in italics.



of New York and elsewhere throughout the United States of America, wherever it may be lawful to so conduct such operations, but that such operations shall be principally conducted in the city of New York and the counties of Rockland, Putnam, Dutchess and Westchester in the State of New York." Approved August 15, 1917.

\* 3. Union Sanatorium Association, Inc., principal office in the borough of Manhattan, New York City. Objects amended to read as follows: "To establish, own, maintain and operate a sanatorium in the city of Kingston, State of New York, or its vicinity, for the treatment and care of wage workers suffering from tuberculosis or other similar diseases, *and to establish, own, maintain and operate a like sanatorium in the Village of Otisville, in the Towns of Mt. Hope and Mamakating, located partly in Orange County and partly in Sullivan County, in the State of New York;* to acquire, own, hold or lease real estate together with the buildings and improvements thereon, and also to erect or reconstruct such buildings and improvements, in the said city of Kingston, State of New York, or its vicinity, *and in the said village of Otisville;* to provide medical and surgical assistance, aid and treatment; to co-operate with other institutions and with organizations of labor for the attainment of the said objects, admitting representatives of such labor organizations to membership in this association." Approved June 5, 1918.

The following applications for approval of incorporations were denied for cause after thorough inquiry and investigation and a public hearing at which incorporators were afforded an opportunity to present all facts bearing upon the merits of the applications:

1. Arcadia General Hospital Society, Newark, N. Y. Application disapproved July 11, 1917, for the reason that while there appeared to be need of a hospital in the Village of Newark and the proposed incorporators were persons of high standing in the community the proposed hospital was without funds or pledges of financial support sufficient to construct and equip it and its sources of future revenue were uncertain.

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\* Amendments in italics.

2. The Children's Recreation Home of Nyack, Inc. Disapproved July 11, 1917 for the reason that there was no need for the proposed institution.

3. King Solomon Hospital, Inc., borough of Manhattan, New York city. Disapproved October 10, 1917 for the reason that there did not appear to be any public need for the proposed hospital.

4. The Ray of Sunshine Club, borough of Manhattan, New York city. Disapproved February 27, 1918 for the reason that the resources of the club which was primarily a social organization are not sufficient to carry on the work of a placing-out agency.

5. American Convalescent Home Association, Inc., borough of Manhattan, New York city. Disapproved February 27, 1918, for the reason that it was not shown that any public need required the incorporation of the association and that the public interest did not demand it.

6. Mechanical Treatment Clinic, Inc., borough of Manhattan, New York. Disapproved April 10, 1918, for the reason that chiropractic is not now authorized in the State of New York and that it is contrary to public policy for the State Board of Charities to recognize it in the manner proposed prior to recognition by the Legislature.

7. American Women's Hospitals, borough of Manhattan, New York city. Disapproved April 10, 1918 for the reasons that the financial resources of the proposed corporation were small in proportion to the large work proposed to be undertaken and that there did not appear to be a need for a corporation authorized by the Board to do hospital and dispensary work independent of the United States War Department or of the American Red Cross.

8. Saint Queen's Non-Sectarian Rescue Home, borough of Manhattan, New York city. Disapproved June 5, 1918 for the reason that no public need for the incorporation had been shown.

9. New York Association of White Cross Workers, Inc., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. Disapproved June 5, 1918 for the reason that no public need for the incorporation of the association had been shown.

In addition the following applications have been considered

and have either been withdrawn by the proponents or have lapsed through the failure of the proposed incorporators to comply with the requirements of the Board.

The East Side Old Folks Home of Chevra Thelem of Buffalo, New York.

Mount Plaza Home, Inc.

Northern Manhattan Hospital.

### **DISPENSARIES LICENSED**

During the fiscal year the following licenses were granted by the Board pursuant to the provisions of Article 15 of chapter 57 of the Laws of 1909, constituting chapter 55 of the Consolidated Laws:

1. New York Hospital Out-Patient Department, 8 West 16th street, New York city. License granted July 11, 1917, to the New York Hospital.

2. House of Relief Out-Patient Department, 67 Hudson street, New York city. License granted July 11, 1917, to the New York Hospital.

3. Out-Patient Department of The New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, 321 East 42d street, Manhattan, New York city. License granted July 11, 1917 to The New York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled.

4. Public School No. 66 Dental Clinic, Freedom avenue, Richmond Hill, borough of Queens, New York city. License granted July 11, 1917, to the Kindergarten Mothers Club of Public School No. 66, borough of Queens, New York city.

5. Bowling Green Health Center, 45 West street, Manhattan, New York city. License issued August 15, 1917, to the Bowling Green Neighborhood Association, Inc.

6. Dental Clinic of Public School No. 97. License issued October 10, 1917, to the Kindergarten Mothers' Club of Public School No. 97, Yarmouth street, Woodhaven, borough of Queens, New York city.

7. Leonard Hospital Dispensary, 14th street and Sixth avenue, Troy. License issued November 15, 1917, to Leonard Hospital, Troy.

8. New Utrecht Dispensary and Hospital, 1246 42d street, borough of Brooklyn, New York city. License issued November 15, 1917.

9. Out-Patient Department of the Hospital of the House of Saint Giles the Cripple, Brooklyn avenue and President street, Brooklyn borough, New York city. License issued November 15, 1917, to the House of Saint Giles the Cripple.

10. Coney Island Hospital Dispensary, Ocean Parkway and Avenue Z, borough of Brooklyn, New York city. License issued November 15, 1917, to the Department of Public Charities of the city of New York.

11. Elmira Tuberculosis Dispensary, 425 East Market street, Elmira. License issued November 15, 1917, to the Board of Health of the city of Elmira.

12. East Side Clinic for Children, 325 East 48th street, Manhattan, New York city. License issued December 12, 1917.

13. Greenpoint Hospital Dispensary, Kingsland avenue and Jackson street, borough of Brooklyn, New York city. License issued December 12, 1917, to the Department of Public Charities of the city of New York.

14. Prospect Tuberculosis Clinic, Flatbush avenue and Willoughby street, borough of Brooklyn, New York city. License issued December 12, 1917, to the Department of Health of the city of New York.

15. New York Clinic for Speech Defects, 143 East 37th street, Manhattan, New York city. License issued December 12, 1918.

16. John C. Rumsey Memorial Dental Clinic, High School Building North Cayuga street, Ithaca, N. Y. License issued to the Board of Education of the city of Ithaca January 9, 1918.

17. Dispensary of the Dobbs Ferry Hospital Association, Dobbs Ferry Hospital Building, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. License issued January 9, 1918, to the Dobbs Ferry Hospital Association.

18. Rochester Dental Dispensary, 800 Main street, Rochester. License issued February 27, 1918.

19. Wheaton Park Dispensary, Wheaton Park, Poughkeepsie. License issued April 10, 1918, to the Department of Health of the city of Poughkeepsie.

20. Tuberculosis Dispensary, 24 Washington street, Pough-

keepsie. License issued April 10, 1918, to the Department of Health of the city of Poughkeepsie.

21. Child Welfare Station, 523½ Main street, Poughkeepsie. License issued April 10, 1918, to the Department of Health of the city of Poughkeepsie.

22. Monroe County Tuberculosis Free Dispensary, 75 Chestnut street, Rochester. License granted April 10, 1918, to the Monroe County Tuberculosis Sanatorium.

23. Newburgh Tuberculosis Dispensary, 195 Broadway, Newburgh, N. Y. License issued June 5, 1918, to The Newburgh Anti-Tuberculosis Society.

24. Kingston City Tuberculosis Dispensary, 579 Broadway, Kingston, N. Y. License granted June 5, 1918, to The Ulster County Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis, Inc.

25. Public Health Clinic, 337 South Ann street, Little Falls. License issued June 5, 1918, to the Board of Health of the city of Little Falls.

### **PLANS FOR BUILDINGS**

During the past fiscal year owing to war conditions there was comparatively little construction of buildings for charitable institutions. The following is a list of the plans passed upon by this Board.

1. Home of the City and Town of Newburgh; extension to hospital wing; plans approved as filed, July 11, 1917.

2. Albany Orphan Asylum, Albany; reception quarantine cottage to be erected as one of the group of buildings of the institution; plans approved July 11, 1917.

3. Maternity Hospital Society of Brownsville and East New York; erection of new building to be used for hospital purposes; plans approved July 11, 1917, upon condition of revision to meet recommendations of Committee.

4. Five Points House of Industry, Pomona; additional cottage for ten girls; plans approved July 11, 1917, upon condition of revision to meet recommendations of the Committee.

5. Bikur Cholim Kosher Hospital (formerly the Hebrew Ladies' Dispensary of Williamsburgh) remodeling building at southeast corner of Lafayette and Sumner avenues, Brooklyn, for hospital purposes; this building is the same as one on which report

was presented on February 14, 1917, and approval of plans for extensions and alterations granted by the Board; under the new plans submitted it is proposed without any extension to alter the building and use it for hospital purposes; plans disapproved for the reason that in the opinion of the Committee the building proposed to be used for hospital purposes is unsuitable for the work as it lacks an elevator, quarters for employees, general nurses' work and utility rooms, diet kitchens on the first and second floors, and linen closets on the first floor; the effort to utilize such a large proportion of the space for wards for patients is not in accordance with modern needs of hospital work. Plans disapproved July 11, 1917.

6. Nathan Littauer Hospital Association, Gloversville; two-story addition to the Nurses' Home; plans approved as filed, August 15, 1917.

7. Putnam County Almshouse, Carmel; fire escapes to be erected at front and rear of main almshouse building; approved as filed, October 10, 1917.

8. Putnam County Almshouse, Carmel; one-story infirmary; plans approved October 10, 1917, upon condition of revision to meet recommendations of Committee.

9. Jewish Maternity Hospital; remodeling building at 259 Division street, Manhattan, New York city, for use as laundry and for employees' sleeping rooms, and for the erection of a fireproof section connecting same with hospital; approved October 10, 1917, upon condition of revision to meet recommendations of Committee.

10. St. Christopher's Home, Dobbs Ferry; alterations and additions to frame cottage occupied by boys; plans approved as filed, December 12, 1917.

11. Mercy Hospital, Buffalo; new hospital building; plans approved December 12, 1917, on condition of revision to meet recommendations of Committee.

12. Aurelia Osborn Fox Memorial Hospital Society; additions to hospital; approved December 12, 1917, on condition of revision to meet recommendations of Committee.

13. St. Joseph's Hospital, Elmira; fire escapes; plans approved as filed, December 12, 1917.

14. Norwich Hospital Association; remodeling of a building for hospital use; approved January 9, 1918, on condition of revision to meet recommendations of Committee.

15. St. Agnes Hospital, White Plains; improvements and changes; considered at meeting of January 9, 1918.

16. Beth Moses Hospital, Brooklyn; hospital building, southwest corner of Stuyvesant avenue and Hart street, Brooklyn; approved February 27, 1918, on condition of revision to meet recommendations of Committee.

17. Goshen Emergency Hospital, Goshen; addition to present hospital building, to be known as the Morris Memorial Hospital; February 27, 1918, Board took following action: "In consideration of the fact that the management of the hospital has proceeded with the construction to such an extent as to practically fix the plan of the building, the Board take no action at the present time with regard to the plans as submitted."

18. The Salvation Army Rescue and Industrial Home, 316-318 East 15th street, New York city; remodeling of building at 314 East 15th street to be used in connection with the other two buildings occupied for the hospital work connected with the institution; plans approved February 27, 1918, on condition of revision to meet recommendations of Committee.

19. Lebanon Hospital, Westchester and Cauldwell avenues, Bronx, New York city; reconstruction of fire escapes on south, west and north sides of hospital; plans approved as filed April 10, 1918.

20. Jewish Protectory and Aid Society; boys' cottage, Hawthorne School, Hawthorne, N. Y.; approved April 10, 1918, on condition of revision to meet recommendations of Committee.

21. Susan Fenimore Cooper Foundation; erection of addition to main building, Cooperstown; approved April 10, 1918, when plans are filed in accordance with recommendations of committee.

22. Seton Hospital, New York city; three-story brick dormitory building of slow-burning construction; approved June 5, 1918, on condition of revision to meet recommendations of Committee.

23. White Plains Hospital Association, White Plains; one-story brick addition to provide ward for children; plans approved as filed, June 5, 1918.

24. St. Mark's Hospital, New York city; remodeling building



at 177 Second avenue, New York city; approved June 5, 1918, when revised in accordance with recommendations of Committee.

25. Allegany County Almshouse, Angelica; two-story fireproof dormitory building for men; approved June 5, 1918, when plans are revised in accordance with recommendations of Committee.

### **SOCIAL LEGISLATION IN 1918**

The following is a summary of the legislation of 1918 relating to charitable and correctional work:

Chapter 25, changes the title of "Acting Superintendent of the Poor" of Rensselaer County to "County Superintendent of the Poor."

Chapter 80 provides that the board of directors of The Mount Sinai Hospital shall hereafter be known and designated as the board of trustees and that the directors thereof shall hereafter be known and designated as trustees.

Chapter 86 provides that the Board of Managers of the New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home at Oxford "may receive, retain and expend any money or other personal property given or bequeathed to the home for the purposes for which it is given or, if unaccompanied by conditions or limitations, for any of the purposes of the home or of the inmates thereof that the board shall deem advisable."

Chapter 115 provides that statutes authorizing commitments to or referring to the New York Magdalen Home shall be deemed to refer to the Inwood House.

Chapter 145 authorizes the Board of Supervisors of Onondaga county to establish a department for the placing of dependent children for the county of Onondaga; to appoint a commissioner as the head of such department and such additional employees as may be necessary, and to fix their salaries; the duties of the commissioner as fixed by the statute are to have general supervision of placing dependent children who are residents of the county of Onondaga; he shall act and have jurisdiction over all cases which are referred to him by the county superintendent of the poor, any overseers of the poor of any of the towns of said county or the Commissioner of Charities of the city of Syracuse;



he shall be charged with the duty of performing each, every and all of the duties which now devolve upon any officer charged with the duty of placing dependent children in said county in respect to those cases which are referred to said Commissioner by the poor authorities hereinbefore mentioned and shall be subject to all laws with respect thereto. It is provided that the Board of Supervisors shall have power to make rules and regulations for the conduct of the said bureau not in conflict with general laws applicable thereto; nothing contained in the statute is to be construed as relieving any poor authorities of the county or any subdivision thereof of any of their duties with respect to poor persons residing within their jurisdiction or to relieve any county, city or town of its financial liability for the cost of placing out dependent children who are properly chargeable to said county, city or town.

Chapter 150 amends chapter 238 of the Laws of 1917 creating the Hospital Development Commission, by inserting therein, at the end thereof the following new subdivisions:

10. Make recommendations for a reclassification of the institutions of the State except the prisons and the hospitals for the insane with a view to the segregation of the feeble-minded.

11. Select a site for a new hospital for the insane adjacent to the metropolitan district as defined in the report of the hospital development commission transmitted to the legislature, February eighteenth, nineteen hundred and eighteen. Such site shall be so situated as to preclude any danger of contamination to the water supply of any municipality from the sewage of said institution when erected.

An appropriation of ten thousand dollars is made for securing an option on a site for the new hospital referred to in subdivision eleven of section two of such chapter, as added by this act, and for the making of necessary tests, borings, surveys and investigations to determine the question of adequate water supply and practicability of sewage disposal for such new hospital. The moneys hereby appropriated shall be payable by the treasurer on the warrant of the comptroller on the approval of the chairman of the senate finance committee and the chairman of the assembly ways and means committee.

Chapter 158 amends section 550 of Chapter 21 of the Laws of 1909, known as the Education Law, by providing that no person shall be employed or authorized to teach in the public schools of the State who is not a citizen, provided, however, that a person now employed as a teacher, who is not a citizen may continue in such employment on condition that he or she within one year from the passage of the act shall make application to become a citizen and shall become a citizen within the time thereafter prescribed by law.

Chapter 177 amends the Public Health Law by providing for the reporting to health officers by laboratories of cases of infectious, contagious or communicable diseases.

Chapter 197, amends the State Charities Law by adding the following new article:

### ARTICLE 23.

#### STATE COMMISSION ON FEEBLE-MINDED; DISPOSITION AND CONTROL OF FEEBLE-MINDED.

Section 480. State commission on feeble-minded.

481. Compensation of commissioners.

482. Removal of chairman by the governor.

483. Office and clerical force of the commission.

484. Official seal.

485. General powers and duties of commission.

486. "Feeble-minded person" defined.

§ 480. State commission on feeble-minded: The commission for the care of the feeble-minded is hereby established. It shall consist of three members, one of whom shall be a reputable physician, a graduate of an incorporated medical college with at least ten years' experience in the actual practice of his profession, who shall be chairman of the commission and who shall be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the Senate for the term of three years. The other members of the commission shall be the fiscal supervisor of state charities and the secretary of the state board of charities.

§ 481. Compensation of commissioners. The chairman of the commission shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars. The other members of the commission shall each receive fifteen dollars per day for each day's attendance at meetings, not to exceed one thousand dollars in any one fiscal year.

§ 482. Removal of chairman by the governor. The chairman of the commission may be removed by the governor for cause upon charges preferred in writing, an opportunity having been given him to be heard in his defense at a public hearing.

§ 483. Office and clerical force of the commission. The commission shall be provided by the trustees of public buildings with a suitably furnished office. The commission may employ a secretary, a psychiatrist and such other employees as may be needed, and fix their compensation within the amount appropriated therefor.

§ 484. Official seal. The commission shall have an official seal. Every process, order or other paper issued or executed by the commission may, by direction of the commission, be attested under the seal, by its secretary, or by any member of the commission, and when so attested shall be deemed to be executed by the commission.

§ 485. General powers and duties of commission. The commission shall

1. Administer the law in relation to the custody, care and treatment of the feeble-minded.

2. Immediately on its organization plan a census of all persons in the state who are feeble-minded persons as defined hereafter in this article; and for this purpose the education department and any other state agency shall furnish such aid and information, within its power, as the commission may require.

3. Prepare and keep a record of all feeble-minded persons in the state and provide accommodations for all such as require care and treatment in suitable institutions.

4. Prepare and recommend to the legislature on or before February first, nineteen hundred and nineteen, a general commitment law for feeble-minded persons in the state of New York.

5. Provide for the establishment and operation of clinics for

the examination and observation of feeble-minded persons at such times and places as the commission may determine.

6. Provide for the establishment of farm and industrial colonies in connection with existing state institutions and recommend to the legislature when necessary the establishment of new institutions.

7. Make rules for the reception, care, training, parole and discharge of inmates of state institutions for the feeble-minded.

8. Whenever a state institution for the feeble-minded shall become overcrowded with inmates, or the number of buildings shall be reduced by fire, or for other cause, in its discretion, direct the transfer of inmates to another institution where they can be conveniently received, the expenses of such transfer to be paid for from funds provided for the maintenance of the institution from which the inmates are transferred.

9. Report, annually, to the legislature its acts and proceedings for the year ending June thirtieth last preceding with such facts in regard to the feeble-minded as it may deem necessary for the information of the legislature, including an estimate of the number of additional beds, if any, that will be required for the accommodation of feeble-minded persons during the ensuing year.

10. Determine from time to time the capacity of each of the state institutions for the feeble-minded, and incorporate a statement of such capacity in its annual report to the legislature.

§ 486. "Feeble-minded person," defined. The words "feeble-minded person" in this article shall mean any person afflicted with mental defectiveness from birth or from an early age, to such an extent that he is incapable of managing himself and his affairs, or of being taught to do so, who for his own welfare, and for the welfare of others, or for the welfare of the community requires supervision, control or care and who is not insane or of unsound mind to such an extent as to require his commitment to an institution for the insane as provided by the insanity law.

§ 2. The sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purposes of this act.

§ 3. This act shall take effect July first, nineteen hundred and eighteen.

Chapter 241 adds article XXVI-C to the Education Law and requires the Regents to prescribe courses in patriotic instruction in all schools of the State and requires such courses to be given in all schools, to promote a spirit of patriotic and civic service and obligation and foster moral and intellectual qualities essential to meet the obligations of citizenship.

Chapter 243 amends sections 979 and 980 of the Education Law by providing that during the present war and until the 30th of June following its close, the expense for each child maintained at institutions for the deaf and dumb may be at the rate of \$400 a year instead of \$350.

Chapter 264 adds section 343m-343t to the Public Health Law and requires the board of health or health officer of a health district to cause a medical examination of persons suspected of having infectious venereal disease; persons convicted of vagrancy or of frequenting disorderly houses must be reported by the court or magistrate to the health authorities and must not be released until examination has been made to ascertain the presence of such diseases; those found to be affected must submit to a course of treatment in accordance with regulations to be approved by the State Department of Health except within the limits of New York city.

Chapter 268 amends the County Law with relation to county tuberculosis hospitals.

Chapter 274 amends section 2370 of the Penal Law by increasing from 45 to 60 cents per day per capita the allowance by the State for the maintenance of tramps in penitentiaries.

Chapter 280 amends the Domestic Relations Law with relation to the adoption of children from charitable institutions.

Chapter 284 amends the County Law with relation to the employment of county nurses.

Chapter 288 amends the Tax Law by providing that "property held by trustees named in a will or deed of trust or appointed by the supreme court of the State of New York for hospital and library purposes shall be exempt to the same extent and subject to the same conditions and exceptions as if held by a corporation."

Chapter 289 amends the Town Law by inserting new article to be known as Article 23-A, relating to additional supervisors in certain towns, and provides that "Any town having a population

of more than one-half the total population of the county in which such town is located according to the last preceding federal or state census or enumeration shall have one additional supervisor."

Chapter 349 appropriates \$300 to pay the salary of the treasurer's clerk at the New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath, for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1918.

Chapter 378 amends subdivision 2 of section 1020 of the Education Law by providing that the board of education of a city or union free school district need not establish special classes for physically defective children, in cases where there is already a school for the deaf, blind, crippled, or otherwise physically defective, incorporated under the laws of the State, and found by such board to be adequate to provide such instruction.

Chapter 388 amends sections 180 and 184 of the State Charities Law by providing that children committed to the State Agricultural and Industrial School at Industry must be over the age of twelve and under the age of sixteen years.

Chapter 400 amends the State Finance Law by adding Article 7, creating a Central Supply Committee for the State.

Chapter 405 relates to the parole of females over sixteen years of age, in New York city, committed to charitable or religious institutions carrying on reformatory work for women.

Chapter 443 amends section 483 of the Code of Criminal Procedure relative to suspension of sentence, suspension of execution of judgment, and of probation.

Chapter 464 is an act conferring jurisdiction upon the County Court of Chautauqua county to adjudicate upon cases of children in Chautauqua county under sixteen years of age who are delinquent, neglected, or otherwise subject to the discipline or in need of the care and protection of the State, and upon cases of adults who may be responsible for or contribute to the condition of such children; and regulating the procedure in such cases, including provisions for the detention of children, a probation system and the appointment of guardians.

Chapter 494 amends section 37 of the State Finance Law by exempting the colonies established by the Rome State Custodial Asylum from the requirement to transmit to the State Treasurer each month all funds received.

Chapter 513 amends section 683 of the Greater New York charter and relates to the support of poor persons by relatives.

Chapter 516 amends section 98 of the New York City Criminal Courts Act with reference to the placing on probation of a person adjudged to be the father of a bastard child.

Chapter 536 amends section 659 of the Greater New York charter by authorizing the commissioner of public charities to delegate in writing any portion of his powers or duties to a deputy for such time and to such extent as may be specified in such delegation.

Chapter 556 increases by ten per cent the pay of all civilian employees of the State receiving less than \$1,500 per annum, provided that in cases where the salary or compensation of an employee shall have been increased by any other appropriation act of the 1918 session to an amount equal to or exceeding ten per cent, such percentage increase shall not apply; and in any case where the extra compensation under Chapter 556 would make the total compensation of the employee exceed \$1,500 per annum, only such proportion of the increase shall be allowed as will make the total compensation equal \$1,500.

Chapter 625 requires that all able-bodied male persons, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, be regularly employed or engaged in a useful occupation, after proclamation by the Governor and until the termination of the present war.

Chapter 630 amends section 173 of the Public Health Law by striking out the provision that persons not licensed physicians serving on the medical staff of a legally incorporated hospital must do so without compensation. The object of this act is to provide relief for hospitals during the present war.

### **THE BOARD'S STAFF**

In the report submitted last year exhaustive mention was made of the reorganization of the Board's staff. This plan has been carried out during the past year and the results have been satisfactory and have fully justified the hopes entertained regarding it. The new divisions have all been active and the four Division Committees have met regularly previous to the Board's meetings and carefully considered the reports of inspection of institutions



and the problems allied to the work of the various divisions. In September, two of the Committees had meetings even though no meeting of the Board was scheduled for that month. While this new method was a radical departure from the former Eastern and Western District Committees it has been a decided advantage as the deliberations of each of the Committees have been focused on a similar group of institutions. The Division Superintendents have confined their activities to the work of their respective divisions and it has thereby been possible to follow up reports and also to give more attention to the problems peculiar to each group of institutions. However, the progress made under this regrouping of the Board's work has been less than may be expected, owing to the disadvantages under which the Board has labored due to the depletion of its forces by calls for war service. The following members of the staff have been engaged during the whole or a part of the year in war or allied activities:

Evelyn H. Ellis, January 9, 1918, enlisted as Head Nurse, Red Cross Service, Boston City Hospital. Under the provisions of Chapter 435, Laws of 1917, she obtained the Governor's consent to enter such service; Governor's No. 862. Was transferred to Base Hospital Unit No. 7, and is now at Joué-les-Tours, France.

John J. Skelly, enlisted in the United States Naval Reserve May 28, 1918; Governor granted leave of absence under provisions of Chapter 435, Laws of 1917; Governor's No. 1398.

Clara M. Paquet, joined Women's Oversea Hospitals Unit August 1, 1918 as Secretary; sailed for France August 24, 1918. Is now with the Hospital which is in service of the French Government.

James H. Foster, Commissioned as Captain in the Sanitary Corps of the United States Army August 1, 1918. Governor granted leave of absence under the provisions of Chapter 435 of the Laws of 1917; Governor's No. 1944.

Mary A. Steer, entered War Camp Community Service September 1, 1918. Is at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

Harry M. Hirsch, inspector, United States Ordnance Department, beginning September 1, 1918.

Edith M. Dudley, inspector of Factories, Woman's Division,



United States Ordnance Department, beginning September 16, 1918.

Chester L. Carlisle, M. D., commissioned as captain in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army, November 1, 1918. Governor granted leave of absence under Chapter 435 of the Laws of 1917; Governor's number 2217. Now at United States General Hospital No. 30, Plattsburgh Barracks, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

### **THE BOARD AND THE INSTITUTIONS**

Every institution under the supervision of the Board has been visited at least once since the submission of the last report to the Legislature and all State institutions by the President of the Board. In some cases, where it has been deemed necessary, several visits have been made and in others meetings have been arranged with the Boards of Managers for the purpose of conferring about conditions found to exist in their institutions. Such conferences have been attended by committees or the individual members of the Board, or by the secretary or one of its other officers. In practically every case such a conference has served to dissipate misunderstanding as to the purpose of the Board's recommendations and have led to a better understanding and effective efforts to remedy unsatisfactory conditions.

In its endeavors to improve conditions under which public charges are being cared for, the Board has had to take into consideration the special difficulties confronting charitable organizations which have arisen from the abnormal industrial and economic conditions created by the war. Some of them are:

- 1 Food. The high cost of all food supplies has continued to cause institution managers much concern. This has been less true of the State institutions as the appropriation made by the preceding legislature has at least assured them of a definite and to a large degree satisfactory income. But for the private institutions receiving public moneys, and this group is by far the largest of those coming under the Board's supervision, the problem has been a very complicated one.

- 2 Construction. The Board finds quite often that there are

structural conditions existing in institutions which materially reduce their efficiency. In all cases such conditions are called to the attention of the responsible parties. During the past year, however, the Board has been compelled to exercise much leniency in this respect. There has been no letting up in recommendations but there has had to be a recognition of the insuperable difficulties attending construction work. The high cost of building material, of wages, the difficulty of getting funds, and if all else were arranged, the impossibility of securing permission to build, has made it advisable for the Board to insist only on such changes as were absolutely necessary to the welfare of the inmates.

3 Employees. In this respect the private institutions, and also the State and other public institutions, have been at a great disadvantage. The high rate of wages offered by industrial corporations has been very tempting to institution employees. It has not been possible for the institutions to meet the scale of wage provided by munition and other war work factories and consequently they have lost many of their people. Added to this predicament, there has been the call to war service of many of the medical and other attendants, and the operations of the selective draft. The combination of all these conditions has made institution management a very difficult and trying task. However, it is possible to report at this time that there have been no hardships encountered by the institutional inmates and the reports indicate that they have all been fed, housed and otherwise cared for in a satisfactory manner. The worry and anxiety incident to the troublous conditions described above have been carried by the institution officials.

4 Illness. Generally the health of inmates of institutions, except those for the care of the sick, is exceptionally good. In the children's institutions, with the exception of the infant asylums, the disease and mortality rate is usually lower than for the same number of children on the outside. The regular hours, and regulated life and feeding, usually result in a low death rate in these institutions. Recently, however, the death rate has been greatly raised owing to the prevalence of influenza. The following

figures indicate the extent to which the institutions have been visited by the scourge:

	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Almshouses and Homes for Aged.....	314	73
Children's Homes .....	8,323	253
Hospitals .....	15,225	3,487
Industrial Schools .....	55	5
Institutions for Juvenile Delinquents...	341	33
State Institutions .....	3,490	245
Tuberculosis Sanatoria .....	168	22
<hr/>		
Total .....	27,916	4,118

Involving 280 institutions.

152 institutions reporting no cases.

Total number of institutions reporting, 432.

To assist the institutions the Board has made special effort to maintain close relations with them and to keep fully informed of their difficulties. As in many cases the amount paid by the local communities for the care of its wards was insufficient to meet the cost, the Board has sought to obtain a higher rate of payment. Institution people have been called together to counsel regarding their needs in this particular, Boards of Supervisors and Boards of Estimate and Apportionment have been written to and personally appealed to, that the facts might be clearly understood and that the wards should not suffer because of lack of adequate funds. This procedure on the part of the State Board has been felt to be justifiable because it is quite within reason that with the very much increased cost of all supplies the institutions cannot properly care for their charges at the old rates which were inadequate even in less expensive times. The results of the Board's activities in this field have been very gratifying. Most of the counties and cities of the State have increased their rates to children's institutions. In the case of hospitals there has not been an equally uniform increase but several communities have seen the justice of the demand and have given additional funds for the care of the sick poor.

To assist the institutions further the Board has continued the practice inaugurated last year of meeting with the superintendents of children's institutions semi-annually. At the conference held in the spring of 1918, the subject for discussion was food and food conservation. A dietitian was present at each of the round table meetings, which were held in the larger cities of the State, and information was given regarding food substitutes, conservation, dehydration and food values. The many expressions of appreciation which these meetings have brought forth indicate that the State may in this manner render a distinct service to this splendid group of its citizens engaged in caring for the dependent child or our unfortunate fellow-men. To bring additional information and assistance to the institutions, the Board has sent out thousands of pages of printed matter regarding food substitutes, war-time recipes and similar data which might otherwise be inaccessible to the institution worker.

### **THE EPIDEMIC AND DEPENDENCY**

Although the epidemic occurred since June 30, it may be in place to call attention to the influence this scourge will have on the problem of dependency. The Board attempted a survey of the State about two months after the outbreak and when there seemed to be such a decrease in the cases reported as to indicate a decline of the wave of the disease. From the statements sent to the Board in response to its inquiries it was estimated then that 804 children had already been committed to institutions as public charges, 596 were about to be committed and 127 families, involving about 400 children, had been given assistance in their homes by poor-law officials. These figures have since then been materially increased and do not take into account the large number of mothers, widowed by the epidemic, who have applied to the Boards of Child Welfare for relief, and the still greater number of families who are being assisted by the private relief-giving associations. The cost to the community in money will amount to millions of dollars and the cost in decreased physical efficiency and lessened economic value of individuals and homes is beyond computation. Many

hundreds of fathers and mothers who have temporarily recovered from the disease will by reason of physical weakness be the prey of other diseases which finding lessened resistance will carry off their victims. During their illness dependency will come to the family and as a result of the death of parent many children will become institutional charges. For years to come, even though there should be no further outbreak of the epidemic, the economic results of the influenza scourge of 1918 will be felt by the communities of this as well as other states. Obtainable records indicate that none of the cholera, smallpox, typhoid or yellow fever epidemics which were accustomed to visit our New York cities in the middle of the last century, ever left such a harvest of death, weakness and dependency. A Commission has been appointed by the Governor to study this scourge and ascertain its cause and efficient methods of prevention. The subject is one which is of great interest to this Board not so much by reason of its medical and general health aspects but because of its importance as a factor in the increase of dependency.

### **THE INSTITUTIONS AND WAR WORK**

It was hoped that in this report there might be an elaboration on that section of last year's report which treated of the work the institutions were doing to aid the government in its war activities. With this in mind the Board asked the institutions for detailed information as to the extent and nature of their activities. The mass of information which resulted from this request made it evident that to state satisfactorily all that the institutions were doing in this particular field would require so large an amount of space that it would be out of proportion to the other necessary portions of this report. It would astonish the citizens of this State could they know the volume of work which the inmates, both young and old, strong and decrepit, have contributed to the general cause of "Winning the War." Thousands of bandages, hundreds of sweaters and other knitted articles, thousands of dollars worth of war saving stamps and liberty bonds have come from the limited funds, the small earnings, the extra hours of the children of orphan asylums, the aged of the almshouses, the

mentally incompetent in the institutions for the feeble-minded, the youths in the training schools at Hudson and Industry and the women in the reformatories. It would be a marvelous story, if all the facts could be assembled, and would reveal that even though unable to enter the stream of human efforts as these were related to the war, yet these wards of society made contributions of great value to these activities. But of still greater importance was the contribution of human material made by boys who had formerly been in the public and private institutions of this State. Efforts to get accurate figures of graduates of the children's institutions who have been in the naval or military service of the government have failed; so many are lost to the sight of their institutional friends after they have been absent for a few years. But every institution for boys and girls (especially the former) has displayed with pride its service flag. In many of these flags some of the stars of blue have turned to gold, testifying that the boys on whom the community had spent its money and into whom the institution had sought to inject the spirit of loyalty to the principles of our government had fully repaid the efforts bestowed upon them. From the many reports that have come to the Board it may not be out of place to give as a sample of devotion to duty the following excerpts from the letter of the Captain of the 23rd U. S. Infantry written to the Sisters in charge of the House of Providence in Syracuse. It refers to Charles Kane, an orphan boy who for several years made his home in the above-mentioned institution:

"It gives me great pleasure as his commanding officer and friend to write to you, also his friend and guardian, and to tell you something about his work and splendid service as a soldier in the American army. He joined my company a short time before we left Syracuse for Hoboken, N. J., and thence for France.

"I learned to know the boy very well and to feel a deep affection for him. At the front and in battle where death is a daily companion, one is quickly stripped of all pretence and false pride and a man is shown up for what his real value is and in his real nature.

"Private Kane made his impression early, and from then till the time of his death on July 1, his record was equal to that of the best in the company. At the time we went into the St. Mihiel

sector, which was the first sector we occupied, Private Kane was acting in the capacity of a platoon runner, and it was his duty to carry messages from his platoon leader to me, work which required great courage and endurance.

"A short time after we entered this sector, he was sent, during an intense bombardment, with an important message to company headquarters. On the way he was knocked down four times by the concussion of high explosive shells bursting around him. However, he did not stop and get into a dugout to seek protection as another might have done, but went straight to his destination and delivered his message, showing right in the beginning that he had the right stuff in him.

"There were other incidents too numerous to mention where he showed remarkable courage, and he was soon recognized as being one of the coolest men under fire in the entire company. It became necessary for me to go from the rear end of the town where my headquarters were situated to make an inspection along the front in order to determine if possible what was up and whether an attack was in progress, so that the necessary orders could be given to meet it.

"I started out with Kane following closely behind and as we crept through the deserted streets, running from a pile of rocks here to the remnants of a building there, and never knowing what instant might be our last, I must confess I had my misgivings when, at the worst point, Patsy crept up close behind me and shouted in my ear, 'Captain, we ought to get some of those darn squareheads (meaning Germans) tonight, don't you think?' and actually laughed like he was having a good time. Nothing in the world could have had a more stabilizing effect on my nerves than that speech.

"A couple of weeks after that the attack on Vaux came off and it was in that attack, as you know, that Private Kane was killed in an attempt to get me to a place of safety after I had been seriously wounded. The instant I fell he ran to my assistance through a hail of bullets and was in the act of bandaging my wound when he was killed by machine gun fire. Cheerful under the most trying conditions, devoted to duty and absolutely fearless, those are the requisites of a good soldier, and he possessed them all. I regret his death and will remember him always and extend to you, his best friend, my sincerest sympathy."

This story could be duplicated many times and is recorded as a tribute not only to this particular boy but to the type he represents — the institution boy. Fully cognizant of the defects of institutional life and realizing perfectly that no institution can



take the place of a good home, yet justice demands that recognition should be made of the splendid results the institutions have been able to contribute to society. The voice of those who insist that all children's institutions are schools of crime and hot beds for the propagation of evil habits and inefficiency should not be left unanswered. From the institutions as from all other social organizations dealing with human material there will come failures that will give to their "alma mater" a sad prominence, but these should not be allowed to obscure the many others, much greater in number, who by orderly lives in time of peace, and by heroism and supreme devotion in time of war, have put into concrete form the teaching of the patient, godly men and women who have cared for them in their childhood. The presence of these boys in the service has been an inspiration to those remaining in the institutions and at regular intervals there have gone boxes of good things and clothing from the children to their institution's representatives "over there."

### THE FINANCIAL COST OF CHARITY

The State institutions under the supervision of the State Board of Charities expended for maintenance for the year ending June 30, 1918, \$2,942,454.66. The maintenance expenses for the county, city and town almshouses were \$2,364,102.83, while those of the other public and private charitable institutions reporting to the Board will aggregate more than \$35,000,000 — a total of over \$40,000,000 for maintenance alone.

This sum does not represent the entire amount given by the people of the State to maintain charitable and correctional efforts. There are in every city several private charitable organizations expending large sums annually for the relief of dependent families and individuals and there are also throughout the State many private charitable and correctional institutions, supported in whole or in part by donations from a generous public, which are under no supervision and of whose maintenance expenses no estimate can be made.

The expenditure of a sum of money so tremendous and affecting so many persons should be subject to the closest scrutiny. Institutions and organizations receiving public funds are visited



by the State Board of Charities and their reports are submitted annually to the State. Institutions and organizations not receiving such funds are not obliged to make any report except such as their own respective managements may wish to make. It must ever be to the credit of the men and women in charge of these organizations that, in proportion to the large number of them and the great number of individual lives involved, so few are the instances of financial mismanagement or mistreatment of wards as to be almost a negligible quantity. But nevertheless even though official reports and inspection would not guarantee an entire safeguard against either of the above unfortunate conditions, there would seem to be a desirability that all such organizations handling what are virtually trust funds and affecting human life should at least annually spread before the State an account of their stewardship. The fear so often expressed that State inspection would embarrass, annoy or in any way lessen efficiency is absolutely groundless. The State would be justified in setting standards and requiring that all organizations, whether receiving public money or not, dealing with the unfortunate members of the human family, should seek to approximate those standards. The origin of the funds, whether directly or indirectly from the taxpayer would hardly be a reasonable or justifiable line of demarcation between supervision and nonsupervision.

The vastness of the sums expended for charitable and correctional purposes brings with it another question of great importance to the State. While the sum is larger than ever before there is at present no likelihood that it has reached the maximum. On the contrary it is very reasonable to expect that next year's expenditures will be larger and that annually there will be an increase in the total amount. No one can forecast what the coming years may require for the proper care of dependents, defectives and delinquents. While this Board is primarily concerned with the proper care of the public wards in institutions, it cannot be oblivious to the constantly increasing expenditures these institutions involve and the heavy burden on the taxpayer and benevolent individual. The Board wishes to call attention to the fact that institutional construction and management will

not solve the social problems satisfactorily. The community must attempt the solution before the institution door is reached. In addition to a consistently increasing efficiency of organization and institution method, there is needed a likewise constantly increasing efficient preventive program. This is a civic and State obligation. The State Board of Charities is convinced that the time has come for the cities of this State to take into serious consideration the necessity of a community program to minimize crime, pauperism, poverty and sickness. In accordance with its belief the Board has during the past year given careful attention to possible crime and delinquency increase due to war conditions. Inquiries every six months have revealed no alarming increase of either, but in order that there might be on the part of various communities increasing watchfulness it sent to the chief executive of every city the following letter:

“DEAR SIR.—The State Board of Charities desires to bring to your attention the present danger from the possible increase in juvenile delinquency, indirectly attributable to the world war.

As you are probably aware, there were during the second year of the war startling increases in crime and juvenile delinquency in England and Germany. Some of the reasons for this increase were probably that fathers, older brothers and various groups of social workers with boys and girls had entered the army, the streets were dark at night, child labor and education laws were made less exacting, and the atmosphere was surcharged with a spirit of warfare.

In our State so far there has been no large increase in juvenile crime. At the present time, however, there are indications that social restraints may be seriously weakened as a consequence of the draft. Such a possibility must be considered by the various communities, and preparations made to prevent or counteract it. Communities which are alive to the situation and arrange their social, educational and religious forces to meet the new conditions are the communities which will suffer least.

This letter is sent to you with the hope that, as the chief executive of your city, you may call the attention of your people to the necessity of constant watchfulness in order that a wave of juvenile delinquency shall not overwhelm the community. Many persons in your city are greatly interested in this problem and will gladly render assistance, if called upon, to devise ways and

means whereby the community can be protected effectively and its youth restrained from lawlessness.

While yours may be one of several cities in the State which have taken important forward steps to meet this problem, we suggest that publicly or otherwise you call this matter to the attention of your citizens and that the churches, Sunday schools, public and parochial schools, boys' clubs, settlements and all other similar agencies be urged to coöperate in the inauguration and continuance of preventive activities which shall so occupy the minds and time of young people that they may thereby be saved from vice, delinquency and their disastrous consequences.

The most important social agency of any community is the home. More than ever is it necessary now to bring to the attention of parents the responsibility which rests upon them. In the opinion of those best qualified to speak, lack of home care and parental restraint are the most prolific causes of juvenile waywardness. It would therefore seem advisable that parents in cities be requested to utilize to the full their opportunity to guide, restrain and inspire their children, upon whom the future welfare of our nation depends, to habits of order and reverence for law and civic authority."

The program of prevention should be one about which all persons, irrespective of creed or political belief, may unite. The prevention of social evils must become just as prominent a subject for the municipality as the prevention of physical ills. Modern sanitation has accomplished wonders in the prevention of disease by the use of preventive methods. With the enormous expenditure of money necessitated by human misfortune and misconduct in mind as well as the sufferings entailed thereby, the Board advocates legislation and united community effort to the end that the stream of individuals requiring the care of private or public relief agencies may be materially diminished. The details of such a preventive program can safely be left to the enlightened minds and conscience of the respective communities. This Board, however, ventures to suggest that the plan should include provision for a more liberal educational program, more conscientious attention to housing problems, instruction in and enforcement of rules for conservation of child life, health instruction and community hygiene, opportunities for wholesome and harmless recreation and instruction in morals.

WAYSIDE HOME (PETTENGILL MEMORIAL COTTAGE), VALLEY STREAM

LIVING ROOM OF PETTENGILL MEMORIAL COTTAGE





### **SOCIAL BYPRODUCTS OF THE WAR**

In this connection the Board desires to call particular attention to the development of movements looking toward social betterment during the continuance of the war. Many of these movements have been under national direction and in some cases have been inaugurated and continued by order of the national government. The value of many of these efforts has been demonstrated by the beneficial results as seen in increased physical efficiency in the individuals. The Board is not interested in nor an advocate of any system of paternalism or socialism, but it is very much interested in all movements which make for better community conditions and which consequently result in less dependency. It is a matter which concerns not only the financial burdens of the taxpayers but also the happiness of individuals. Helplessness, destitution, delinquency, inefficiency are not only expensive to the State and community but are causes of individual misery and unhappiness. Therefore, it is in the interest of a better State both financially and otherwise that efforts should be made by communities not only to preserve the interest in social conditions awakened by the war but also to advance such interest. The war crisis has revealed the necessity of attention to and application of higher standards to examination of mentality, to industrial efficiency, to prevention of vice and generally to the creation of clean environment. Such standards are extremely desirable in the days of peace as well as in the time of war. The insistence by the communities on such standards would do much to decrease the sum of human unhappiness and the financial burdens now resting with such weight upon the State. The State Board of Charities is of the opinion that it would be remiss in the discharge of its responsibilities to the citizens of the State did it not call attention to these facts. The present time is opportune for such consideration of social conditions as it has been the hope of many persons that the close of the war meant the ushering in of a new day for mankind.

### THE NEW DAY

This phrase, "The New Day," is a favorite one with writers and speakers who wish to describe the social changes that have come about as the result of the storm and stress period through which the nations, and more particularly our own nation, have passed. It expresses a hope that as a result of these experiences there shall be such a change for the better in industrial, social and national conditions and habits of minds that the future years shall stand in bright contrast to the past. The State Board of Charities is interested particularly in this phrase as it reflects possible changes in conditions which either make for dependency or relate to the care of those who are the wards of the State in its charitable institutions. Presumably this new era will be one of greater opportunity, much industrial expansion and scientific research. Parallel with such developments it is to be desired that the new days should also witness—

1. Increasing interest in the welfare of the child. What the institutional burden of this State is to be a generation hence depends much on what is being done for and with the children of today. The future almshouse and reformatory inmates and the mentally defective are among the children of today. To save wreckage and waste of human life communities should adopt definite programs for the conservation of child life, and the new day will be bright not so much by reason of its greater industrial commercial or scientific discoveries but by its continuous attention to the State's most important asset—the child. This year has been designated as Children's Year by the Children's Bureau of Washington and the State Board of Charities wishes to call attention to and record its approval not only of this fact, but also of the additional fact that every year should be considered as an opportunity to enforce a children's year program. In many instances in the past the presence of the child has been considered very much in the light of an annoyance in the community, in others it has been tolerated and what has been done for it has been under protest. In the future it is to be hoped that the child will be considered as an asset to be carefully protected and that the crowning glory of a community shall be the assurance that it is a safe and desirable place in which children may

grow up. Among the desirable conditions which a community should make possible for its children the following are important.

a. The community should seek to make possible a healthy childhood. Without being irreverent one may say today that health or sickness can no longer be considered wholly as divine blessing or punishment. The slogan of the New York State Department of Health is that "health is purchasable" and this would seem to be borne out by the relation of the infant mortality curve to health precautions, and by the fact that the children of the poor are those who have had the most slender hold on life. Three hundred thousand children under school age die annually in the United States. It has been estimated that less than two men of every hundred were killed in warfare, but in the United States twelve babies of every hundred under one year of age die every year. It has been put in this graphic way, "it is six times safer to be a soldier in the trenches of Europe than it is to be a baby in the cradle of the United States." These figures indicate a terrific wastage of human life and also a lack of care and development in those who survive. Dr. Baker has proposed the following program for the State of New York: (1) That every prospective mother shall be able to receive the instruction which shall enable her to give birth to a healthy child; (2) that every mother in New York State may have at the time of her confinement the kind of care which will make her confinement entirely safe and normal; (3) that every baby shall be able to have the advantage of the sort of supervision and instruction of the mother which will keep it well during the first year of life; (4) that every child of pre-school age shall have proper health supervision, physical examination and be considered of just as great importance as the school child. Such a program would seem to be reasonable and necessary. To this end we must carefully consider our housing methods, our street conditions, and our need of universal physical training, the development of clinics for dental and other physical defects (only 20 per cent of the men in the army had ever had dental care), instruction in hygiene and every other detail that makes for physical efficiency.

b. The program should also plan for a happy childhood. It is not necessary to emphasize the justice of the child's demand for



opportunity to play. It has a right to play and the community should provide ample opportunities for such exercise. This community function should neither be neglected nor left to some private organization to provide. It is distinctly a community matter and the provision of play space and play direction is a legitimate part of the public or municipal activity. But it is not only from the standpoint of the right of the child to play that such opportunity should be afforded. Play has a very decided physical and psychological benefit which makes for a better type of manhood. No city can any longer properly fulfill its duties without playgrounds and play directors. By so doing there will be given the joy of a happy childhood, the bodily development, the knowledge of fair play, the spirit of overcoming obstacles and the legitimate outlet of physical energies.

c. There is needed also a protected childhood. Child labor has been abundantly proved to be detrimental both for the child and for its later life. Educational laws requiring certain educational standards and requirements cannot be tampered with in safety to the community. There are immoral forces which seek the child's life and every protection should be thrown about this future citizen that it may enter upon life's larger day with a clean mind as well as a clean body. Girls are being sought to take the places of the scarlet women who are constantly passing off the stage of their vicious activity, boys are being sought as the customers for the dealers in this hideous commerce. The most effective way of combating prostitution is to cut off the supply. If for no other reason the plea that our children and youth must be protected should be the effective one in making our cities as clean as were the camp communities by the governmental activity. And then there is the further need of protection of the child who is about to enter on the path of delinquency. That child makes a special call on our consideration. By the kind ministration of the children's court, the helpful advice and guidance of the probation officer, the sympathetic management of the children's institution, this child should be guarded and protected from the consequences of inexperience and ignorant waywardness. The child, most helpless of all creatures endowed with greater potency for good or evil than any other creature, has a right to demand

HEBREW SHELTERING GUARDIAN SOCIETY, ORPHAN ASYLUM, PLEASANT-  
VILLE, N. Y. EXTERIOR OF A TYPICAL COTTAGE

HEBREW SHELTERING GUARDIAN SOCIETY, ORPHAN ASYLUM, PLEASANT-  
VILLE, N. Y. COTTAGE DINING ROOM





that society shall sympathetically and efficiently guard it from its enemies.

2. Increasing interest in the problem of the feeble-minded. The State Board of Charities has annually called attention to this very important problem. During the past year progress has been made in its consideration by the appointment of the State Commission for the Care of the Feeble-Minded. Upon this commission the State Board of Charities is represented by its secretary. Few questions present more numerous and difficult angles than the questions that pertain to the determination, treatment and social relationship of the feeble-minded. Increased institutional provisions, development of clinics, colonies, census and registration, all of which are outlined in the report of this Board last year, have been included in the law which created the State commission. The law is given in its entirety in another place in this report. The commission has entered upon its difficult task with energy and its report and recommendations will be the result of painstaking investigations of conditions in this State. The creation of this commission is the result of the deliberations of the Hospital Development Commission which gave to the whole subject of mental defectiveness the most careful consideration. With the new commission as a beginning it is to be hoped that the State will, during the coming years, permit no backward step in the treatment of this large group of its population. The degree of intelligence with which this social problem is handled will determine to a very considerable degree the extent of the social burdens the future generations will have to meet. Feeble-mindedness as a cause of inefficiency, poverty, alcoholism, crime and pauperism is in the first rank of importance. The "New Day" therefore should be signalized by thoughtful and active attention to the reduction of the efficiency of this factor.

3. Increasing institutional efficiency. It is hardly conceivable that the need for institutions will disappear. While there must be constant effort to reduce the number of those who will need institutional care it is more than likely that for some years to come institutions especially for the defective will be required. Even at the present day the inmates of institutions other than

those that care for children and the sick may to a large extent be placed in that category. As long as institutions are a necessity the State must, through its constituted agencies, insist that they shall be the very best of their kind. Only too often are protests made at the present time when reasonable requirements are insisted upon and officials and managers act upon the theory that requests for improvements are based upon a desire to harass or annoy the institutions in their work.

a. Institution managers should be selected because of their interest in the work their institution is supposed to do and they should be expected to know the standards for such work. This information can easily be obtained by a careful consideration of what others are doing in the same field and a little study given to the subject. Managers who are serving their wards in a merely perfunctory manner by attendance on a board meeting sometimes held at a distance from their institution are incapable of passing judgment on the work of their institution. Service on institution boards offers for public spirited citizens an opportunity to do real constructive work and should be so considered. The ignorance on the part of managers respecting the actual condition of the institution for which they are legally responsible is sometimes appalling. To those members of the boards of managers who are faithful to their trust the community owes a great debt of appreciation. Time, thought and often money are given with the only return being the consciousness of serving their fellow men. May the "New Day" be brightened by the increase of intelligent, progressive and conscientious managers of institutions.

Associated with this discussion of institutional efficiency, especially as it relates to children's institutions, is the subject of

### **Children's Clearance Bureaus**

It is a matter of regret that all children cannot have the comforts, safeguards and advantages of satisfactory home training and the kindly association in the formative period of life of relatives and friends whose interest in their welfare is increased by the blood tie. Unfortunately the ideal in home life and training is not often attained and in a large number of families circum-

stances prevent even a distant approach to it; for in the present organization of society many factors influence disastrously the environments of child life. Some of these are controllable while others are adventitious in character so that although careful and constant attention in the effort for the parental protection of the children of the family may be given, disaster renders such efforts unavailing. Disease may carry off parents and relatives, leaving the children dependent upon the public; accidents may cripple and deform them; poverty may so affect the home that proper child development is impossible; the habits and morals of parents may be vicious, and besides these things enforced association with evil companions may result in tendencies to delinquency which seriously imperil the children's future.

Because children are the future citizens of the State, the public is called upon not only to protect and train the unfortunate ones who from any cause are left dependent, but it must protect itself against tendencies in others which left unchecked would result in the increase of crime or the breakdown of society. To accomplish the functions of protection, training and restraint satisfactorily, private agencies, municipalities or the State itself must provide suitable care for destitute children and establish institutions for the training of delinquents; so that orphans, the blind, the deaf, the mentally defective, the crippled and those otherwise handicapped shall have some provision made by societies or the public to meet their needs. The program of public care is intended eventually to cover all the various requirements of society and especially is that program comprehensive in its relation to child welfare.

Granting the necessity of institutional care for many of the children who become wards of the State there can be no doubt that they should be placed in such institutions as are best adapted to their special needs and that at the same time such children should be delivered to the institutions in a condition which will assure the best results from the care and training they are to receive. To be most efficient, the sound mind requires a sound body, and although children committed to institutions are expected to be given all proper advantages it frequently is a fact that their condition at the time of reception makes either satisfactory or

rapid development impossible. The starved or diseased body, mental defect or retardation, vicious habits, or warped ideals combine to prevent some of the children committed to institutions to be cared for and trained at public expense, from making the reasonable physical and mental progress which the interest of the State and the children themselves require. This failure in most instances cannot be charged properly either to the institutions in which the children are placed or to the children themselves; it is due to the selection of wrong institutions by committing officers, with consequent maladjustment to environment and defeat of the public intention. If dependent, defective, neglected and delinquent child wards could be placed under right influences none of them would fail to respond favorably to training, and few would prove altogether failures in life, but when many different types of children are subjected to the same unyielding discipline and to a single method of training it must be expected that satisfactory results will be the exception rather than the rule. We cannot too strongly insist that each child presents a special problem which must be treated as such. The complexities which make character require study and sympathetic treatment based upon understanding and such treatment can best be given when the child ward committed for institutional care is placed where the environment, the discipline and methods are arranged with reference to the peculiarities and tendencies of the child.

Although the choice of an institution when commitment is to be for a short period of time in ordinary cases may be made by committing officers, it will be better to refer the selection to a clearance bureau when the cause of commitment is other than destitution or the children presented for commitment have had experiences likely to be injurious to body, mind or morals. In such cases the committing officers are seldom qualified to choose institutions best suited to the requirements of the abnormal child; they are not in a position to study carefully the character and be fully informed as to the condition of such wards of the public. It requires time to make the study of personality essential if mistakes are to be avoided in the selection of institutions to which child wards are to be committed and in the case of magistrates the daily press of work prevents such officials from taking the

necessary time, even if they are fully prepared by education and experience for the analysis of the mental and physical conditions which so largely affect character.

As illustrative of the necessity for Clearance Bureaus in connection with commitment to institutions the difficulty of classifying children is apparent from the fact that parents who are well to do in a financial sense send to the public schools for education not only normal children but

1. Children of retarded or arrested development.
2. Children with speech defects.
3. Blind children.
4. Deaf mutes.
5. Functional derangement cases.
6. Crippled and deformed children.
7. Sufferers from after effects of disease.
8. Children with distorted vision.
9. Children with adenoid and tonsilar growths.
10. Hysterical and nervous children.
11. Dementia cases.
12. Epileptics.
13. Feeble-minded children.
14. Children with tendencies to delinquency.
15. Sluggish and sullen types.
16. Children of genius.
17. Children needing pre-vocational training.
18. Children requiring an outdoor life.

It is apparent these various types cannot be taught together successfully nor is it wise to associate them so closely that in habit they will imitate or affect one another. Were all placed together the effectiveness of the school work would be greatly lessened and if this is true of the children sent from average homes how much more true must it be of the dependent, neglected and delinquent children whose whole environment has tended to prevent proper development and who therefore need carefully selected institutional care and training.

It follows, therefore, that in place of the hurried determinations of committing officials with consequent mistakes which may



affect development disastrously, the choice of institutions for the child wards of the public should be made by specially qualified officials and commitments should be to Clearance Houses established for the temporary care of children so that under proper conditions they may be studied and the most suitable environment be selected for their training.

The Clearance Bureau has other functions besides that of distribution, one of which is the preparation of public charges for placement in the selected institutions to which they are to be committed. Many of the children sent to a Clearance Bureau for examination may be in such physical condition that for a committing officer to send them directly to the children's home, asylum, or school best fitted to give them proper training would be an imposition upon such institution, and require them to do work preliminary to the real object for which the children would be sent to them, and to do it without compensation as the cost of clothing, special medical attention, and similar attentions required would be far in excess of the weekly per capita allowance granted to institutions for the maintenance of committed children.

Especially would this be true in the case of neglected children who are frequently brought into court in such condition of raggedness and filth that considerable time is required to get them into clean bodily condition before educational training can begin. To send children in rags to a children's home devolves upon it the duty of providing a complete outfit of clothing which is unfair. No child should be placed in an institution under private management as a public charge without being sent to it fully clothed and ready to begin the school work, which is an important part of the daily routine. Disease is frequently introduced into homes and asylums by new arrivals and although quarantine is required under the laws of the State it is not always possible even by rigid quarantine to prevent the introduction of disease, especially the skin troubles which are so common among neglected children, yet this preparation should be preliminary to the developmental training of a children's home and be done in the Clearance Bureau, so that when the children are distributed from it to the special institutions selected for them they will be fully prepared to begin their training and thus make more rapid progress.

The establishment of Clearance Bureaus would be followed by the maintenance of a standard of physical condition for wards of the public which the institutions would be required thereafter to follow. If children are delivered to asylums in clean condition it may reasonably be expected that thereafter they will be maintained in such condition. If they are well clothed when placed in a home, the public is justified in requiring that they continue well clothed during the time they remain under the care of the institution. A standard thus established could not be departed from without condemnation and unhygienic conditions which sometimes follow the introduction of ragged and dirty children into asylums would seldom be found if the public wards were taken under care clean, free from disease and well clothed.

From this it is apparent that the Clearance Bureau should be not only a distributing agency of the public but also a preparatory home in which the first steps in readjustment are to be taken. It will be not only an examination bureau where a full record can be made of the physical and mental conditions, the past environment, the development and propensities of the proposed public wards, but also a reception home in which public officials may prepare children adequately for commitment to selected institutions, clean in body, free from disease, well clothed and ready for education and training where the best development can be forwarded. If the examinations through which the children pass show clearly that a child is feeble-minded, or so far retarded that he would prove a drag upon his associates should he be placed in a class with bright, pushing, normal children, the selective function of the Bureau will prevent the serious results which would follow were he placed in a wrong environment. The State would thus avoid the mistakes which are now frequent and which result in feeble-minded or delinquent boys and girls being placed with innocent normal children to their detriment, and for this reason, if no other, the Clearance Bureau is necessary as a part of the machinery which the State must employ for the conservation of its future citizens who during childhood need special oversight.

4. Increasing emphasis on social and preventive activities. As already referred to in this report, the inauguration and per-

sistent continuation of efforts to forestall dependency must be undertaken by the community.

a. Health insurance. A study of the causes of dependency reveals the fact that much of it is due to sickness. It has been estimated that the sickness of working men, with the consequent expense of medical treatment and loss of pay, is responsible for more than six times the amount of dependency caused by industrial accidents. The health of working men and their families is as a general thing poorly looked after. The sick one is apt to keep about his work after he has become ill and even when compelled to stop will often delay calling a physician. Likewise he will return to work sometimes before he is able to do so. A large amount of the funds contributed by private charities for the care of families in their homes is made necessary because of illness. Studies of charitable work have made the proportion more than 50 per cent. In a study of 31,481 charity cases by the United States Immigration Commission in 1909, sickness was a factor in 12,082, or 38.3 per cent of the total number. At least half of this expenditure would be met in whole or in part by a system of health insurance. About 60–80 per cent of the expenditures of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is for relief made necessary by sickness. Of the 75,000 persons whom the Boston District Nursing Association touch every year, nearly 50 per cent are unable to pay for nursing care. The Buffalo Charity Organization Society reports for 1915–16 that more than 78 per cent of the poverty was due to sickness.

This Board is not interested in any particular bill or method of health insurance but from its observation of sickness as a cause of economic loss and as a contributing factor to poverty, it recognizes health insurance as very probably a powerful factor in the prevention of dependency. The United States Public Health Service estimates that workers spend annually \$180,000,000 for medical care on account of sickness and annually lose \$500,000,000 more in wages. The indirect results of a system of health insurance would also be the betterment of environment and the contentment which would come to the mind of the working man.

b. Industrial rehabilitation. The war has shown the possibility of the rehabilitation of the man handicapped by reason of wounds received in battle. Thousands of men are annually handicapped by wounds received in industry. They receive at the present time compensation for industrial accidents and are thus relieved from the old-time bargaining with employers, the result of which was usually that the counsel received fifty per cent. of the amount agreed upon. The mere payment, however, of the compensation is not a sufficient measure to bring the handicapped individual back to a condition of comparative usefulness. Quite commonly the injured man lives a life of idleness while the compensation lasts and when the income is no longer available he has become accustomed to inactivity and has not been adapting himself to such work as he could perform. Consequently his family becomes dependent after the compensation has been used up and the man finds himself unable to fit into the industrial organization of his community. The additional step which would seem necessary to be taken is the opportunity for vocational education of the handicapped man during the period in which he is receiving compensation. This would result in his being continuously active and also in preparing him for such work as may render him a useful unit of society.

c. Industrial education. The need of men and women who had been trained to skillfulness was accentuated during the period of the war. The lack of such training was so great that it was necessary for the government to organize vocational schools to train men for mechanical and technical service. Observation of inmates of prisons, reformatories and almshouses had made it clear that very few persons possessing the knowledge of a trade become inmates of such institutions. It is the individual without training and belonging to the group of unskilled labor who is first thrown out of employment. His work at all times is harder, less remunerative and more uncertain than that of the skilled workman. Consequently there is more opportunity and greater temptation for him to follow the path of crime and to become a pauper or other social burden upon the community. While it is true that every individual cannot, perhaps, be taught to become a skilled

craftsman, the opportunity should exist and the use of it be encouraged. The form in which this opportunity should exist in the community may safely be left to the school men, but the wisdom of making it possible for them to expand the educational system to include such training is made plain by the necessity of attempting to eliminate ignorance of a trade as a cause of dependency and delinquency.

### **WAR CHARITIES**

In our last report to the Legislature attention was called to the fact that charitable and relief organizations associated with the results of the war were increasing very rapidly in number. It was also indicated that there were possibilities of much dishonesty in connection with the rapid increase of such organizations and the lack of supervision maintained over them. That this has happened is now well known to all those who are interested in this form of community effort. The district attorney of New York county has paid special attention to the subject and reports that two billions of dollars have been contributed in New York for war charities and that at the present time fifteen hundred organizations are at work. Twenty-six indictments have been found by the grand jury, many persons have been sent to prison and others have fled.

The need of more efficient supervision and regulation of these charities is evident. It is necessary not only for the elimination of those that are fraudulent but also for the protection of those that are essential and worthy.

### **THE MANAGERS OF STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS**

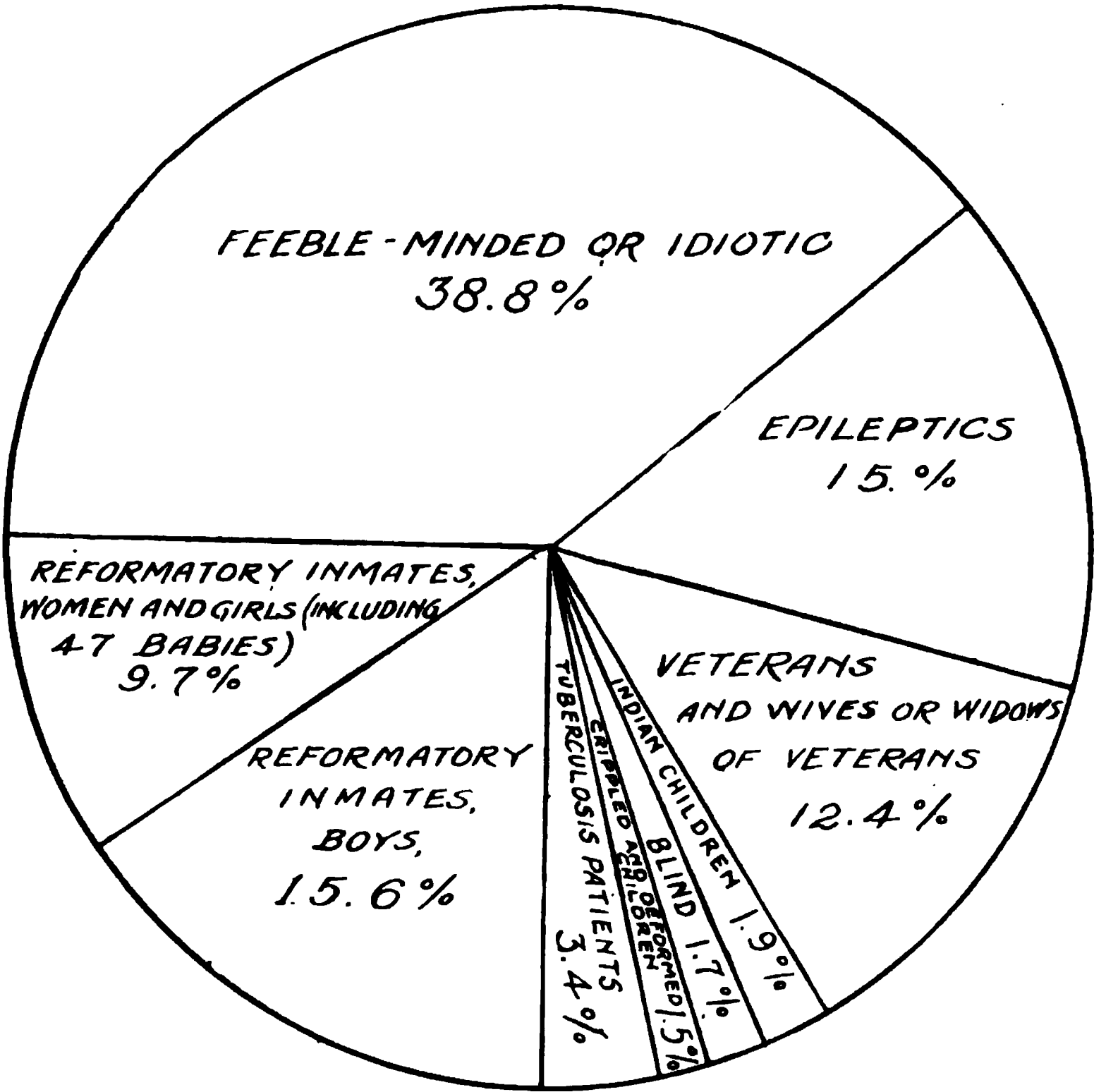
Section 50 of chapter 57 of the Laws of 1909, constituting chapter 55 of the Consolidated Laws, requires that "the board of managers or trustees of each of the state charitable institutions, reporting to the fiscal supervisor, in addition to their duties now required by law, shall, by a majority of its members, visit and inspect the institution for which it is appointed at least monthly, and shall make a written report to the governor, the state board of charities and the fiscal supervisor within ten days after each visitation, to be signed by each member making such visitation."

From reports filed in the office of the State Board of Charities under this section of the State Charities Law, the following table has been compiled to show the number of managers present at each meeting during the year. Some of the managers may have failed to comply with the statute which requires the actual signature of reports by the managers in attendance at the meetings, and this table shows those only who signed reports received by this Board.



**STATE OF NEW YORK - STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES**

**CHART SHOWING THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF INMATES IN THE  
STATE INSTITUTIONS SUBJECT TO THE VISITATION AND INSPEC-  
TION OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, JUNE 30, 1918  
(9,671)**







**APPROPRIATIONS FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS**

The requests for appropriations made by the various State institutions have been given very careful consideration and the following appropriations have the indorsement of the State Board of Charities after consultation with the other departments of the State interested in the financial and material aspects of the institutions:

**I. DIVISION OF CHILDREN****STATE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, INDUSTRY**

For construction and repairs:

Repairs to buildings.....	}	.....	<u>\$15,000 00</u>
Repairs to heating construction..			
Repairs to electric construction..			
Repairs to sanitary construction.			

**NEW YORK STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, HUDSON**

For construction and repairs:

Extraordinary and unforeseen repairs in addition to amount appropriated .....	\$4,000 00
Poultry house .....	2,500 00
Permanent betterments to buildings on McIntyre property .....	1,000 00
Equipment, furniture and furnishings for McIntyre property.....	1,000 00
Additional appropriation for walks and grading to new hospital and contagious hospital, about 370 feet .....	1,000 00
Additional toilets and baths in cottages 1, 5 and 6 .....	600 00
Additional radiators in new school building....	500 00
Weather strips for windows in new school building .....	500 00
Exit to fire escape at rear of chapel.....	200 00
Total .....	<u>\$11,300 00</u>

**THOMAS INDIAN SCHOOL, IROQUOIS**

For construction and repairs:

Repairs to buildings..... \$3,000 00

**NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, BATAVIA**

For construction and repairs:

Repairs to buildings and equipment..... \$3,300 00

Repairs to stairways, main building..... 3,000 00

Total ..... \$6,300 00

**II. DIVISION OF ADULT WARDS****NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME, BATH**

For construction and repairs:

Repairs to buildings..... \$7,500 00

Additional special appropriation for barn roof.. 1,500 00

Repairs to sanitary construction..... 2,000 00

Renewing and reconstruction of electric lines... 5,000 00

Total ..... \$16,000 00

**NEW YORK STATE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS HOME, OXFORD**

For construction and repairs:

Repairs to buildings..... \$2,000 00

**III. DIVISION OF MENTAL DEFECT AND DELINQUENCY**

The development of the institutions for the care of mental defectives should be along a line of uniformity and according to some definite plan. The construction of buildings for additional patients is necessary in all these institutions.

**SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, SYRACUSE**

For construction and repairs:

Repairs to buildings..... \$4,000 00

**STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN,  
NEWARK**

For construction and repairs:

Repairs to buildings.....	\$5,000 00
	<hr/>

**ROME STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM, ROME**

For construction and repairs:

Repairs to buildings.....	\$5,000 00
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**LETCHWORTH VILLAGE, THIELLS**

For construction and repairs:

Repairs to buildings.....	\$4,000 00
	<hr/>

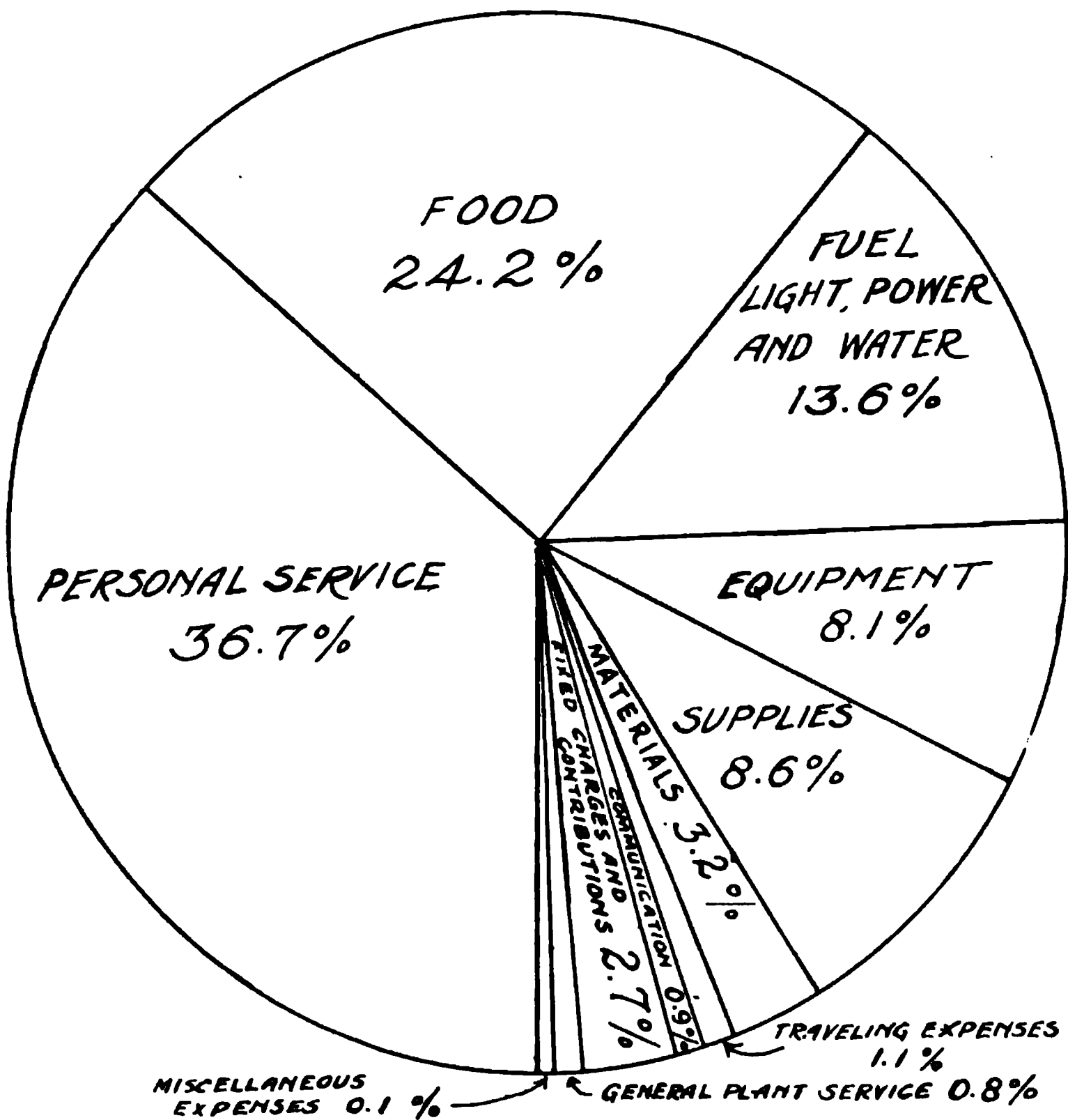
New construction:

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| 1. Assembly hall .....  | \$8,000 00 |
| Chapter 181, Laws of 1917.  |            |
| Chapter 151, Laws of 1918.  |            |
| 2. Industrial building .....  | 5,600 00   |
| Chapter 181, Laws of 1917.  |            |
| Chapter 151, Laws of 1918.  |            |
| 3. Service building .....   | 106,000 00 |
| Chapter 181, Laws of 1917.  |            |
| Chapter 151, Laws of 1918.  |            |
| 4. Attendants' home .....   | 76,000 00  |
| Chapter 181, Laws of 1917.  |            |
| Chapter 151, Laws of 1918.  |            |
| 5. Eight cottages .....   | 50,000 00  |
| Chapter 181, Laws of 1917.  |            |
| Chapter 151, Laws of 1918.  |            |
| 6. School building .....  | 40,000 00  |
| 7. Combination building — Assembly hall<br>and industrial building..... | 95,000 00  |
| 8. Administration building .....  | 60,000 00  |
| 9. Officers' cottage .....  | 20,000 00  |
| 10. Eight cottages (girls' group).....                                  | 360,000 00 |
| 11. Attendants' home (girls' group).....                                | 70,000 00  |

12. Service building (girls' group).....	\$90,000 00
13. Combination assembly hall, industrial building and school building (girls' group) .....	140,000 00
14. Additional central heating plant and equipment .....	41,000 00
Chapter 181, Laws of 1917.	
Chapter 151, Laws of 1918.	
15. Underground piping, tunnel and conduit work .....	79,000 00
Chapter 181, Laws of 1917.	
Chapter 151, Laws of 1918.	
16. Additional equipment for central heating plant .....	100,000 00
Chapter 151, Laws of 1918.	
17. Underground tunnel, piping, etc., heating and hot water supply.....	148,000 00
18. Addition to sewage disposal plant.....	20,000 00
19. Furniture and equipment for cottages, E, F, G and H.....	4,000 00
Chapter 151, Laws of 1918.	
20. Furniture and equipment for assembly hall .....	3,500 00
21. Furniture and equipment for attendants' home .....	10,000 00
22. Furniture and equipment for service build- ing .....	12,500 00
23. Furniture and equipment for eight cot- tages .....	40,000 00
24. For employment by State Architect of architectural, engineering and other assistants .....	10,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,588,600 00
	4,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,592,600 00
	<hr/>

**STATE OF NEW YORK - STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES**

CHART SHOWING RELATIVE EXPENSES FOR MAINTENANCE IN THE  
STATE INSTITUTIONS SUBJECT TO THE VISITATION AND INSPEC-  
TION OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES FOR THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.





CRAIG COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS, SONYEA

For construction and repairs:

Repairs to buildings.....	\$20,000 00
Retaining wall, Kishaqua creek.....	15,000 00
	<hr/>
	\$35,000 00
	<hr/>

WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, ALBION

For construction and repairs:

Additional toilet accommodations for old cottages .....	\$3,200 00
Additional fire equipment.....	1,000 00
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$4,200 00
	<hr/>

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN, BEDFORD HILLS

For construction and repairs:

Replastering five new cottages and hospital....	\$8,000 00
Additional water supply for fire purposes.....	5,000 00
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$8,000 00
	<hr/>

NEW YORK HOUSE OF REFUGE, RANDALL'S ISLAND

For construction and repairs:

Repairs to buildings.....	\$2,000 00
New boilers.....	3,500 00
	<hr/>
Total .....	\$5,500 00
	<hr/>



#### IV. DIVISION OF MEDICAL CHARITIES

##### NEW YORK STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE CARE OF CRIPPLED AND DEFORMED CHILDREN, WEST HAVERSTRAW

For construction and repairs:

Repairs to buildings.....	\$4,000 00
Wemple farm (recent purchase).....	5,000 00
Additional fire protection.....	3,000 00
Covered walks for connecting buildings.....	3,000 00
Cement walks to hospital building.....	2,800 00
Schoolhouse .....	45,000 00
<hr/>	
Total .....	\$62,800 00
<hr/>	

##### NEW YORK STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT OF INCIPIENT PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, RAYBROOK

For construction and repairs:

General repairs (including new drain for reservoir) .....	\$4,500 00
Additional room to East Shack required for isolation purposes .....	750 00
Removal of house for engineer's residence.....	1,500 00
<hr/>	
Total .....	\$6,750 00
<hr/>	

#### INSPECTION OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

An important phase of the work of the Board is the methodical inspection of charitable institutions and agencies under its supervision. The members of the Board's staff of inspectors and investigators visit all the institutions at least once each year, making careful and thorough general inspections the reports of which are considered by the Board and its committees and suitable action taken concerning any needs or defects that may be reported. Special inspections and inquiries are made as occasion may require, and in addition the members and officers of the

Board visit each year many of the institutions. On June 30, 1918, the following institutions and agencies were under supervision:

	State institu- tions	Other public institu- tions	Private institu- tions	Totals
Almshouses.....	.....	63	.....	63
Boards of Child Welfare.....	.....	32	.....	32
Day Nurseries.....	.....	.....	1	1
Dispensaries.....	.....	57	156	213
Fresh Air Charities.....	.....	.....	14	14
Homes for the Aged.....	2	.....	20	22
Homes for Children.....	3	4	130	137
Hospitals and Sanatoria.....	2	56	181	239
Industrial Schools.....	.....	.....	16	16
Infant Asylums and Hospitals.....	.....	.....	14	14
Institutions for the Mentally Defective.....	5	1	1	7
Placing-out and Boarding-out Agencies.....	.....	10	29	39
Reformatories for Adults.....	3	1	9	13
Homes and Schools for the Blind.....	1	.....	4	5
Schools for the Deaf....	.....	.....	10	10
Temporary Homes.....	.....	1	18	19
Totals.....	16	225	603	844

#### INSTITUTIONS NOT SUBJECT TO STATE SUPERVISION

Institutions maintained entirely at private expense are not under present laws supervised by the State nor are they required to report the number of dependent persons in their care. Such organizations include orphan asylums, day nurseries, fresh air charities, societies for the prevention of cruelty to children, hospitals, sanatoria, and other societies doing what may be termed a public work in the care and disposition of the needy and having in charge many thousands of children and other dependents annually. State supervision of such agencies is needed for the following reasons:

1. That the State may have full information concerning the adequacy of the relief rendered, the training of the children cared for and the disposition made of the beneficiaries upon discharge.
2. To secure to the various agencies the benefit of State supervision and guidance and safeguard the welfare of the inmates.
3. To facilitate the collection of statistical information concerning the work being done.
4. To protect the public against the misuse of moneys contributed for specific purposes.

An instance of the serious consequences of lack of proper supervision over private institutions is the case of a day nursery located

in Yonkers in which thirteen children are alleged to have died from culpable negligence, the details of which were related in the newspapers of the State late in 1917. Approval of the certificate of incorporation of this institution had been refused by the Board in 1916 but it had secured authority to conduct its work by means of a permit issued by the local health officer. Two persons responsible for the care of these children were indicted for manslaughter. Several thousands of children in the State are in the care of incorporated and unincorporated agencies maintained entirely at private expense and these are without regular supervision by any State body.

The activities of the Board in its supervision of charitable institutions are directed primarily toward insuring suitable care of the inmates and providing for the proper training of children who may become dependent upon the public. To this end the Board endeavors to secure information as to the methods and quality of the work of these various agencies, public and private, and the care given their wards; and the adoption and practice of the best available methods suited to their needs and circumstances. By keeping in close contact with such agencies, and with private associations and official bodies, both National and State, the Board is in a position to act as a clearing house for information and advice for the institutions and agencies under its supervision, and desires to act in a helpful capacity toward them.

#### RATING OF INSTITUTIONS

It has been the practice of the Board through its Division Committees to classify reports of general inspection of institutions, except state institutions, schools for the deaf and the blind, boards of child welfare, placing out agencies, and in other individual cases, when because of reconstruction work or reorganization in progress it has been deemed inadvisable to attempt such classification. Consideration has been given to the buildings and equipment, or plant, and to the administrative conditions, separately, in such classification. Reports showing no defects or only those so minor in character as not to affect materially the efficiency of the institution's work, are placed in Class I. Reports showing more important needs or defects are placed in Class II, unless the

defects are such as to endanger seriously the health, safety or welfare of the inmates of the institution, in which case they are placed in Class III. The following tables show the rating of the institutions of the more numerous groups for the fiscal year 1912-13 as compared with the fiscal year 1917-18.

## ALMSHOUSES

Classification of Plant	YEAR 1912-1913		YEAR 1917-1918	
	Number of institutions	Per cent.	Number of institutions	Per cent.
Class I.....	11	.17.4	12	19
Class II.....	38	60.4	38	60.4
Class III.....	14	22.2	12	19
Not classified.....	0	.....	1	1.6
Totals .....	63	100.	63	100.

Classification of Administration				
Class I.....	44	69.8	48	76.2
Class II.....	15	23.8	14	22.2
Class III.....	4	6.4	0	.....
Not classified.....	0	.....	1	1.6
Totals .....	63	100.	63	100.

## DISPENSARIES

Classification of Plant	YEAR 1912-1913		YEAR 1917-1918	
	Number of institutions	Per cent.	Number of institutions	Per cent.
Class I.....	120	64.9	143	67.1
Class II.....	50	27.	44	20.7
Class III.....	7	3.8	3	1.4
Not classified.....	8	4.3	23	10.8
Totals .....	185	100.	213	100.

## DISPENSARIES — (Continued)

Classification of Administration	YEAR 1912-1913		YEAR 1917-1918	
	Number of institutions	Per cent.	Number of institutions	Per cent.
Class I.....	97	52.5	116	54.5
Class II.....	72	38.9	71	33.3
Class III.....	8	4.3	3	1.4
Not classified.....	8	4.3	23	10.8
Totals .....	185	100.	213	100.

## HOMES FOR CHILDREN AND INFANT ASYLUMS

Classification of Plant	YEAR 1912-1913		YEAR 1917-1918	
	Number of institutions	Per cent.	Number of institutions	Per cent.
Class I.....	54	36.5	65	43.1
Class II.....	82	55.4	76	50.3
Class III.....	10	6.8	8	5.3
Not classified.....	2	1.3	2	1.3
Totals .....	148	100.	151	100.

Classification of Administration	YEAR 1912-1913		YEAR 1917-1918	
	Number of institutions	Per cent.	Number of institutions	Per cent.
Class I.....	22	14.9	34	22.5
Class II.....	106	71.6	101	66.9
Class III.....	18	12.2	14	9.3
Not classified.....	2	1.3	2	1.3
Totals .....	148	100.	151	100.

## HOSPITALS

Classification of Plant	YEAR 1912-1913		YEAR 1917-1918	
	Number of institutions	Per cent.	Number of institutions	Per cent.
Class I.....	66	36.3	112	46.8
Class II.....	86	47.3	99	41.4
Class III.....	21	11.5	15	6.3
Not classified.....	9	4.9	13	5.5
Totals .....	182	100.	239	100.

## HOSPITALS — (Continued)

Classification of Administration	YEAR 1912-1913		YEAR 1917-1918	
	Number of institutions	Per cent.	Number of institutions	Per cent.
Class I.....	82	45.1	168	70.1
Class II.....	85	46.7	54	22.7
Class III.....	9	3.3	4	1.7
Not classified.....	9	4.9	13	5.5
Totals .....	182	100.	239	100.

From the above it will be observed that the percentage of reports placed in Class I during the year 1917-1918 is materially larger than during the year 1912-13, indicating a positive improvement not only in plant and equipment but in the administrative conditions of the institutions. The remaining groups are smaller in number and include Homes for the Aged, Fresh Air Charities, Industrial Schools, Placing Out Agencies, Reformatories and Temporary Homes. In the Homes for the Aged and Reformatories, which make provision within the institutions for the entire care and maintenance of the inmates there has been an improvement in both Plant and Administration. In the other groups the number of reports not classified renders a comparison of little value. The entire result is extremely gratifying to the Board in view of its earnest efforts to secure better facilities and better methods for the care of the dependent wards of the institutions of the State.

For the purpose of inspection and the general supervision of the institutions subject to supervision the Board's work is divided into four divisions as follows:

I. Division of Children, dealing with all institutions and agencies making provision for children who become dependent upon the public, except the sick and the mentally defective.

II. Division of Adult Wards, having to do with the almshouses, homes for the aged, and lodging houses for adults; also the care of nonresident, alien and Indian poor and the removal to their place of settlement of those who belong in other states and countries.

III. Division of **Medical Charities**, through which the Board supervises dispensaries, hospitals and sanatoria.

IV. Division of **Mental Defect and Delinquency**, having charge of the problems of feeble-mindedness and epilepsy, and the inspection of institutions for the mentally defective and of reformatories for adults.

On the following pages the work of the several divisions is shown in detail.

## I. DIVISION OF CHILDREN

Committee in charge: Commissioner Stewart, Chairman; Commissioners Gratwick, Marquand, Gillespie, Ridder, Higley and Frankel.

James H. Foster, Superintendent of Division.

The institutions and agencies supervised by the Board through the Division of Children on June 30, 1918, may be classified as follows:

	State	Other public	Private	Total
Boards of Child Welfare.....	.....	32	.....	32
Day Nurseries.....	.....	.....	1	1
Fresh Air Charities.....	.....	.....	14	14
Homes for Children.....	3	4	130	137
Homes and Schools for the Blind.....	1	.....	4	5
Schools for the Deaf.....	.....	.....	10	10
Industrial Schools.....	.....	.....	16	16
Infant Asylums and Hospitals.....	.....	.....	14	14
Placing-out and Boarding-out Agencies.....	.....	10	29	39
Temporary Homes.....	.....	.....	7	7
Totals.....	4	46	225	275

The beneficiaries of these organizations may be grouped as follows:

a. Cared for in institutions or maintained at public expense in family homes.

	Delin- quent children	Blind or deaf children	Other children pub ic charges	Private charges	Total
In State institutions	937	163	497	....	1,597
In other public insti- tutions.....	25	....	156	2	183
In private institu- tions.....	2,898	1,860	21,821	5,596	32,175
In foster boarding homes.....	....	....	4,832	53	4,885
In homes of widowed mothers.....	....	....	19,034	....	19,034
Totals.....	3,860	2,023	46,340	5,651	57,874



## b. Provided with temporary or partial care.

	Total number cared for during the year	Enrolled June 30, 1918
Pupils in private day schools.....	13,929	8,542
Inmates of temporary homes.....	4,919	311
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

To the above should also be added an aggregate of 62,853 children given "Fresh Air" outings during the year, and 11,429 children under supervision in free homes or at employment, of whom 2,748 were placed during the fiscal year.

**STATE INSTITUTIONS**

The four State institutions for the care of children not mentally defective or sick are the State Agricultural and Industrial School at Industry, for the care of boys 12 years of age and over committed for delinquency or improper guardianship; the New York State Training School for Girls at Hudson, receiving girls not over 16 years of age committed for delinquency or improper guardianship; the Thomas Indian School at Iroquois, for destitute Indian boys and girls; and the New York State School for the Blind, at Batavia.

**STATE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL****Industry, Monroe County**

Originally established in 1846 as the Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents

President Board of Managers, Mrs. Fanny A. Whitney, 22 South Goodman street, Rochester; Secretary, John McKie, 54 Lake View Park, Rochester; Superintendent, Hobart H. Todd, Industry.

This institution now has capacity for 755 inmates. On July 1, 1917, there were 786 boys present. During the year 899 were admitted, and 804 were discharged, leaving at the close of the fiscal year 881 inmates. The average number was 837 and the weekly per capita cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed \$8.82; excluding this value, \$5.66.

Conditions at the School have been improving under the supervision of an active board and superintendent. For several months during the year the institution was unable to receive new admissions owing to the fact that its accommodations were overtaxed. The passage of the law changing the minimum age of admission to twelve years will probably work beneficially for the institution. It would hardly seem justifiable to place boys seven, eight and nine years of age in an institution that is intended primarily as a reformatory agency. In addition to this the presence of little boys in large numbers made it impossible for the institution to function for the older boys who were in greater need of the assistance which the institution could give them.

Many improvements have been made about the institution, such as the laying of new walks and roads and the creation of a large drill ground.

The proper maintenance of an institution of this kind is one of extreme importance to the State. If the boys who are committed to the care of this institution are not given the opportunities and the environment which are inspirational, the result may be very disastrous. It is, however, encouraging to report that by reason of the spirit which animates this institution the results have been gratifying. It is essentially a School for the development of both body and mind, and on the splendid farm and in the homelike cottages which are provided the boy should receive a physical and mental impetus which is likely to change his whole career.

Perhaps the weakest part of the equipment provided at this institution is the industrial plant. The tendency on the part of boys to return to the city and not go to the farms necessitates that greater stress must be placed upon manual training. At present the equipment of this School in this regard is not wholly satisfactory and it is hoped that in the near future there shall be not only the opportunity for a fine agricultural education but also an equal opportunity for training in trades that will provide a satisfactory livelihood for the boys whose ultimate home is in the city.

## NEW YORK STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

Hudson, Columbia County

Established in 1904

(Originally established in 1881 as the House of Refuge for Women.)

President, Board of Managers, Mrs. Annie Winsor Allen, 9 Myrtle street, White Plains; Secretary, Mrs. Helen Esselstyn, Hudson; Superintendent, Hortense V. Bruce, M. D., Hudson.

This institution has capacity for 400 inmates. The number of inmates July 1, 1917, was 371, and 196 were admitted during the year making the total number under care 567. During the fiscal year 196 were discharged and two died, leaving June 30, 1918, 369 of whom 4 were infants. The average number present was 366, and the weekly cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed, \$9.18; excluding this value, \$8.56.

The necessity of providing an opportunity for training to girls under the age of sixteen who have begun to drift into ways of delinquency is generally admitted. The New York State Training School for Girls was intended to be what its name indicates — a school and not a prison, a place where its pupils might be trained not only in the knowledge of books but in such manual development as would make it possible for them to earn a living.

The development of intelligence tests in recent years has changed to a large extent our former conception of the mentality of individuals who are guilty of crime and delinquency. It is now apparent that such acts are usually committed by individuals whose mental condition is not normal and whom it is impossible to train along the lines which have been laid down for normal intelligence. The development, also, of the probation system has succeeded admirably in keeping from institutions many girls who formerly would have been placed there. The normal minded girl who has committed an indiscretion will by the aid of the probation officer find herself and readjust her life. The girl of subnormal mind is the one who will not respond so well to probationary methods and consequently will have to be placed under

institutional restraint. The result is that the institution for girls, as well as the one for boys, of this kind, is likely to find an increasingly large number of its pupils in the subnormal group. It also finds that its educational machinery does not fit this group, and there is the alternative of returning the girls as unfitted to receive the benefit of the educational opportunity provided or of readjusting its whole educational method to fit the needs of subnormal individuals. The Hudson Training School has up to the present time operated under the section of the law which authorizes it to return to the sheriff of the county from which she came, any girl who has been found to be mentally unable to receive the benefit of the instruction given. The Board of Managers realizes the seriousness of this method since it means that feeble-minded or mentally unbalanced girls are thus returned to a vicious life in the community.

The New York State Training School for Girls is an institution of which the State may be proud. Its management has been progressive and the pupils have been given every opportunity to prepare themselves for a return to community life.

It is hoped that provision may be made elsewhere in the State for the feeble-minded girl and that Hudson may continue its work as an institution for normal girls who can receive proper mental, moral and physical training.

#### THOMAS INDIAN SCHOOL

Iroquois, Erie County

Established 1875

President Board of Managers: William S. Lawton, Lawton.

Secretary: George J. Mentley, Gowanda.

Superintendent: Mrs. Emily P. Lincoln.

The School has capacity for 200 inmates. The number present July 1, 1917, was 204. During the year 33 were received, 49 were discharged and 4 died leaving, June 30, 1918, a population of 184, of whom 87 were boys and 97 girls. The average number was 177 and the average weekly cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed, \$8.46; excluding this value, \$6.78.

Since early colonial days the people living within the borders of what is now the State of New York have been vitally interested in the welfare of the Indian race. Early missionaries gladly made the supreme sacrifice in their efforts to win the Indians to Christian civilization and since the days of the revolution teachers have devoted themselves to work for the children of the race, and the Thomas Indian School was originally established as a missionary station. In 1875 it was taken over by the State to be the center of its educational work for the orphan Indian children belonging to the several reservations. The capacity of the institution, at first small, has been increased in the last twenty years, as the plan of development recommended by the Board provided, by the addition of necessary buildings to the group until now the School has a capacity for 200 children; but this number is usually exceeded by crowding in a number of small boys or girls.

As the foregoing statements show, the hope of the Indian development was early recognized to rest in the schools and all the reservations today bear witness to the wisdom of this residential plan of education whereby the young are associated with competent teachers apart from tribal life, but under stimulating influences and a constant discipline based upon a course of instruction carefully arranged in preparation for the life which they must follow after school days are over. The influence of the School life is felt over the State, for the present classes, like those of other years, are made up of representatives from the several Indian tribes still to be found upon the reservations of the State, although the largest number are from the reservations in the seven western counties, most of which are within a radius of seventy-five miles from the school at Iroquois.

In the School the work is divided between the regular classroom elementary English course and the industrial training. The latter is intended to prepare the boys and girls for home life and its responsibilities. The girls are taught domestic work of all kinds: sewing, garment cutting, cooking, laundering, knitting and whatever is essential to home making and home keeping. The boys are taught farming, the use of tools, various shop trades, and whatever work may be deemed essential to success upon the

THOMAS INDIAN SCHOOL, SERVICE BUILDING, IROQUOIS



farms to which they must finally return. If they develop special skill with tools, instruction is given in trades which offer them permanent employment at fair wages when the course is completed.

As this School is located in an agricultural community, attention is given to the cultivation of an environment suitable for the future life of these children. The problems of the rural life, personal hygiene, general sanitation, and the preservation of health are strongly presented in the hope that good habits may be so firmly established during school years that when the pupils shall have grown to mature years the habits may continue in control.

The success of the School during the past years has been phenomenal, but, as stated above, its work has been limited by its capacity. There are many neglected Indian children who need the advantages which this School was organized to give them. If the funds for an additional dormitory can be provided there are more than enough Indian children who now are excluded because there is no room for them, whose admission will fill a new dormitory building to overflowing and it should be borne in mind that it is far better to educate children and prepare them for permanent self-support in future years than later to pay the costs which pauperism involves and unless the neglected Indian children on the several reservations are now taken under care, properly educated and trained they will in time become a charge upon the State treasury for permanent support. When the plans for the group of buildings were originally approved by the State Board of Charities it was understood by the Legislature which made appropriations to begin the construction, that another building would be needed to complete the half-circle on which they are arranged and, although during the years of the war new construction has been deferred at the State institutions, now that peace is at hand it will be advisable to undertake some of the deferred work and make an appropriation for a new building at this institution.

### THE BLIND

In the report of the Board for 1917 is contained the history of the effort made to unify the various punctographic systems of reading and writing for the blind. The New York Point, the



American Braille, and the British Braille systems were in use in various schools throughout the United States and Canada. The result of a conference in 1917 was the adoption of the British Braille alphabet, and an agreement that publications of any school shall be available for use in the others. Inasmuch as the literature for the blind is at best limited because of the difficulties attending its publication and the restricted circulation, this move will have far reaching effects on the education of the blind. The various organizations for the blind having for their purpose the prevention of blindness and their educational, industrial and social training are closely allied to the two schools for the blind which receive aid from the State treasury. The problem of employment for the blind is receiving renewed attention because of the return from the European war of American soldiers who have been blinded in the service.

#### **NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND**

**Batavia, Genesee County**

**Established 1865**

President Board of Managers: F. Park Lewis, M. D., 454 Franklin street, Buffalo.

Secretary and Superintendent: Charles A. Hamilton, M. A., Batavia.

This School has capacity for 175 pupils. The number present July 1, 1917, was 166 and 29 pupils were received, making the total number under care and training 195. During the year 32 were discharged, leaving 163 pupils in the institution June 30, 1918. The average number was 126, and the average weekly cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed, \$11.25; excluding this value, \$11.01.

This School is the only State institution for education of the blind with a board of managers appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Its pupilage is drawn from the counties of the State, other than those constituting the metropolitan district and the bordering counties. Not all the pupils are totally blind.

The improvements during the fiscal year were limited to a new pumphouse and additional toilet facilities. The revised

Braille system is being introduced as rapidly as the literature becomes available for the use of the pupils. In addition to the scholastic classes, the curriculum includes sewing, cooking, manual and vocational training, including weaving, mattress making, caning and broom making. Four of the former pupils are reported to be attending college; six others have become teachers in institutions for the blind; seventeen are employed in piano and organ works in the tuning department, the salaries secured ranging from \$14 to \$20 per week, so that the record for efficiency in training the pupils presents a very satisfactory showing.

**NEW YORK INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND**

412 Ninth Ave., New York City

President: Howland Davis, 44 Wall street, New York.

Secretary: Linzee Blagden, 111 Broadway, New York.

Principal: Edward M. Van Cleve.

This institution is under private control and in addition to revenue received from invested funds and other sources, receives pupils on appointment by the State Commissioner of Education in accordance with the provisions of the State Education Law, for whose care and training payment is received from the State. Appointments are made from the first and second judicial districts and the counties of Westchester, Putnam and Rockland.

The available bed capacity was formerly about 250. It has been reduced and the number of pupils present on June 30, 1918, was 103, approximately three-fourths of the pupils being appointed by the State Commissioner of Education, the remainder being received from New York city and the State of New Jersey. It is the purpose of the institution to move to a more rural location in the near future.

The following institutions, in which blind children are received for care and training, do not receive State aid, but receive payments from counties and cities for the care and maintenance of such children as are accepted by poor law officials as public charges. They are included in the list of homes for children which appears later in this report:

Brooklyn Home for Blind, Crippled and Defective Children,  
Port Jefferson.

Catholic Institute for the Blind, New York city.

International Sunshine Branch for the Blind, Brooklyn.

St. Joseph's Asylum for Blind Girls (of the Mission of the  
Immaculate Virgin for the Protection of Homeless and Destitute  
Children), Mount Loretto, Staten Island.

### THE DEAF

Schools for the deaf in receipt of State funds for the care and  
training of pupils admitted under the provisions of the State  
Education Law are as follows:

	ENROLLMENT JUNE 30, 1918		
	Boys	Girls	Total
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf, Albany.....	23	21	47
Association for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York City.....	128	116	244
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome.....	61	33	94
LeCouteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruc- tion of Deaf-Mutes, Buffalo.....	85	73	158
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, New York City.....	251	157	408
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone.....	60	50	110
St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf- Mutes:			
Brooklyn Branch.....		76	76
Westchester Branch, Boys Department.....	234		234
Westchester Branch, Girls Department.....		152	152
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester....	83	81	167
Totals.....	931	759	1,690

The work of schools for the blind and deaf, while involving  
many of the problems of orphan asylums, is in its educational  
aspect more highly specialized, requiring specially trained teachers  
and necessitating a larger proportion of instructors and equip-  
ment than in schools for the physically normal. The State Board  
of Charities exercises a general supervision over them as required  
by the Constitution and the statutes, but the State Commissioner  
of Education, to whose visitation they are also subject, is charged  
by section 970 of the Education Law with detailed and specific  
oversight and direction of their educational methods and work.

**DEPENDENT CHILDREN**

The following table shows the number of beneficiaries of the institutions and agencies for children other than those for the mentally defective and the sick at the close of each of the past four fiscal years:

## a. In institutions:

	September 30, 1915	June 30, 1916	June 30, 1917	June 30, 1918
Deaf and blind children...	2,082	2,051	2,017	2,023
Committed for delinquency.	2,867	3,216	3,623	3,860
Committed for destitution or improper guardianship..	25,259	23,961	23,062	22,474
Noncommitted . . . . .	5,549	5,604	5,843	5,598
b. Outside of institutions:				
In foster boarding homes..	5,335	5,182	5,384	4,885
In homes of widowed mothers cared for by Child Welfare Boards..	....	5,375	13,669	19,034
Totals . . . . .	41,092	45,389	53,598	57,874

The decrease in the number of children in institutions during the past three years has been more than offset by the increase in the number cared for at public expense under the supervision of Boards of Child Welfare. There is no means for determining how many of the children cared for by Boards of Child Welfare would, in the absence of relief from such boards, have found their way into institutions; but it may be assumed that at least part of the increase in the number of children for whose maintenance public funds are granted, in a measure represents a higher grade of public care for dependent children than existed prior to the enactment of the law creating Boards of Child Welfare. The preventive work which that form of public relief represents has the approval of those in public and private life who are well informed on the subject of dependency.

## **HOMES FOR CHILDREN AND INFANT ASYLUMS**

Under this heading are included four county and city institutions for children, and 146 institutions under private control but in receipt of payments from counties, cities, and towns for the care and training of children committed to them. The private institutions include 14 infant asylums, 9 institutions for the mentally and physically defective, or children needing special physical care, 9 institutions for delinquent children, and 114 institutions for normal children. The aggregate number of children in the care of this entire group of institutions during the year was 52,380, including 35,137 present July 1, 1917, and 17,243 received during the year. Of this number 18,328 were discharged during the year, leaving 34,052 children present on June 30, 1918. This number includes 3,586 children cared for in boarding homes under the supervision of the institutions, the remainder being provided for within the institutions.

Following is a list of the institutions to which these children were committed, together with a statement of the number of public charges and private charges cared for, the average population during the year, and the number present on June 30, 1918, in each:



LEAKE AND WATTS ORPHAN HOUSE, YONKERS — CONGREGATE TYPE

MANUAL TRAINING CLASS, LEAKE AND WATTS ORPHAN HOUSE



	1917-18			Average population during 1917-18	Number remaining June 30, 1918
	Public charges cared for	Private charges cared for	Total number cared for		
Albany Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	238	2	240	171	138
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, Manhattan.....	109	172	281	203	188
Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul, Manhattan.....	61	164	225	170	159
Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic, Blauvelt.....	992	45	1,037	740	741
Berkshire Industrial Farm, Canaan.....	83	72	155	105	105
Blythedale Home, Hawthorne.....	60	12	72	32	37
Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn (including Herriman Farm School, Monsey).....	157	220	377	214	202
Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn (including boarding-out bureau).....	968	15	983	787	788
Brooklyn Home for Blind, Crippled and Defective Children, Port Jefferson.....	356	49	405	311	312
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children, Brooklyn..	382	140	522	327	345
Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital, Brooklyn.....	49	145	194	89	89
Brooklyn Training School and Home for Young Girls, Brooklyn.....	42	5	47	23	29
Buffalo Deaconess' Home of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Williamsville.....	22	43	65	35	37
Buffalo Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	222	74	296	152	173
Catholic Institute for the Blind, Bronx....	33	2	35	27	28
Cayuga Home for Children, Auburn.....	79	3	82	41	45
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the City of Buffalo, Buffalo.....	52	33	85	66	61
Children's Aid Society of Rochester, Rochester.....	474	3	477	359	375
Children's Home at Mineola, N. Y., Mineola	66	21	87	58	47
Children's Home for the City and Town of Newburgh, Newburgh.....	69	.....	69	33	31
Children's Home Society of Schenectady, Schenectady.....	7	68	75	44	46
Church Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the City of Rochester, Rochester.....	9	38	47	26	24
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children in the City of New York, Bronx (including Country Branch, Verbank).....	472	46	518	316	356
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy in Brooklyn (including Angel Guardian Home for Little Children, Brooklyn, St. Mary of the Angels Home, Syosset, and boarding-out bureau).....	1,855	166	1,961	1,861	1,401
Council Home for Jewish Girls, Jamaica...	29	.....	29	16	22
Crippled Children's Guild, Buffalo.....	40	24	64	45	39
Dominican Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary, Manhattan (including St. Agnes Convent Home, Sparkill, and St. Joseph's Home for Babies, Bronx).....	1,298	25	1,323	923	953
Dorsey Home for Dependent Colored Children, R. D. No. 2, Rochester.....	10	18	28	26	20
Evangelical Lutheran St. John Orphan's Home, Buffalo.....	49	47	96	69	72
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, Watervliet.....	102	6	108	80	69
Five Points House of Industry, Pomona (including boarding-out bureau).....	244	23	267	236	199
German Odd Fellows Home Association, Yonkers.....	71	71	142	59	93
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	554	179	733	481	424
Gerry Homes, Gerry.....	22	45	67	41	43
Good Counsel Training School for Young Girls, White Plains.....	129	50	179	120	101



	1917-18			Average population during 1917-18	Number remaining June 30, 1918
	Public charges cared for	Private charges cared for	Total number cared for		
Guardian Angel Home and Industrial School, Troy.....	137	22	159	122	123
Gustavus Adolphus Orphans' Home, Jamestown.....	8	63	71	59	57
Hawley Home for Children at Saratoga Springs, Saratoga Springs.....	16	33	51	28	30
Hebrew Orphan Asylum of the City of New York, Manhattan (including boarding-out bureau).....	1,780	150	1,930	1,471	1,416
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York, Orphan Asylum, Pleasantville (including boarding-out bureau).....	1,075	10	1,085	875	842
Home for Destitute Children of Madison County, Peterboro.....	81	.....	81	56	48
Home for the Friendless in Northern New York, Plattsburgh.....	1	34	35	31	28
Home for Hebrew Infants of the City of New York, Bronx.....	616	23	639	393	401
Hope Farm, Verbank.....	173	64	237	179	182
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica.....	190	63	253	166	168
House of Providence of the County of Onondaga, Syracuse.....	167	94	261	190	190
House of Saint Giles the Cripple, Garden City.....	40	18	58	34	36
Howard Orphanage and Industrial School, Kings Park, Long Island.....	264	39	303	144	.....
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association, Hudson.....	56	8	64	40	40
Immaculate Heart of Mary Asylum, Sloan.	274	124	398	257	261
Industrial Home of the City of Kingston, Kingston.....	25	38	63	43	40
Industrial School Association of Brooklyn, E. D., Brooklyn (including J. W. Smith Memorial Branch, Brooklyn).....	349	158	507	350	373
Institution of Mercy, Manhattan (including Boys' Department, Tarrytown).....	985	16	1,001	663	756
International Sunshine Branch for the Blind, Brooklyn.....	32	2	34	29	28
Ithaca Children's Home, Ithaca.....	3	24	27	20	21
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown.....	99	29	128	91	88
Jefferson Farm School, Watertown.....	45	5	50	25	27
Jewish Orphan Asylum Association of Western New York, Rochester.....	32	7	39	27	28
Jewish Protectory and Aid Society: Hawthorne School, Hawthorne, and Cedar Knolls School, Yonkers.....	656	.....	656	420	459
Jewish Sheltering Home, Rochester.....	12	3	15	13	14
King's Daughters' Home for Children, Cortland.....	36	15	51	30	27
Leake and Watts Orphan House, Yonkers..	262	74	336	227	250
Maternity Hospital and Infant Home of Albany, The, Albany.....	254	54	308	165	151
Misericordia Hospital, Manhattan.....	76	153	229	77	.....
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, Peekskill.....	1,209	158	1,367	1,093	1,014
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, Manhattan (including Boys' Department, Girls' Department and Asylum for Blind Girls, Mount Loretto, Staten Island).....	1,635	391	2,026	1,462	1,525
New York Catholic Protectory: Boys' Department and Girls' Department, Bronx, and Lincoln Agricultural School, Lincolndale.....	4,619	132	4,751	2,586	2,687

<sup>1</sup> Closed in January, 1918.

<sup>2</sup> Ceased to receive public charges in February, 1918.

	1917-18			Average population during 1917-18	Number remaining June 30, 1918
	Public charges cared for	Private charges cared for	Total number cared for		
New York Foundling Hospital, Manhattan (including Eurana Schwab St. Joseph by the Sea, Richmond, and boarding-out bureau).....	2,790	365	3,155	2,012	1,947
New York Juvenile Asylum, Chauncey....	1,169	11	1,180	796	792
New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, Manhattan (including boarding-out bureau).....	1,078	655	1,733	669	641
Ogdensburg City Hospital and Orphan Asylum, Ogdensburg.....	154	182	336	180	190
Onondaga Orphans' Home, Syracuse.....	241	68	309	187	170
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua....	12	62	74	51	52
Orphan Asylum Society of the City of Brooklyn, Brooklyn.....	114	226	340	256	237
Orphan Home (of the Nuns of the Order of St. Dominic), Brooklyn (including Home of the Sorrowful Mother, Brooklyn, Nazareth Trade School, Farmingdale, St. Dominic Home, New Hyde Park, and St. Rose Industrial School, Melville).....	1,039	143	1,182	824	844
Oswego Orphan Asylum, Oswego.....	24	27	51	22	25
Ottolie Orphan Asylum Society, Jamaica...	108	67	175	120	127
Our Lady of Victory Infant Home, Lackawanna.....	65	481	546	191	190
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless, Poughkeepsie.....	8	44	52	41	35
Preventorium, The, Buffalo.....	29	1	30	11	9
Protestant Home for Unprotected Children, Buffalo.....	95	49	144	56	69
Rochester Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	80	141	221	158	156
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn: St. John's Home, Brooklyn, St. John's Roman Catholic Protectory, Hicksville, St. Joseph's Female Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	1,752	594	2,346	1,746	1,765
Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum, West Park and Dobbs Ferry.....	397	105	502	325	391
Saint Agatha Home for Children, Nanuet...	632	89	721	538	544
St. Agnes Hospital (for Crippled and Atypical Children), White Plains.....	216	18	234	176	185
St. Agnes Training School for Girls, Buffalo	85	64	149	86	89
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, Rye.....	143	48	191	151	152
St. Christopher's Home, Dobbs Ferry.....	28	103	131	99	98
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, Watervliet.....	229	6	235	173	172
St. Francis Home, Oswego.....	49	39	88	68	69
St. Germain's Home of the House of the Good Shepherd, Peekskill.....	257	4	261	160	155
St. John's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Utica.	151	131	282	209	196
St. John's Orphan Asylum of Greenbush, Rensselaer.....	80	50	130	95	95
St. Joseph Infant Home, Utica.....	147	196	343	211	223
* St. Joseph's Asylum in the City of New York, Manhattan.....	157	.....	157	92	.....
St. Joseph's Infant Home, Troy.....	264	102	366	214	240
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, Lackawanna.....	105	143	248	180	179
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum of Rochester and Monroe County, Rochester.....	42	91	133	109	102
St. Malachy's Home, Brooklyn (including St. Malachy's Ocean Home, Rockaway Park, and St. Joseph's Home, Flushing).	835	76	911	668	658
St. Margaret's House and Hospital, Albany.	89	44	133	47	46

\* Ceased to receive public charges in March, 1918.

	1917-18			Average population during 1917-18	Number remaining June 30, 1918
	Public charges cared for	Private charges cared for	Total number cared for		
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum of the City of Rochester, Rochester.....	170	160	330	221	216
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Home, Binghamton.....	245	17	262	176	161
St. Mary's Home and School (including Country Branch), Dunkirk.....	67	27	94	68	62
St. Mary's Infant Asylum and Maternity Hospital, Buffalo.....	126	193	319	118	109
St. Mary's Maternity Hospital and Infant's Asylum of Syracuse, Syracuse.....	133	114	247	112	98
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis....	79	75	154	112	102
St. Michael's Home, Green Ridge, Staten Island.....	491	37	528	367	395
St. Patrick's Orphanage, Watertown.....	76	79	155	112	112
St. Patrick's Orphan Girls' Asylum, Rochester.....	124	139	263	169	163
St. Vincent Industrial School, Utica.....	293	43	341	173	192
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	217	23	240	189	186
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	177	.....	177	131	117
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum of the City of Troy, Troy.....	168	19	187	151	153
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany	335	60	395	257	248
Saint Vincent's Orphan Asylum of Syracuse, Syracuse.....	157	132	289	232	211
* Sheltering Arms Nursery of Brooklyn, Brooklyn.....	11	74	85	9	.....
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn.....	35	104	139	74	75
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, Lackawanna..	307	838	645	360	359
Society of the United Helpers, Ogdensburg.	87	36	123	55	51
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira.....	59	60	119	71	69
Suffolk County Children's Home, Yaphank.	173	.....	173	90	77
Susan Fenimore Cooper Foundation, Cooperstown.....	99	72	171	122	119
Susquehanna Valley Home and Industrial School for Indigent Children, Binghamton	159	11	170	121	116
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum, Troy.	255	36	291	187	174
Troy Orphan Asylum, Troy.....	289	16	305	200	191
Utica Orphan Asylum, Utica.....	139	56	195	150	146
Western New York Society for the Protection of Homeless and Dependent Children, Randolph.....	160	31	191	134	137
Wyndham Lawn Home for Children, Lockport.....	95	24	119	65	63
Totals.....	42,007	10,373	52,380	34,331	34,052

\* Ceased to receive public charges in August, 1917.

By grouping these institutions according to the territory from which the children are mainly received, it is found that the metropolitan section of the State furnishes a large majority of destitute children. The following table shows the number received from two general divisions of New York city and from that part of New York State located outside of New York city.

ROOKIA'S HOME FOR BLIND, DEAF, AND CrippleD CHILDREN (SAINT CHARLES HOSPITAL FOR CrippleD CHILDREN).  
PORT JEFFERSON, N. Y.



## SUMMARY

	1917-18			Average population during 1917-18	Number remaining June 30, 1918
	Public charges cared for	Private charges cared for	Total number cared for		
Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond.....	23,945	3,218	27,163	17,698	17,715
Brooklyn and Queens.....	8,335	2,179	10,514	7,373	7,308
All other parts of the State.....	9,677	4,976	14,653	9,260	9,034
Grand total.....	42,007	10,373	52,380	34,331	34,052

## ADMISSIONS

The total number of children admitted to institutions reported to the Board, during the year ending June 30, 1918, was 17,243. These were received in the manner indicated in the following table.

Received by judicial commitment:

For destitution .....	51
For improper guardianship .....	2,747
For delinquency .....	2,477
Committed by poor law officers.....	6,258
Received from parents or guardians .....	4,297
Returned from foster homes .....	211
Transferred from other institutions or returned from hospital .....	907
Otherwise .....	295
Total .....	17,243

These children are further classified on the basis of their age when admitted as follows:

Less than 1 year of age .....	2,409
Between 1 and 2 years .....	957
Between 2 and 5 years .....	2,529

Between 5 and 14 years .....	9,640
Over 14 years .....	1,708
	<hr/>
Total .....	17,243
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The 11,533 children received on commitment by public officials and the 4,297 received from parents or guardians are, with few exceptions, new cases for institutional care. The causes for dependency of the 11,533 received on commitment by public officials, so far as such causes can be interpreted from the individual records of admission filed with the Board, are shown in the following forms:

CAUSES FOR COMMITMENT AND DEPENDENCY OF CHILDREN COMMITTED TO ORPHAN ASYLUMS AND HOMES FOR CHILDREN DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918, AS SHOWN BY RECORDS OF ADMISSION FILED WITH THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

TABLE A — CHILDREN BOTH OF WHOSE PARENTS ARE LIVING

Conditions relative to the father	CONDITIONS RELATIVE TO THE MOTHER										Total
	De- serted or dis- appeared	Inter- perate, immoral, shiftless, im- prisoned	Does not provide proper guard- ianship	Parents separated, mother does not have custody of child, or no cause stated	Sick, crippled, insane, feeble- minded or otherwise physically or mentally incapable	At work or seeking work	Out of work, insuffi- cient earn- ings, large family	Not free to work as wage- earner	Indefi- nitely stated as "destitu- tion," "unable to support," "without means"	Child sick or in need of special care	Child delin- quent, ungov- ernable, dis- orderly, vagrant or truant
Deported or disappeared.....	62	6	27	..	153	109	117	9	220	..	770
Intemperate, immoral, shiftless, imprisoned.....	18	112	6	..	131	69	51	5	85	..	477
Does not provide proper guard- ianship.....	7	2	1,028	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	1,053
Does not provide proper guard- ianship.....	..	3	3	48	12	12	6	3	6	..	93
Sick, crippled, insane, feeble- minded, or otherwise physically or mentally incapable.....	6	15	10	1	179	51	31	20	84	..	397
Home broken up, or unable to give child proper home care.....	153	80	..	14	904	9	..	..	3	..	1,166
Out of work, insufficient earnings, large family.....	12	9	..	1	146	..	11	12	15	..	206
Indefinitely stated as "destitu- tion," unable to support," "without means".....	11	4	..	..	17	4	1	1	413	267	451
Child sick or in need of special care Child delinquent, ungovernable, dis- orderly, vagrant or truant.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	267
Total number of children.....	272	293	1,074	64	1,563	254	217	50	836	267	6,581

NOTE.— All numbers in the above table refer to children — thus 62 in first column and first line indicates 62 children deserted by both fathers and mothers and 13 in first column and second line indicates 13 children deserted by the mothers and having intemperate, immoral, shiftless or imprisoned fathers.



CAUSES FOR COMMITMENT AND DEPENDENCY OF CHILDREN COMMITTED TO ORPHAN ASYLUMS AND HOMES FOR CHILDREN DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918, AS SHOWN BY RECORDS OF ADMISSION FILED WITH THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

TABLE B.-- HALF ORPHAN, ORPHAN, FOUNDLING AND ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN AND THOSE WHOSE CIVIL CONDITION IS UNKNOWN

	CONDITIONS RELATIVE TO LIVING PARENT										Total
	De- serted or dis- appeared	Intem- perate, immoral, shiftless, im- prisoned	Does not provide proper guard- ianship	Sick, crippled, insane, feeble- minded or otherwise physically or mentally incapable	Unable to give child home care, at service, or seeking employ- ment	Out of work, insuffi- cient earnings, large family	Not free to work as wage earner	Indefi- nitely stated as " destitu- tion," " unable to support," " without means "	Depend- ency due to civil condition of child	Child sick or in need of special care	Child delinquent ungovern- able, dis- orderly, vagrant or truant
Half orphan:											
Father living.....	104	81	289	56	702	160	.....	216	.....	18	309
Mother living.....	9	65	249	280	120	122	9	853	.....	26	879
Orphan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	288	5	86
Foundling or illegiti- mate.....	9	9	6	37	13	7	.....	.....	646	.....	.....
Nothing known about parents.....	.....	.....	224	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	.....	.....	2
Totals.....	122	155	768	382	835	299	9	623	934	49	776
											4,952

NOTE.— The numbers in the above table refer to children,— thus, 104 in first column and first line indicates 104 half orphan children deserted by fathers, 81 in second column and first line indicates 81 half orphan children having intemperate, immoral, shiftless or imprisoned fathers.





**DISCHARGES**

The number of children discharged from these institutions during the year ending June 30, 1918, was 18,328. The manner of discharge was as follows:

Returned to parents or guardians.....	12,920
Placed by institutions in free homes for adoption or otherwise .....	387
Discharged to take employment.....	701
Transferred to placing out agencies.....	1,105
Transferred to other institutions .....	1,404
Returned to committing officers.....	253
Left without permission.....	129
Otherwise discharged .....	238
Died .....	1,191
	<hr/>
	18,328
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The approximate duration of institution life and the age at the time of discharge of these children, also their classification as to the manner of discharge, are indicated in the following tables.

A. TABLE SHOWING MANNER OF DISCHARGE OF CHILDREN DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918, FROM INSTITUTIONS FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN (NOT INCLUDING INFANT ASYLUMS)

LENGTH OF TIME IN INSTITUTIONS	LESS THAN 1 YEAR						FROM 1 TO 3 YEARS					FROM 3 TO 5 YEARS					OVER 5 YEARS				Totals
	Under 2 years	2-5 years	5-12 years	12-14 years	14-16 years	Over 16 years	Under 2 years	2-5 years	5-12 years	12-14 years	14-16 years	Over 16 years	3-5 years	5-12 years	12-14 years	14-16 years	Over 16 years	12-14 years	14-16 years	Over 16 years	
Returned to relatives or legal guardians.....	79	437	1,864	498	342	40	48	309	1,838	59	564	175	12	735	386	355	281	446	596	231	10,329
Placed by institution in free homes.....	10	4	30	7	4	6	10	7	40	4	17	16	10	43	12	11	10	14	18	14	10,311
Discharged to take employment.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	9	.....	.....	.....	1	8	44	.....	1	5	63	63	28	178	185	701
Discharged to placing-out agents or agencies.....	11	28	81	17	25	9	11	20	68	45	38	26	20	49	24	38	9	50	77	26	703
Returned to committing officers.....	2	22	70	36	26	.....	1	5	22	6	5	5	1	6	4	5	.....	4	6	1	234
Transferred to other institutions, including hospitals.....	3	27	156	52	45	.....	8	47	137	53	21	11	4	137	32	20	3	66	59	20	989
Left without permission.....	.....	.....	10	13	9	3	.....	.....	9	11	15	9	.....	2	1	8	14	11	7	7	129
Otherwise discharged.....	1	1	14	1	2	.....	.....	3	4	2	1	8	.....	1	2	3	9	4	16	11	85
Died.....	15	15	7	.....	1	.....	9	23	26	4	4	.....	.....	16	2	3	1	4	4	2	138
Totals.....	121	534	2,232	629	483	67	87	414	2,144	725	745	294	47	990	468	506	390	627	961	497	13,619

B. TABLE SHOWING MANNER OF DISCHARGE OF CHILDREN DISCHARGED FROM INFANT ASYLUMS  
DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918

LENGTH OF TIME IN INSTITUTION	LESS THAN 1 YEAR						FROM 1 TO 2 YEARS		FROM 2 TO 3 YEARS		FROM 3 TO 5 YEARS		OVER 5 YEARS	Total
	Under 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years	3 to 5 years	Over 5 years	
AGE WHEN DISCHARGED														
Returned to relatives or legal guardians.....	500	182	245	287	384	137	122	212	73	135	44	83	107	2,591
Placed by institution in free homes.....	3	4	9	4	4	4	10	10	.....	15	3	7	1	76
Discharged to placing-out agents or agencies.....	31	6	21	26	106	3	40	39	7	64	12	26	10	402
Returned to committing officers.....	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	5	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....	19
Transferred to other institutions, including hospitals.....	2	11	14	16	16	57	9	14	44	11	63	21	74	415
Otherwise discharged or not stated.....	22	27	39	2	5	2	21	9	1	11	1	8	4	153
Died.....	345	218	240	59	27	4	81	23	.....	40	.....	9	4	1,053
Totals.....	904	448	569	396	544	207	288	307	125	280	124	154	200	4,709

Of the 18,328 children discharged, 7,134 or approximately 39 per cent. remained in the institution less than one year and for them the institutional experience was, therefore, a temporary one. The ages when discharged of the 11,194 who remained more than one year are as follows:

Under 5 years of age.....	1,577
From 5 to 12 years of age.....	4,404
From 12 to 16 years of age.....	4,032
Over 16 years of age.....	1,181

Among those discharged there were, therefore, 5,213 children of an age to receive industrial training and the fact that 3,449 of this number had been in institutions upwards of three years emphasizes the importance to be attached to such training.

The high death rate shown in the foregoing tables might be taken as a basis of unwarranted criticism of the work of institutions, were it not understood that the institutions designated as infant asylums are, in some instances, combinations of asylums for well children and hospitals for sick children. Nearly all institutions of this class receive many infants who are in such poor physical condition that there is practically no prospect of their surviving the period of infancy. In New York city there has been considerable success resulting from securing wet nurses for young infants, but this plan is not always practicable. Inability of the infants to adjust themselves to the artificial diet is apparently the cause of many deaths. It is believed, nevertheless, that the caring for a large number of young children in the same room, as is done in some instances, is debilitating, and frequently renders them unable to ward off germs of disease with which they come in contact. Aside from the infants under two years of age the death rate in institutions for children is exceedingly low, and it is to be noted that of the total number of deaths, 803, or 67.4 per cent., are of children less than one year of age, and 931, or 78 per cent. of all the deaths occurred less than one year from the time of admission.

#### CENSUS JUNE 30, 1918

The children remaining in the care of institutions on June 30, 1918 are classified on the basis of the manner of commitment as follows:

**LINCOLN AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL (OF THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC  
PROTECTORY), LINCOLNDALE**

**ELM COTTAGE, LINCOLN AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL**





On commitments from courts:

For destitution .....	125
For improper guardianship .....	7,130
For delinquency .....	2,923
On commitment from poor law officers.....	18,276
On request of relatives and guardians.....	5,223
By transfer from list of public charges and otherwise received ... ..	375
Total .....	34,052

The approximate ages of these children were as follows:

Under one year.....	640
One to two years.....	852
Two to five years.....	4,143
Five to fourteen years.....	23,680
Fourteen to sixteen years.....	3,864
Over sixteen years.....	873
Total .....	34,052

Of this number 3,586 children were maintained in foster boarding homes under the supervision of the institutions while the remaining number were cared for within the institutions themselves. The following table shows an age classification of the children whether in boarding homes or in institutions, the latter also grouped according to the unit size.

	Under 5 years of age	Between 5 and 14 years	Over 14 years	Totals
In foster boarding homes .....	2,292	1,209	85	3,586
In institutions of not more than 30 children each ..	69	311	91	471
In cottage institutions .....	49	1,532	863	2,444
In congregate institutions as follows:				
Caring for from 31 to 50 children.....	101	470	32	603
Caring for from 51 to 100 children.....	316	1,029	151	1,496
Caring for from 101 to 200 children.....	802	4,361	1,077	6,240
Caring for from 201 to 400 children.....	964	5,369	784	7,117
Caring for from 401 to 600 children.....	747	1,789	215	2,751
Caring for from 601 to 1000 children.....	227	4,540	580	5,347
Caring for over 1000 children.....	68	3,070	859	3,997
Totals.....	5,635	23,680	4,737	34,052

Although these institutions are commonly called orphan asylums, only a small proportion of the children cared for are orphans. Of the total number referred to above 15,408 had both parents living, 13,579 were half orphans, and 2,281 were orphans, while 2,784 were foundlings or illegitimate children or those regarding whose parents no information could be secured. Of this entire number, 28,454 were committed children for whose support counties, cities and towns were directly responsible to the institutions; 3,462 were maintained in whole or in part by relatives or guardians; while 2,136 were maintained free of charge by the institutions.

Those maintained at public expense grouped according to the length of time they had remained under institutional control are as follows:

Retained less than one year.....	8,665
Retained from one to two years.....	5,101
Retained from two to three years.....	4,174
Retained from three to five years.....	5,803
Retained from five to seven years.....	2,852
Retained from seven to ten years.....	1,540
Retained for more than ten years.....	319
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Total . . . . .	28,454
	<hr/> <hr/>

#### CHILDREN IN FOSTER HOMES

One of the most important forms of work with dependent children who have been removed from their natural homes, and at the same time one of the most difficult to adjust satisfactorily, is that of securing foster homes for those who are proper subjects for placement. The various agencies throughout the State engaged in the selection of foster homes for dependent children, as designated in Section 301 of the State Charities Law, include societies for the prevention of cruelty to children, poor law officials, and incorporated institutions and agencies. The work is of three kinds, namely, the maintenance of children in foster boarding homes for which the foster mother receives a per capita weekly or monthly compensation; the securing of free foster homes where the child may be treated as a member of the family with or without prospect

of adoption; and the placing of children at employment under supervision.

Public officials in various parts of the State have to a considerable extent made provision for the maintenance of children in family homes at public expense instead of committing them to incorporated institutions, a large number being so provided for in Erie, Westchester, Schenectady, Onondaga and Dutchess Counties, and in New York city. In New York city there were at the beginning of the fiscal year, 584 children in foster boarding homes under the supervision of the Children's Home Bureau of the Department of Public Charities. This number was reduced to 309 on June 30, 1918. Following the close of the fiscal year, further reduction in this number is noted, indicating a gradual return to the former policy of providing for destitute children by committing them to private institutions.

Twenty-one counties in the State and the cities of New York, Newburgh, Schenectady and Syracuse have organized public agencies, with field agents employed to supervise children in foster homes and assist poor law officials in investigating applications for relief of various kinds, in devising plans for relief, and in following up the investigation of children committed to institutions with a view to their return to their relatives when such action is advisable.

As stated in a previous section of this report, some of the children committed to institutions are placed in boarding homes for care and maintenance under the supervision of the institution authorities. This plan has been adopted by the larger infant asylums and some other institutions in New York city, and the plan of the Rochester Children's Aid Society is to provide for all their beneficiaries in family homes.

The larger part of the work of placing children in free homes is performed by private organizations. A number of the institutions for children have well organized departments for the investigation of prospective foster homes and the supervision of the children placed, while some of the agencies engaged in placing children maintain no institutions. In institutions from which the number of children placed is small the work is frequently unmethodical and lacks sufficient supervision to insure the well-

being of children placed. The number of placements made by Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and organizations not in receipt of public funds, and the quality of the work of these organizations are not known. There is need for legislation requiring that each child placed by any agency be reported to the State and providing for the formulation of standards of supervision of such children.

The following table shows the work of the various institutions and agencies so far as it is reported to the State Board of Charities.

	Children placed in free homes or at employment during the year	Children in free homes or at employment under supervision on June 30, 1918	Children in boarding homes under supervision on June 30, 1918
<b>COUNTY AND CITY AGENCIES</b>			
Cayuga County Agency.....	39	47	2
Chautauqua County Agency.....			21
Chemung County Agency.....			6
Columbia County Agency.....		2	2
Dutchess County Board of Child Welfare.....	2	2	41
Erie County Agency.....	141	203	600
Herkimer County Agency.....			1
Jefferson County Agency.....	8	26	7
Montgomery County Agency.....			9
Niagara County Agency.....	21	35	2
Oneida County Agency.....	3	8	16
Onondaga County Agency.....	75	251	8
Orange County Agency.....			12
Rockland County Agency.....		1	10
Schenectady County Agency.....	10	12	26
Seneca County Agency.....		2	5
Tioga County Agency.....	6	6	3
Ulster County Agency.....	2	2	7
Washington County Agency.....	2	1	9
Westchester County Department of Child Welfare.....		17	114
Yates County Agency.....	2	3	
Newburgh City and Town Agency.....	11	15	9
New York City Children's Home Bureau.....			309
Schenectady City Agency.....	11	17	32
Syracuse City Agency.....	12	35	18
Poor Law Officers not employing agents.....	110		
<b>Total, public agencies and officials.....</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>1,278</b>
<b>PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES</b>			
Angel Guardian Home.....	34	1	593
Brooklyn Children's Aid Society.....	16	59	161
Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum.....	2	1	90
Catholic Home Bureau.....	85	1,406	
Children's Aid Society, New York City.....	348	1,804	5
Children's Aid Society, Rochester.....	37	143	375
Five Points House of Industry.....		5	90
Hebrew Orphan Asylum.....			252
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society.....	1	1	252
New York Catholic Protectory.....	172	394	
New York Foundling Hospital.....	280	4,837	1,129
New York Nursery and Child's Hospital.....			622
State Charities Aid Association, New York City.....	218	1,090	48
Institutions not having organized placing-out agencies.....	1,101	913	
<b>Total, private institutions and agencies.....</b>	<b>2,294</b>	<b>10,744</b>	<b>3,607</b>
<b>Grand total, public and private.....</b>	<b>2,748</b>	<b>11,429</b>	<b>4,885</b>

Special laws govern the handling of problems relating to dependent children in Dutchess and Westchester Counties. In the former, the Board of Child Welfare, created by Chapter 354 of the Laws of 1917 has charge of the entire problem of caring for dependent children in the county, including the commitment of children to institutions other than those committed by courts to State institutions. In Westchester county, under the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, the Department of Child Welfare is organized with powers and responsibilities similar to those of the Board of Child Welfare of Dutchess county.

### **CHILDREN'S CLEARING BUREAUS**

On July 1, 1916, New York City established a Children's Clearing Bureau for the purpose of studying and more adequately providing for the needs of dependent children before they are committed to private institutions. This Bureau was in operation a sufficient length of time to demonstrate its usefulness. Children who were received were examined carefully by specialists, and provided with such dental and other treatment as was necessary. This was no more than the city's obligation to the child would demand and, furthermore, the committing officers were thus enabled, after a study of the child's characteristics and needs, to select the institution providing the most suitable environment or training for each child. The plan embodies one of the essential features of scientific treatment of dependent children, and it is hoped that the Department of Public Charities, which has temporarily discontinued this work, will reestablish the Bureau at an early date.

In Westchester county a clinic has been in operation in connection with the Department of Child Welfare where the children who are to become public charges receive thorough physical and mental examinations by specialists. The department is, however, without a detention home in which the children may be kept for study and treatment.

Erie county has during the past year made arrangements with the Children's Aid and Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children to maintain an institution for a purpose similar to that

for which the New York City Clearing Bureau was established. Similar clearing bureaus are needed at convenient points throughout the State, including all the large cities.

**BOARDS OF CHILD WELFARE**

Reports received from the 32 boards of child welfare active during the year ending June 30, 1918 show a marked increase in the number of children provided for in homes of their widowed mothers. All of these boards except that of Dutchess county are acting under the provisions of Chapter 228 of the Laws of 1915. The Dutchess County board was created by Chapter 354 of the Laws of 1917 with powers including in addition to the usual powers of boards of child welfare, the authority to commit dependent children to institutions, place them in foster homes, and make other provisions for them. In Westchester county the Board of Child Welfare which has been appointed, has not been active, but the work usually performed by such boards and the disposition of other dependent children is taken care of by the Department of Child Welfare of the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections of the county. In a few other counties special appropriations are made for the care of children in their own homes through the poor law officers, but this work is reported as outdoor relief and included with outdoor relief granted in other cases.

The extent of the work performed by the thirty-two boards of child welfare for which appropriations have been made and by the Department of Child Welfare in Westchester county so far as it relates to the care of children of widowed mothers in their own homes, is indicated in the following table which represents the number of families and children aided on June 30, 1918.

Counties	Number of children	Number of families represented
Albany .....	330	139
Allegany .....	38	14
Broome .....	208	90
Cattaraugus .....	49	19
Cayuga .....	113	43
Chautauqua ..	52	18

# STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

111

Counties (Continued)	Number of children	Number of families represented
Chemung .. . . . . .	43	12
Chenango .. . . . . .	42	11
Cortland .. .. . . .	50	14
Dutchess .. . . . . .	143	38
Erie .. . . . . .	804	260
Essex . . . . .	101	31
Genesee .. . . . . .	54	17
Herkimer .. . . . . .	46	14
Livingston .. . . . . .	20	6
Monroe .. . . . . .	366	114
Montgomery .. . . . . .	46	13
Nassau .. . . . . .	246	75
New York City . . . . .	14,056	4,846
Niagara . . . . .	187	50
Oneida .. . . . . .	286	96
Onondaga . . . . .	223	84
Oswego .. . . . . .	145	42
Putnam .. . . . . .	21	9
Rensselaer .. . . . . .	429	166
Rockland . . . . .	86	27
Steuben .. . . . . .	97	33
Suffolk .. . . . . .	164	50
Sullivan . . . . .	*0	*0
Tompkins . . . . .	9	2
Wayne .. . . . . .	47	17
Westchester . . . . .	+520	+148
Yates . . . . .	13	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	19,034	6,503

Inspection of the work of the boards of child welfare has been made during the calendar year. In general it is found that the

\*The Sullivan County Board was aiding 13 families, involving a total of 55 children early in 1918, when the funds appropriated by the Board of Supervisors of the county became exhausted.

† These statistics include 146 children in 40 families who because of legal technicalities would not have been eligible for assistance through boards of child welfare but who are aided under the general powers of the poor law officer of the county.



provisions of the law are being carried out in a humane and practical manner. The boards in counties caring for relatively few families lack somewhat in methodical order of business and adequacy of social records, but in most instances the facts are generally well known to members of the board. In twelve counties the investigations are made entirely by the members of the board assisted by poor law officers and in some instances by supervisors in the various towns. Special salaried investigators are employed in the remaining counties, in a number of instances these being the county agents for placing dependent children and therefore not in a position to give their full time to the work of the board of child welfare. In New York City where by far the largest amount of work is done there are 36 social investigators and 8 additional salaried employees in the office.

In twenty-four counties of the State no appropriations have been made for this work nor in general in these counties is there a satisfactory substitute. A survey of some of the counties now being made by this Board brings to light the fact that children of widowed mothers are in some instances inadequately provided for, and in others the homes have been broken up and the children committed to institutions. It may be urged that the limitations in the law make it impossible to provide, through Boards of Child Welfare, for all dependent families in which the mothers are capable. Boards of Supervisors should, however, make appropriations sufficient to care for those families that are eligible under the law.

### MISCELLANEOUS CHARITIES

A small group of institutions known as temporary homes for children, or lodging houses, consists of the Children's Aid and Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Buffalo; four institutions maintained by the Children's Aid Society of New York City; St. Joseph's Home, of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, Manhattan and St. Philip's Home, of the New York Catholic Protectory in Manhattan. In general, these institutions combine the temporary care of children to be placed in foster homes or returned to relatives and the care of children who



JOSEPH CURRIAN ARYUM, ROCHESTER, N. Y. COTTAGE TYPE.



have secured employment, but need guidance and assistance until their income is sufficient to enable them to maintain themselves properly. The total number of children cared for in the seven institutions during the fiscal year was 4,919, and the number present on June 30, 1918 was 311.

The group of fresh air charities supervised by the State Board of Charities includes nine institutions which are substantially the summer homes of institutions for children, and other institutions providing summer outings for children referred by physicians and others, a greater portion of them being taken from their own homes, and in some instances being accompanied by their mothers. The latter group includes St. John's Guild, which maintains the "floating hospital," Helen C. Juilliard, in New York harbor, and Seaside Hospital, at New Dorp, Staten Island; the Seaside Home, of the Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, Coney Island, the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, Rockaway Park and the fresh air work of the Children's Aid Society of New York city. The total number of beneficiaries of these institutions was 62,852, for whom an aggregate of 175,883 days' care was given.

Additional institutions of a charitable nature include sixteen day and evening schools maintained by the American Female Guardian Society and the Children's Aid Society, of New York city. The work generally includes a small amount of manual and industrial training and classes in kindergarten and primary grades, for which the city of New York pays a per capita daily allowance. The evening work, where conducted, is maintained for older boys and girls who are employed during the day, and an attempt is made in such classes to combine social features, including club work with scholastic or manual training. The children benefited are generally of the poorer classes living in the most crowded sections of the city for whom provision in the public schools is insufficient. As the city has made from time to time more adequate provision in the public schools in the various parts of the city, a number of the private schools of this character have been abandoned, and the time is probably near at hand when the remainder of these institutions will be discontinued, except possibly those that undertake the teaching of special classes of pupils, such as is being done, for instance, in the Rhinelander School, of the Children's Aid Society, in which crippled children

only are received and an attempt made to teach them trades to which they in their handicapped condition can adapt themselves.

### **THE DEAF IN SCHOOL**

Although this article relates particularly to school children deprived of hearing, a classification of the deaf population into two divisions will make for clarity. a. The first group comprises adults and children whose deafness occurring during early childhood or in the formative school years has made necessary specialized pedagogical technique in the public educational scheme and also an extended educational period for their benefit. The language and speech of the children and adults of this group are usually mechanical and peculiar, due to their acquirement through sight and touch unaided by the ear. The educational work with the group is accomplished during childhood and is recognized generally as a public function, being so administered in most of the states. b. The second group is made up of adults whose hearing becomes impaired at a time in life when the normal speech habit has been firmly formed, natural language acquired and education completed so that the resultant problem is either the reestablishment of a temporarily impaired function, or reeducation to insure continued, although modified, participation in social and economic activities. The period of instruction for those in this group whose hearing will be permanently impaired or lost altogether is usually fairly brief, but varies in time required according as it is necessary to establish a new means of direct communication for business and social purposes or to acquire in addition a new vocation. Educational training for this second group is also coming to be considered more and more a public function and it is especially significant that discharge from military service is not to be granted deafened soldiers and sailors of the American Expeditionary Forces until the reeducation, which is a part of the hospital and aftercare provision, is successfully accomplished.

### **SCHOOL ENROLLMENT**

For boys and girls with defective hearing there are in New York State ten public residential schools besides one public day school, two special classes in public schools and one small private boarding school. The present total enrollment is 2,040,

and 83 per cent of these pupils are receiving their education in the group of residential schools. In addition to the total enrollment, about twenty graduates of the schools are pursuing advanced courses in technical institutes, colleges and universities, and still other students have left the schools temporarily before completion of the course to participate in war industries.

#### **EFFECTIVE TRAINING**

The educational training given in these schools, as judged by the economic status of the pupils in after life is effectively planned and conducted; and a recent government census shows that the 44,807 "deaf and dumb" persons in the United States are engaged in a large variety of gainful employments. One-third of the total number of males are farmers, stock raisers and agricultural laborers, a proportion corresponding to that of the general male population; a small percentage are professional men and about one-half are employees in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, building and hand trades to which "deaf-mutism" constitutes practically no bar.

#### **PROGRESS AND PROBLEMS**

The schools for the deaf had their beginning and have been built up during the past one hundred years through the efforts of teachers of more than ordinary pedagogical ability, shrewdness and powers of leadership, and, therefore, the methods which have been evolved in these schools, the present cultural and vocational program and general procedure command respect and confidence. Probably at no other time in their development has the educational work of the schools in New York State made more rapid strides than during the last few years, and certain of the more recent improvements in school organization and the technique of speech and language instruction are the result of a determination by superintendents and teachers to face facts and wherever weaknesses exist to study and correct them in a scientific manner. This attitude is a highly encouraging feature of the present status of this educational work.

However, there exist problems for the residential schools which should be carefully considered with a view toward changes which

will assure the schools adequate opportunity and facilities in their work for the welfare and best interests of the deaf pupil. These problems concern speech instruction, financial support, the relative value of the residential and day schools, the number of such schools, the reorganization of one of the existing schools for the specialized care of retarded and backward deaf pupils, and, finally, the need for better salaries and more adequate normal training facilities.

### **SPEECH TEACHING IN THE SCHOOLS**

Successful speech teaching requires unusual skill and experience and because of inherent difficulties and other kindred factors, the work in this State and elsewhere is practically in the experimental stage. To understand why some individuals do not believe in speech and lip reading for deaf children while others believe it best for their instruction and general training and why some declare the work is better accomplished by the public day school than by the residential school, a brief historical review of certain facts is enlightening.

In this country communication by speech was introduced into the educational training of the deaf for the first time over fifty years ago, but did not become at all general for some time. Where instruction was given by those who made a scientific study of it and related it properly to the course of study, progress was steady and justified the continued effort of the pioneers in the experiment.

Impeding the progress of speech teaching in the schools, however, were those who had no faith in the possibilities of speech instruction and who in the belief that it would take valuable time from language and other studies, including vocational training, opposed it and did what they could to mold public opinion in their belief. Others attempted speech teaching enthusiastically but did not give it a fair trial, introducing it into the curriculum as a sort of accomplishment to complete the regular course of study. School jealousy was aroused, for some schools claimed the use of the purely oral method in all honesty, yet accomplished less than some of the so-called combined schools where finger-spelling and the sign language in conjunction with speech were in vogue, but where, because the organization was superior and



EX-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WITH A GROUP OF CARETAKERS OF THE NEW YORK  
INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB





the speech teachers all specialists, the general educational results were better. In fact, some of the residential schools have had too small an enrollment and too meager an income to accomplish satisfactory results in this regard as proper school classification, a broad curriculum, well-equipped school facilities and a capable teaching force depend directly on income and number of pupils.

There have also been many pupils, both here and in other states where the law does not compel the deaf child to attend school, who have remained too brief a time or entered too late for satisfactory results, yet have been pointed out unfairly as products of "oral" or "combined system" schools by individuals who did not favor the method of instruction employed in one or the other group of schools. Parents and others in some instances have been dissatisfied with one residential school and been led thereby to class all such schools as poor. Some have compared the less efficient of the residential schools with the best of the day schools and because of the disparity proposed the general establishment of day schools, whereas there is a large percentage of deaf children whom the ordinary day school could efficiently take charge of only with the greatest difficulty, if at all. Furthermore, except for the occasional vacations and the summer intermissions, the pupils in residential schools are under discipline and training every hour of the day other than those given to sleep, and their physical welfare is promoted under the direction of experts. These potent influences are to be remembered whenever day schools and residential institutions are compared.

#### PERILS WHICH IMPEDE PROGRESS

It is the consensus of opinion of experts in this State that any measure which weakens the residential schools — and this the day school proposition for New York State recently written into the law threatens to do — will, in its final analysis, jeopardize continuous progress in this educational field and frustrate the very reason for change which is to promote the highest interests and welfare of the deaf. They are convinced that except in New York city, where the large public day school established with the coöperation of one of the leading residential schools of the country is in its eleventh year of highly successful work, day schools in this State will be unsatisfactory.

The equipment of a first-class school for the deaf is much more expensive and complicated than that of the ordinary public school for hearing pupils. In New York city small branch day schools or special classes for the deaf administered from the central school and, therefore, benefiting from close connection with the parent institution have nevertheless been found unsatisfactory. With one exception they have been discontinued by those in charge and the pupils transferred to the main division. Even much less satisfactory may prove a small isolated public day school or special class in an up-State town or small city and the expert teacher of the deaf will hesitate to associate herself with a school in which she knows that deaf pupils cannot, with all her ingenuity and experience, receive the benefits offered by the varied courses, educational activities and more effective classification of the large institutional schools.

#### TESTS OF WORK

A criticism of schools for the deaf is that of a psychologist working with a committee of representative educators from the National Association of Teachers of the Deaf, who in a recent publication criticized these schools for not apparently having kept in line with recent educational research and worked out psychological and other tests to establish age and grade norms for the scientific classification of deaf pupils. Individual teachers have done what they could in this direction, and in one school in this State a plan for the measurement of speech improvement has for four years been in operation. However, standard tests of mentality, ability to learn, progress in studies, etc., are unusually difficult to evolve and apply justly because the degree of deafness, age of onset and school attendance of the deaf child affect in a variety of ways the progress, school classification and methods followed. It may be added that the public schools for the hearing have in large degree depended, not on themselves, but on research bureaus of universities and like sources for just such scientific help, whereas the schools for the deaf are isolated and, therefore, have been compelled to depend on themselves almost entirely in all things, even the training of their own teachers; yet in some matters their courses and methods have antedated

similar work in the public schools — as witness the early introduction of vocational and trades training into the curriculum for the deaf, and it is evident from this that the work of the residential schools has not always been fairly judged. A complete analysis of conditions, which limited space will not here permit, would show that the residential schools of New York State present fallow ground for cultivation if proper constructive measures are taken rather than those of temporary or palliative character.

#### STATE CONFERENCE OF TEACHERS

In June, 1918 there was held the first State conference of teachers of the deaf with about two hundred of the profession in attendance. During three consecutive days the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes in New York city, the place of meeting, through the medium of demonstration classes, gave a brief but fairly comprehensive exhibition of the methods in use and developed the course of study step by step from the first to the final school year at that institution. Those who witnessed the skill of the teachers, the many evidences of efficient school and household organization such as the excellent physical condition of the children, their pleasant behavior and the happy and stimulating environment under which they live eight months of the year could not but feel that such educational provisions represent a high standard of attainments, and should be fostered. At the conference also a committee made up of representative teachers was chosen to prepare a course of study looking toward uniformity and higher standards. This and other action taken have put into motion a strong force for improvement in these schools and, as stated above, the outlook is bright if measures are taken to finance the schools adequately and so justify the exaction of standard requirements in the way of collegiate and normal training of all teachers, a minimum standard of average educational results, living conditions and other essentials for the pupils.

#### FINANCIAL

Some of the eight institutions are at present in receipt of a far smaller per capita income than others whose moneys received from State and county are augmented by private sources of income

and which, in some instances, have also the advantage of the larger numbers which make for more efficient organization. The per capita cost last year for maintenance in the schools varied from \$368 to \$546, and with salaries and wages the corresponding variation was from \$124 to \$274. Yet in the institutions where salary expenditures were highest the salaries paid would not have been sufficient to hold the teachers except for their loyalty and deep interest in the work. Furthermore no really satisfactory normal training course can be developed until salaries are made more satisfactory. Complicating the situation is the difficulty experienced in the collection of money from certain cities and counties upon which it is necessary to bring pressure and even resort to legal action. This is a constant source of irritation, worry and frequent financial loss to the institutions, and results often in a practical denial to the parent of the State's assurance of free education for his deaf child.

It therefore seems desirable that the State assume full responsibility for the tuition of all pupils on a per capita basis this coming year and that during the next eighteen months a comprehensive survey be made of financial and educational conditions in the residential group of schools with a view toward presenting recommendations for future legislation. Some of the points especially to be taken into consideration should be the questions raised last year by legislators as to whether there are too many schools in the residential group for highest efficiency in school organization, whether the taking over of one of the existing schools to centralize the training of retarded backward deaf children is necessary and desirable, together with other matters such as the adjustment of an equitable salary scale for teachers and the establishment of normal courses for preparatory and advanced pedagogical training.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

To sum up, it is recommended:

1. That the Legislature of 1919 take action to abolish the differentiation between county and State charges and provide for the appointment of all deaf children enrolled in residential schools as State pupils.

2. That for the year 1919-1920 the per capita allowance for such State charges be increased from the present rate of \$400 to \$450, the increase to be used as an increase to the small salaries of teachers.

3. That the Legislature make a small appropriation to finance the expenses of a Commission of unpaid members to be appointed by the Governor and of assistants chosen by the Commission from the schools for the deaf and the State departments who shall make a careful survey of conditions and formulate and present to the Legislature of 1920 a constructive plan for its consideration and guidance in legislating in the future upon matters relating to the education of the deaf.

## **II. DIVISION OF ADULT WARDS AND DEPARTMENT OF STATE, ALIEN AND INDIAN POOR**

Committee on Adult Wards: Commissioner Gratwick, Chairman; the President, ex officio; Commissioners Burdick, Lewis, Ridder and Werner.

Robert W. Hill, Superintendent of Division.

The supervision of Adult Wards, including alien and Indian dependents, together with the almshouses and other homes for the aged and infirm and the performance of the duties required by law or prescribed by the Board in connection with the care and final settlement of the poor, is intrusted to the Division of Adult Wards, including the Department of State and Alien Poor. The Superintendent of State and Alien Poor is in charge of this division and directs and supervises the visitation and inspection of the almshouses and other public institutions for the care of the aged and in addition supervises the incorporated homes for the aged which, though under private control, receive public money. Besides this relation to institutional care of the aged, the Superintendent of State and Alien Poor is by law charged with the control of State almshouses which are such county almshouses as are used, under contract, for the maintenance of "State poor persons." To him is also committed the care of Indian dependents and the removal of all such State, alien and nonresident poor as may under the provisions of the State Charities Law and the Poor Law be sent to their residential localities in other states or countries. Copies of all inspection reports are transmitted through the Secretary to the Commissioners and the Committee on Adult Wards for examination and recommendation to the Board for such further action thereon as may be deemed necessary. Records of all cases coming before this division are kept and the Superintendent of State and Alien Poor examines and certifies to the correctness of the accounts which pertain to the maintenance or the removal of State, alien, nonresident and Indian poor before such accounts are presented to the Finance Committee of the

Board for approval. The Division of Adult Wards also maintains a record of all poor persons committed to almshouses as the Poor Law requires that duplicate records of all such commitments shall be made out by local officials and be transmitted to be filed by the State Board of Charities. These records are necessary for the investigations upon which the future disposition of committed poor persons depends and they enable the Statistical Division to compile valuable statistics showing some of the causes and centers of dependency and also its associated evils.

#### CLASSIFICATION OF REMOVAL OF POOR PERSONS

All State, nonresident and alien poor persons under public charge in charitable institutions are returned to their places of legal residence in other states or countries when such removal is to the advantage of the State. The statistics which follow show that very many persons in these classes are sent to their former homes, although many others for various reasons cannot be returned and continue to be maintained at public expense in the charitable institutions of New York. This is especially true of aliens from the countries now engaged in war. "Poor persons" in their relation to this division are divided into four groups: "State poor," "alien poor," "nonresident poor" and "Indian poor." The first of these groups is a special class of poor persons who are maintained in charitable institutions wholly at the expense of the State. The second is a nativity group based upon foreign citizenship and those who compose it are usually maintained at the expense of the counties in whose public charitable institutions they are found, having resided in such counties too long for maintenance at State expense. Sometimes, however, aliens belong to the "State poor" group. This is the case whenever they have not resided in any one county of the State for more than sixty days in the year immediately prior to their application for public relief. The third is a locality group and consists of poor persons not settled in the State of New York whose relatives and friends live in other states. The fourth is a racial group,—Indians whose maintenance under the laws of the State is to be provided for out of State funds.



Early in the history of the State Board of Charities it became necessary to classify the adult State wards in the almshouses and six years after its establishment the Legislature, by chapter 661 of the Laws of 1873, changed the status of a group of such poor persons who theretofore had been maintained at county expense and the State thereafter assumed direct responsibility for their care and final disposition. Prior to the enactment of this law entitled "An act to provide for the care and support of State paupers," the public relief of all poor persons without "settlement" in some town in the State of New York was a charge upon the county in which such persons became unable to maintain themselves.

The new law made a distinction between dependents who "had not resided for more than sixty days in any county of the State" and other non-settled poor persons, and the State Board of Charities was authorized to establish "State almshouses" in a number of counties. These are county almshouses which contract to care for "State poor persons" at a weekly per capita rate, and to these such "State paupers" were thereafter to be committed, the cost of their maintenance to be borne by the State itself. The term "State paupers" originally applied to this group has since been changed to "State poor." The removal of this class of dependents and other nonresident poor persons and aliens to their proper residential localities in other states and countries is made a special duty of the State Board of Charities, the removal of "alien poor" being specifically authorized by chapter 549 of the Laws of 1880 and its subsequent amendments. After the adoption of the Constitution of 1894 the general and special laws relating to public relief were revised and their provisions became part of the Poor Law enacted as chapter 225 of the Laws of 1896, which with amendments now constitutes chapter 42 of the Consolidated Laws.

#### REMOVALS

The removal work of the Department of State and Alien Poor is mainly done in three places; at the office of the Board in the Capitol, Albany; the New York City branch office, located in the

Charities Building, 287 Fourth avenue; and at the Transfer Agency which is located at 241 Terrace, Buffalo, with the office of the Superintendent of the Poor of Erie county. The detailed reports of the deputy of the Superintendent of State and Alien Poor stationed in New York City and the Transfer Agent at Buffalo are included in the statistical part of the Board's report and are of interest as they show the condition and character of the nonresident poor referred by local authorities to the State Board of Charities for such action as may be deemed advisable. It will be seen from the consolidated statistics which follow that approximately three-fourths of the poor persons whose cases were considered during the fiscal year were between the ages of sixteen and forty-five years, and that the principal cause of dependency was sickness.

Since the Acts of 1873 and 1880, referred to, made the care and support of the "State poor" chargeable to the State and placed upon the State Board of Charities the responsibility of removing alien and nonresident paupers, 54,786 "State poor persons", 11,852 of whom were women, have been committed to the several "State almshouses. Of these, 33,086 were returned as nonresidents by the Department of State and Alien Poor to their homes and friends in other states. Besides these removals 12,435 "alien poor persons" have been repatriated since 1880 when the special authority to return pauper aliens to their homes in other countries was devolved upon the Board. In addition to the large number of aliens and State poor, 6,957 other "non-resident poor persons" were returned to their homes in other states. This shows that 52,478 poor persons, who were aliens and nonresidents, were removed from almshouses, hospitals and other charitable institutions in this State where in all probability they would have remained as permanent dependents upon public charity but for the beneficent intervention of the State Board of Charities. The average length of residence of permanent charges in almshouses is fifteen years. Taking this for granted, the expenditure which would have been involved in the permanent support of these 52,478 poor persons would have been, at a minimum of \$2.00 per week, no less than \$81,865,680. Removal is therefore a far more economical method of dealing with depend-

ent aliens and nonresidents than maintenance in almshouses or other charitable institutions and from the humane standpoint it is also best for such persons as it restores them to their homes and to the care of friends. This should not be overlooked and in fact must be given greatest weight in the final decision as to the disposition to be made of public charges, for in the end the aim of the State should be expressed not in terms of dollars but in charity and social adjustment.

#### REMOVALS OF THE FISCAL YEAR

The State Board of Charities, through its Department of State and Alien Poor, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, returned 1,545 persons to their homes in other states or countries. Of these persons thus removed at public expense, 398 were "State" poor, 977 "nonresident" poor, and 190 were "alien" poor, 20 of the latter being also "State" poor. The 190 alien poor included 138 removed directly by the Board and 52 by the Board in cooperation with the United States Immigration Service. The preceding fiscal year the total removals were 1,312, of whom 241 were aliens, including 195 removed directly by the Board and 46 by the national authorities on investigation and initiative of the Department of State and Alien Poor, and the remainder, 1,071, were nonresidents or State poor persons properly settled in other states. During the fiscal period ending June 30, 1916, the total removals were 810, of whom 250 were aliens, including 183 removed directly by the Board and 67 through the government. The remainder, 560, were nonresidents or State poor persons from other states.

#### STATE POOR

"State poor persons" are those who have not resided more than sixty days in any county of the State within one year preceding the time of their application for public relief, and are maintained in certain almshouses by contract. Nearly all of this class of poor persons are either aliens or nonresidents of the State and out of a total of 730 provided for during the year, 398, of whom 20 were aliens, were removed from the State at public expense. The average expense of these removals was \$11.22.

**NONRESIDENT POOR**

Dependent persons having a legal residence in other states or friends who will support them there, but who are not State poor persons because they have been in some county of New York for more than sixty days in the year preceding application for relief are, when deemed advisable, given transportation at State expense as "nonresident poor," their relief within the institution being at county expense. Of this class of dependents 977 were removed during the last fiscal year at an average expense of \$7.79.

**ALIEN POOR**

Alien poor are those persons of foreign birth dependent upon public charity, who have not become naturalized citizens of the United States; 190 aliens were removed to their homes in other countries by the Department of State and Alien Poor. Of this number, 51 were removed by the United States Immigration Service without expense to the State, but after the Department had fully investigated each case. The expense of alien removals averaged \$5.93. Excluding those removed by the government and others at no expense to the State, the cost per capita was \$28.16. Considering that this expenditure is made only in cases of aliens likely to be permanently dependent from recognized incapacitating diseases or disabilities, the saving to the State is apparent, for it costs more than the average expense of removal to support a person in a hospital for one month.

The war has centered attention upon resident aliens and an intense anxiety has developed in all sections of the country owing to their numbers and to the fact that many have failed to take advantage of the opportunity to become naturalized although in the United States for many years. They are so widely distributed that as non-citizens they constitute a political and social problem in most of our communities, and this fact requires that greater attention than has heretofore been deemed necessary must be given hereafter to immigrants at the time of their arrival from foreign lands.

The most thorough physical examination now made of immigrants on arrival will result in the exclusion of many persons

likely to become public charges, through inability to maintain themselves by labor, who would have passed inspection heretofore. This is highly desirable, for if incapable aliens are permitted to land and settle in our communities they will continue to affect social standards harmfully and be likely to lower the wages of competent laborers. Their moral influence is also more apt to be hurtful than that of other immigrants, and admission would tend to a decidedly less desirable community morale than now prevails.

In the same way the ordinary examinations as to mental impairment to which the immigrant was subjected heretofore upon his arrival were not sufficiently stringent to protect the public welfare; but the newer plans should result in the exclusion of most of the obviously insane and feeble-minded persons who would prove a menace to society, though even this searching examination is not likely to disclose the potential insane in whom mental instability while latent is none the less a menace. This tendency, as is well known, exists in many immigrants who are capable of passing the ordinary hurried examination even when made by expert alienists. If, in the application of the Immigration Law of 1917, a deeper probe is not applied to all aliens seeking admission to the United States the country will inevitably suffer from the admission of many immigrants whose mental abnormalities would otherwise not be disclosed. In many respects aliens of this class constitute a grave social danger, for although they may be strong and otherwise healthy their limited mental ability is liable to be permanently impaired by the rapidity with which they are compelled to meet new experiences.

The Great War has already made and must continue to make a profound emotional impression upon all the peoples who are in or near the theater of the mighty struggle. No one can, at this time, measure its influence upon the character of the nations and individuals who, being in the war zones, are most directly affected; for besides the political effect upon the nations involved it is beyond question that every emotion which individuals can feel is quickened into activity and therefore affected by the successive shocks to which they are subjected from day to day. This will be reflected here when the disabled sufferers arrive as immigrants. The basis of conduct, of social relations, the conceptions of morals

and religion have in large measure been overthrown by the general acceptance in Central Europe of the dogma "Might is Right," with a resultant ethical confusion destructive of former ideals. The present tendency there is to an intense mental and spiritual confusion which in time is certain to result in a new attitude toward the former social order. For this reason it is to be expected that after the war is over, the armies demobilized and the discharged soldiers sent to their homes, the great question of actual benefit to the individual will be considered from a personal standpoint by all who have participated in the struggle especially those who suffered on the battle lines. Then will be the real test. In the lands which have been desolated, in every family whose members have suffered deeply and in the hearts of the multitude of crippled men, returned wrecks from the battles and trenches, the question of personal benefit, of why their lives have been doomed to pain and misery, is sure to develop a feeling of the strongest resentment, and in all probability an irreconcilable hatred of a form of government and a social order which made possible the horrors which have been precipitated upon the world by ambitions and jealousies.

One result of this reaction will be a desire to overthrow all governmental authority, with consequent disorder and anarchy, advanced by our increased number of immigrants from Europe who are undesirable from the standpoint of political ideals. Anarchists arriving from other lands are excludable by our Immigration Law as they neither sympathize with nor are content to subject themselves to the fundamental principles of American civilization. They prefer anarchy to the most liberal form of organized government and are advocates of and prepared to participate in political movements which look to the destruction of our most cherished institutions. Family and individual rights, social order, law and its impartial enforcement are to them merely terms which, whatever their value in the past, are no longer regarded by these workers of disorder as representative of desirable social conditions and therefore they assert should be discarded. Immigrants of this character if admitted to our country would plot constantly to destroy the pillars of our freedom and

strive to substitute the ravings of ignorance and fanaticism for the developing power of schools, churches and an intelligent press. The world through countless centuries of struggle has attained its present stage of advancement, but the reactionary agencies represented in part by this class, if left unchecked, would smother civilization by the substitution of anarchy for law, and this would mean the triumph of brutality in which our recognized social rights and privileges would be replaced by the rule of beastliness, rapine and destruction.

Modern progress has been made by persistence and the competition of individuals and peoples. The spur of necessity has urged even laggards into efforts and the hope of reward has been a compelling stimulus. This spur of necessity will greatly stimulate immigration to this country and we must expect both desirables and undesirables among whom we shall find very many maimed adult dependents. It has been stated that up to the close of the year 1917 the total man power loss of all the armies in the field approximated ten million men, exclusive of the forces of Russia lost by demobilization. Of the ten millions it is estimated that 30 per cent have been killed in battle or died of wounds and disease and that an equal number have been permanently disabled so as to be incapable of further military service. An examination of the returned soldiers whose conditions caused discharge would no doubt show that approximately 20 per cent have lost limbs or have other disabilities of a permanent character which make them unfit for their former vocations or even for ordinary industrial employments of a competitive nature. Men who have lost hands or legs may be fitted with artificial limbs which can be utilized helpfully, but in most cases even in this land of opportunity disabilities of this character will be so great a handicap that some form of assistance or reëducation will be necessary for American soldiers.

Conditions in European countries after the war will be exceedingly trying for the able-bodied and their families, and much more so for the disabled, and consequently those who can do so will seek homes in this country in the hope that labor conditions and character of work will be better, opportunities for earning a livelihood more numerous and that in any event public and



private charities can assist the unfortunate more generously than in their native lands.

If for half a century rulers of Middle Europe have striven feverishly for world domination, both political and commercial, there is every reason to believe that the final military and political defeat so near at hand will intensify the commercial effort, and the energy, determination and intelligence now devoted to the extension of autocratic militarism will then concentrate upon the rivalries of peace for the control of world commerce — “the golden girdle of the earth.”

The United States must safeguard its future. It is not enough to win the war triumphantly, and that victories on the battlefield shall result in the unconditional surrender of the enemies of liberty and democracy — the great success of our armies must be followed by plans for the future which shall make another war of the same character impossible, and also assure a full measure of protection to the American people in the coming struggles for commercial supremacy and civic independence when our country is called upon to “hold its place in the sun.”

Industrial, commercial, economic and social activities will all be involved and every element of weakness must, therefore, be eliminated, so far as possible, and no unnecessary burdens be carried. Pauperism and crime must be checked and their sources closed, especially those of other lands, and although our own dependents receive the attention and care needed, the number of dependents must not be permitted to increase by the admission of pauper and anti-social multitudes from foreign lands.

#### INDIAN POOR

The total number of Indian poor provided for in almshouses or asylums during the fiscal year was 85, as compared with 90 the preceding year, and the expenditures on account of Indian relief amounted to \$8,348.39.

Dependent Indians are legal charges upon the State itself, and not upon its subdivisions, and, therefore, in accordance with the provisions of the Poor Law, the administration of relief to indigent Indians is under the direction of the State Board of Charities. The Poor Law and the rules of the Board in regard



to Indian relief require that destitute Indians, if capable of being moved, shall be cared for in almshouses, but temporary outdoor relief is given in cases requiring immediate assistance, and when the Indian cannot be moved to the nearest almshouse.

As the Indians of New York are not taxable citizens of the State the officials of towns and counties are reluctant to expend local funds upon them. They have a peculiar status, being mainly subject to the Federal laws only and usually living upon reservation lands which cannot be sold. Approximately 7,000 reside in the State, the majority of whom are in poor circumstances, especially liable to debilitating disease and contagious epidemics, hence a considerable amount must be expended each year for competent medical service.

Smallpox appeared upon several reservations during the year and proved difficult of control, although quarantine was promptly established and the aid of the State police secured to maintain it. The reservations were closely guarded, and by the vigilance of the officials the spread of the disease was finally checked. The unsanitary condition of many Indian homes tends to recurring outbreaks of what are known as "filth diseases," and among the Indians cases of these are frequent. The same is true of respiratory diseases; pneumonia, influenza, and tuberculosis causing many deaths each year, especially among the older Indians, while deaths of children from colds, influenza, and measles occur in consequence of exposure, constitutional weakness, lack of proper care and shelter, and the constant insufficiency of good food.

Many Indian children living on the several reservations should be in boarding schools and provision made for their protection. There is no appropriation for the support of deaf-mute Indian children in schools for the deaf in cases where ordinarily the support would be at county expense. There should be an amendment to the Education Law so that all such children under twelve years of age shall be maintained from the funds made available for the education of State pupils in residential schools.

The State maintains only one institution for dependent Indian children — the Thomas Indian School — and as it is located at Iroquois, in Erie county, the needy children from the reservations in the eastern part of the State are seldom placed in the institu-

tion. The management of the school would be glad to receive the children from the St. Regis reservation, but there are more than enough dependent children on the western reservations to fill the school to its utmost capacity, hence some additional provision for pupils should be made so that the needy orphan Indian children of the St. Regis reservation may have an equal opportunity for an education with that enjoyed by the Indian children of the Seneca, Cattaraugus, Tonawanda, Allegany, and Onondaga reservations. If a kindergarten building is provided for the Thomas Indian School it will meet this great need in part and enable the school to receive many of the young children who now so greatly need the care of the State. If this building cannot be erected until the war is over and greater use is not made of other educational institutions, one-half of the dependent Indian children will grow up without adequate education and many probably die from neglect before maturity, as social conditions upon the reservations make difficult the survival of unprotected children.

If educational institutions under public or private control could be utilized for this class of children whenever the Thomas Indian School is filled, a special fund being appropriated for the maintenance of such pupils, it would prove a public benefit, and the children of the St. Regis reservation have equal opportunity with others for practical training.

#### FINANCIAL SUMMARY

	Year ending June 30, 1918	Year ending June 30, 1917
Maintenance and removals of		
State poor .....	\$11,861 86	\$11,573 00
Removals of nonresident poor...	7,613 42	6,783 57
Removals of alien poor.....	1,126 59	4,074 19
Maintenance of Indian poor....	8,348 39	8,862 50
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

On July 1, 1918, certain bills were due, but could not be paid until after the next audit, and these will appear as expenditures paid during the first quarter of the fiscal year beginning on that date although the funds will then be taken from the prior appropriation.

## HOMES FOR THE AGED

The great majority of the inmates of homes for the aged are beyond the work period of life and therefore unfitted for social activity. Most of them suffer from some chronic form of disease, and even those who are not above sixty years of age have either mental, physical or moral weaknesses which make them dependent. In fact many persons who ultimately become inmates of almshouses or prisons have throughout life been incapable of efficient self-direction, and although in their earlier adult years they may have managed to earn enough to provide food, clothing and shelter for themselves, their lack of stamina inevitably caused their gravitation to charitable or penal institutions. They are not mental defectives, for their endowment, if developed and used, would be sufficient but they have either inherited or acquired an unwillingness to persevere even for the acquisition of necessary things or to a status which they know to be highly desirable. Such persons break down under the strain of protracted effort, and, although they may partially recover from time to time, end their days as inmates of public or private institutions.

Many of this class are physically defective to such a degree that they cannot be profitably employed. When physical inferiority is coupled with laziness, mental dullness, illiteracy, or other undesirable conditions, which make laborers unacceptable to employers, the unfortunates either become vagrant beggars or enter the almshouse which is the final refuge of the incapable.

Another cause of dependence is the inability, due to ignorance, which makes for chronic unemployment. Many persons never learn the technique of any form of labor — hence their service never commends itself to employers and when work slackens they are the first to be discharged. When discharge is repeated at short intervals the result upon the mind is certain, the habit of idling is formed, and soon unemployment becomes more welcome than labor. As an original cause this inefficiency or ignorance of how to do something well must be differentiated from the ordinary condition of feeble-mindedness, for it is due mainly to a lack of training early in life when the perceptions and physical powers are readily coordinated and habits of skill acquired. It differs

also from mental instability, a condition usually due to disease, which makes persistence in labor uncertain, although under supervision many of the insane work cheerfully. The ignorant laborer does what he is told to do, but the result of his work is unsatisfactory in comparison with that of others. He is clumsy in whatever he attempts and necessarily is assigned the hardest and least remunerative tasks — for he can do nothing expertly or well.

But the untrained ignorant individual who ultimately finds a refuge in the almshouse must not be classed as feeble-minded. He differs from the imbecile because he is not defective mentally. However, we recognize the fact that feeble-mindedness is one of the major causes of pauperism and that many inmates of almshouses and other charitable institutions belong to the mentally defective class. The natural endowment of this class is insufficient for self-protection under ordinary social conditions, hence they are dependent for care and maintenance, first upon relatives, and then upon the public. Their mental and moral weakness is always aggravated by an unsatisfactory environment, and frequently therefore the family home life of the feeble-minded tends to establish habits which destroy all hope of self-support and necessitate custodial segregation. The State custodial asylums established for the care of the feeble-minded have a limited capacity, and for those who cannot be received and cared for in these institutions there is no public provision other than the almshouse. Hence, the statistics of the city, county and town almshouses, show an increasing number of mentally defective persons received each year. It is true that many almshouse inmates classed as feeble-minded are not defectives but only aged persons whose minds have weakened and who therefore should be classed as seniles; but even excluding these there still remain many inmates who by reason of inheritance or disease have throughout life been mentally so subnormal as to be incapable of self-care.

In this connection, too, it is apparent to those who observe the influence of political excitement, labor competitions and other social strains upon nerves and mind that the numerous cases of insanity among men and women under forty years of age are to a large extent due to these factors and it is also clear that the

inability for self-support of many almshouse inmates under fifty years of age is likewise a result of the same influences. In fact as approximately 54 per cent of the patients in our State Hospitals for the Insane are cases of dementia praecox, it is evident that the early nervous and mental breakdown traceable directly to social causes is chiefly responsible for the great economic burden imposed upon the commonwealth by the necessity for the maintenance of charitable institutions. In fact there is reason to believe that although habitual unemployment cannot be diagnosed as either mental defect or insanity, the irritation, distaste for work, unrest and instability characteristic of tramps, vagrants, able-bodied chronic almshouse inmates under fifty years of age and roving paupers clearly indicates a form of dementia which unaccompanied though it may be by psychotic manifestations is yet disastrous in its effects upon the individual. Delusions, suspicions, jealousies, and obsessions are frequent among vagrants and almshouse inmates, and while these manifestations are usually controllable and do not lead to or necessitate commitment to the State hospitals, they evidence a close relationship between the causes which require the segregation of many of the inmates of these public charitable institutions and those which result in the commitment of a large proportion of the men and women sent by the courts to prisons, jails, penitentiaries and reformatories.

Requests are frequently received for assistance in the selection of suitable institutions for aged persons whose friends are willing to pay for their maintenance. Sometimes such aged persons are suffering from incurable disease which can not well be cared for in a family home; others have become senile and in a measure uncontrollable by their families; while others, having lost all relatives, desire to obtain admission to some institution which will accept them, they to render such property as they may possess as a compensation for care and maintenance. There are few institutions to which such persons can be referred for most of the homes for the aged have been organized to meet the needs of particular localities and by their rules limit admission to localities or to membership in a particular church. Ordinary sanatoria are too expensive. They are usually organized to be profitable and therefore can not be expected to take in patients without receiving

large compensation and the class of individuals who need institutional care for which payment will be made by relatives represents few of those persons whose care could properly be undertaken as an act of charity. There is need of another group of institutions midway between the expensive sanatorium and the almshouse and probably in the future these will be established to meet the requirements of aged persons, mental incompetents and incurably infirm patients who having a little property are unwilling to go to almshouses as they are not indigent, yet are unable to pay the charges of the sanatoria, and at the same time are debarred from existing Homes.

Advanced age is usually accompanied by some form of infirmity or disease which decreases the ability of the individual to provide for himself, or, if he has a family, those dependent upon him. The original intention of the statutes making provision for public assistance was to meet the problem of old age fairly and, in fact, the first effort at the classification of dependents divided them into three general classes; the aged and infirm, the diseased and children, the largest group being the first. The three original groups have since been divided into many, and to enforce classification dependents are now in special institutions adapted to their needs. Hospitals of many kinds provide for the sick while orphan children and others who from various causes are compelled to depend upon the public for care are placed in homes, schools, asylums, or, happily, foster homes, in which an opportunity is given for training and development under the stimulus of normal family life.

For the aged, however, public and private relief recognizes the necessity of institutional care when home life is no longer possible. Infirm, crippled, and aged dependents need more than any other classes of public wards the shelter and assistance which almshouse institutions give, when relatives can no longer be relied upon to safeguard them when they are worn out and near the close of life. The need of this class has made an appeal to the benevolence of individuals, associations and churches. As a consequence many homes for the aged are entirely supported by individuals of means, by churches, fraternal organizations and special benevolent associations.

In the State of New York the homes for the aged are divided into three groups. First: those established, controlled and wholly supported by the public. Second: institutions under private control but in receipt of public money. Third: the group of institutions above spoken of, under private control and wholly supported by private funds.

In the first group are homes for the aged wholly supported by the State, or by counties, cities or towns.

These are: The New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, located at Bath, Steuben county, and the New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, at Oxford, Chenango county; the county, city and town almshouses and municipal lodging houses, which as local institutions are maintained by the county, city or town in which they are located.

In the second group are homes for the aged under private management but receiving public funds; there are twenty-five such institutions, most of them affiliated with religious denominations.

The third group of institutions, those wholly under private management and not receiving public moneys, do not report to the State Board of Charities and under a decision of the Court of Appeals are not subject to its visitation and inspection. Some in this group are, like many in the second group, under denominational control and represent activities of particular churches. Others, however, have been established as memorial homes, and their income is from bequests or special "foundations" or other forms of endowment. A third division of this third group covers the homes maintained by fraternal orders. All these institutions do a work which is necessary and none should be exempt from public supervision through the visitation and inspection of State officials.

### **STATE HOMES FOR THE AGED**

The two State institutions are an outgrowth of philanthropic activities which began during the Civil War and have continued to the present.



**NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME****Bath, Steuben County****Established 1878**

President Board of Trustees: James R. Silliman, 1402 Broadway, New York City.

Secretary: Col. Peter Sheridan, 315 Powers building, Rochester.

Commandant: Col. S. M. Morgan.

This institution has capacity for 1,400 inmates. The number of inmates July 1, 1917 was 1,148; the admissions were 718; total enrollment for the year, 1,866. There were 659 discharged, and 160 died, leaving at the end of the year a membership of 1,047. The average number present during the year was 1,005, and the weekly cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed, \$6.30; excluding these, \$5.99.

During the Civil War it became necessary to provide for disabled veterans who for various reasons were unable to care for themselves. Some, wholly incapacitated by wounds, required the constant service of attendants; others, maimed, blind, or otherwise greatly weakened or handicapped, needed a home in which they could do light work and receive necessary medical assistance from time to time. Private philanthropy recognizing the necessity attempted to meet the need and provided some aid for the dependent veterans, but this was neither sufficient nor of a permanent character and Chapter 223, Laws of 1863, constituted a number of eminent citizens, headed by Lieutenant General Winfield Scott, Major General George B. McClellan, and Major General John E. Wool, a body corporate under the name of "The Soldiers' Home" for the purpose of providing maintenance for officers and soldiers who have served in the volunteer forces raised or furnished by or from the State of New York who by reason of wounds or other disabilities received or produced in the service of the United States, or of the State of New York, shall be unable to support themselves, and all who having been honorably discharged shall be decrepid or homeless in their old age." The governor, lieutenant-governor, comptroller and secretary of state were made ex-officio members of the board of trustees so that from the beginning it was practically a State



institution although dependent in large measure upon private donations.

This act was followed at the same session by the enactment of Chapter 224 of the Laws of 1863 which provided "means of relief for the sick and wounded soldiers of the State of New York in the United States service" whereby agents of the State were appointed to investigate the condition of sick, wounded, furloughed and discharged soldiers of the State and secure means of relief for them "while being transported to and from their homes" and the sum of \$200,000 was appropriated for the purpose. The State was awake to the necessity of prompt action, and aware of the fact that there was great need of immediate and ample provision for the returning veterans and the two statutes were therefore enacted at the same time and thus the work of the incorporators of "The Soldiers' Home" was correlated with that of the agents.

Thirteen years later Chapter 270 of the Laws of 1876 incorporated "The Grand Army of the Republic Soldiers' Home of New York," but the act was amended by Chapter 75 of the Laws of 1877, and then the construction of the first building upon the grounds at Bath was begun. Chapter 48 of the Laws of 1878 transferred the institution to the control of the State and it became "The New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home" with the full authority and management vested in a board of trustees to be appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the Senate, and the Home as it exists today became a State institution.

For several years after the opening of the first building the population of the institution increased slowly, for the great majority of the survivors of the Civil War were then in the prime of life; but as the years passed and the average age of the survivors of the Civil War neared the seventy-year mark, their vigor and ability for self-care declined and consequently the number of applications for admission increased rapidly. Hence additional buildings became necessary from time to time until by 1905 the Home had bed capacity for approximately 2,400 disabled veterans. Since then fire has destroyed three of the dormitory buildings and

NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME, BATH

(P. 63)



the number of veterans maintained has gradually decreased. During the fiscal year the enrollment numbered 1,866 whose average age was over 75 years, hence the Home is now practically a hospital for these aged and enfeebled men whose disabilities require the attention of physicians and, in nearly 500 cases, constant care in the main hospital and its annex.

During the fiscal year 160 of the members of the Home out of 1,866 who had been under care, died at the institution. As these veterans of the Civil War decrease in numbers their places are being taken by survivors of the Spanish-American war and it is manifest that as a result of the present great European conflict in which more than 150,000 of the young men of the State of New York already are participants there will be need of all the buildings and dormitories which the State now maintains at the institution.

The maintenance expenses for the past fiscal year were \$329,275.72, besides which home products valued at over \$15,000 were consumed. The site contains 375 acres of land with buildings thereon which have cost nearly a million dollars.

The grounds have been improved during the year, but the peculiar location of the buildings and park, at the foot of steep hills, makes constant attention necessary to prevent the storm water washing away the soil. As the cemetery is on a plateau behind and above the general hospital, its walks and driveways suffer from the same cause, but have been maintained in good order during the year. The land set apart for burial purposes is extensive, but is now nearly filled with graves, as a large number of deaths have taken place at the Home in recent years.

The farmhouse, erected to take the place of that destroyed by fire, was completed and equipped last year and now provides quarters for the farmer's family and necessary Home laborers. The steam pipes which heat the buildings, protected by asbestos last year, are now in better condition than at the time of the last report, and in extremely cold weather the barracks can now be kept comfortably warm, which was not possible under former conditions.

**NEW YORK STATE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS HOME****Oxford, Chenango County****Established 1894**

President Board of Managers: Mrs. Georgianna Griffith, 54 East 59th street, New York city.

Secretary: Mrs. Mary E. Seely, 719 East Genesee street, Syracuse.

Superintendent: Col. James S. Graham.

This Home has capacity for 230 inmates. The number of inmates present July 1, 1917, was 191 and 62 were admitted, making the total number under care 253. During the year 27 died and 68 were discharged, leaving, June 30, 1918, 158 inmates, of whom 25 were men and 133 women. The average number was 181, and the average weekly cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed, \$8.29; excluding this value, \$6.76.

Like the New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath, the Woman's Relief Corps Home at Oxford was established for a special class of dependents, related directly to the national army organized during the Civil War, and it was originally due to the activity and private benevolence of the friends of aged veterans and their families. It is in fact an outgrowth of the patriotic work organized by the Woman's Relief Corps of the State of New York which association is closely affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic. The women recognized the urgent need of some provision for the relief, not only of dependent disabled veterans, but also for their dependent female relatives, and by chapter 468 of the Laws of 1894 they secured the establishment of "The New York State Home for the Aged, Dependent Veteran and his Wife, Veterans' Mothers, Widows and Army Nurses, Residents of New York," and also obtained from the Legislature an appropriation of \$2,000, which was followed by an appropriation of \$25,000 in 1895, and another of \$50,000 in 1896, whereby land was purchased, plans made for the buildings and the work definitely begun.

The cost of maintenance the past fiscal year was \$63,680.83; and in addition there was expended for extraordinary repairs and other improvements, \$1,401.58.

Most of the counties in the State were represented in the Woman's Relief Corps Home during the fiscal year. There are new admissions whenever room is available and no doubt the Home will continue to be taxed to its full capacity for years to come.

The State intended that this Home should be homelike in all its arrangements and the Woman's Relief Corps of the State has, with commendable and patriotic spirit, decorated the rooms and local corps have in many instances supplied them with suitable furniture, so that the comfort of the inmates, both men and women, is assured. The advanced age of the members of the Home makes them all infirm; many are bedridden and require constant personal attention, careful nursing and medical treatment, so that the Home is practically a hospital where all the work must be done by employees. Like the New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath, the mission of this institution is extended by the great war, and before long its accommodations must provide for disabled army nurses and other women whose arduous duties abroad cause breakdown.

### **COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN ALMSHOUSES**

These institutions in the several counties of the State have been under the close supervision of the Board during the past year, and in addition to the inspections made by the two inspectors assigned to this special duty, many of them have been visited by the president, commissioners and secretary of the Board. The stimulating effect of visitations by commissioners and officials of the Board is apparent in the almshouses and both employees and inmates frequently speak of such visits long after their occurrence. The latter feel they are not without a friendly public interest, and are more contented than they would be without this periodic contact with representatives of the State.

It is gratifying to report that as a whole these institutions are doing satisfactory work and desirable improvements have been made to the equipment and buildings. The superintendents, keepers and matrons are competent administrators who try to make the inmates contented and, as a rule, succeed. Occasionally some may need discipline, which is given usually in the form of

deprivation of some privilege, but this is seldom necessary as the rules established for the government of the almshouses are mild and obeyed usually without question.

The war has made it difficult to secure or retain employees for almshouse service in the rural districts. The farm work is being done with less help than ever before, as the high wages paid by manufacturing plants has attracted the best laborers and, as in one almshouse, two men must now do all the work which required four laborers heretofore. The inmates are usually called upon to help, but they are seldom able to work on the farms, and the farm production falls below the usual amounts in consequence.

Almshouse inspection reports are classified and graded as to plant and administration. Institutions which are practically without defects are placed in Class I, those with few or less important defects in Class II, and those having many or very serious defects in Class III. For example, one almshouse is graded second class in administration because it may be unclean or the dietary is unsatisfactory, and third class in plant in consequence of the physical condition of old buildings, but superintendents and keepers who are doing well with old buildings and inadequate equipment receive high rating on administration and the credit due for cleanliness and order, even though the plants may be graded low.

The grading of all almshouses outside of New York city is given below:

#### CLASSIFICATION OF ALMSHOUSES

##### *First Class in Administration and Plant*

Allegany County Almshouse,  
Chautauqua County Almshouse,  
Home of the City and Town of New-  
burgh.  
Jefferson County Almshouse,  
Lewis County Almshouse,  
Monroe County Almshouse,

Niagara County Almshouse,  
Oyster Bay and North Hempstead  
Almshouse,  
Poughkeepsie City Almshouse,  
Saratoga County Almshouse,  
Schenectady County Almshouse.

##### *First Class in Administration and Second Class in Plant*

Broome County Almshouse,  
Cattaraugus County Almshouse,  
Chemung County Almshouse,  
Chenango County Almshouse,  
Clinton County Almshouse,  
Columbia County Almshouse,  
Cortland County Almshouse,

Delaware County Almshouse,  
Dutchess County Almshouse,  
Essex County Almshouse,  
Fulton County Almshouse,  
Genesee County Almshouse,  
Greene County Almshouse,  
Kingston City Almshouse,

NIAGARA COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, LOCKPORT, N. Y.

SUFFOLK COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, YAPHANK, N. Y.





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Livingston County Almshouse,  
Montgomery County Almshouse,  
Oneida County Almshouse,  
Onondaga County Almshouse,  
Orange County Almshouse,  
Orleans County Almshouse,  
Oswego City Almshouse,  
Oswego County Almshouse,  
Seneca County Almshouse,  
Steuben County Almshouse,

Suffolk County Almshouse,  
Tioga County Almshouse,  
Tompkins County Almshouse,  
Ulster County Almshouse,  
Warren County Almshouse,  
Wayne County Almshouse,  
Westchester County Almshouse,  
Wyoming County Almshouse,  
Yates County Almshouse.

*First Class in Administration and Third Class in Plant*

Albany City and County Almshouse.  
Erie County Almshouse and  
Erie County Hospital,

Hempstead Town Almshouse,  
Ontario County Almshouse,  
St. Lawrence County Almshouse.

*Second Class in Administration and Plant*

Herkimer County Almshouse,  
Madison County Almshouse,  
Rockland County Almshouse,

Schoharie County Almshouse,  
Washington County Almshouse.

*Second Class in Administration and Third Class in Plant*

Cayuga County Almshouse,  
Franklin County Almshouse,  
Otsego County Almshouse,

Putnam County Almshouse,  
Rensselaer County Almshouse,  
Sullivan County Almshouse.

The tables excluding New York City are consolidated as follows:

*Classification*

Administration	Number of institutions in class	Per-centage
I. ....	49	81.7
II ....	11	18.3
Total number graded.....	60	
Plant		
I ....	11	18.3
II ....	38	63.4
III ....	11	18.3
Total number graded.....	60	

**THE NEW YORK CITY HOMES FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM**

The almshouses of the city of New York were originally three separate institutions established as county asylums for the poor and needy of New York, Kings and Richmond counties when New York City was confined to Manhattan Island and was within the boundaries of New York county. The city almshouse of New York, originally located in Greenpoint, later removed to a plot of ground fronting what is now City Hall Park, was finally

located on Blackwell's Island after two other transfers from the original location. The Kings County Almshouse established in Flatbush and the Richmond County Almshouse on Staten Island came under the control of the city when its boundaries were extended to include these counties and are now branches of the New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm. Queens county formerly had an almshouse but when Queens county became part of the city its almshouse property was sold.

From the original almshouse of New York City has developed the present public hospital system which includes the hospitals of the Department of Public Charities, the institutions controlled by the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals and the hospitals of the City Department of Health. All the hospitals, especially those on Blackwell's Island, are closely related to the City Home as their patients are dependents who frequently remain as public charges for long terms and many of the poor committed to the almshouses are thereafter transferred to the hospitals for treatment.

#### **THE NEW YORK CITY HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM**

##### **Manhattan Division**

The Blackwell's Island division of the City Home has capacity for 3,000 inmates yet from time to time it becomes necessary to transfer inmates to the Farm Colony on Staten Island if they do not require hospital care. This is especially true in the inclement fall and winter seasons when the census of the institution is always greater than the actual bed capacity, requiring more frequent transfers to relieve the overcrowding.

Some of the buildings are quite old and crowded together. Little room is now available on this Island either for additional structures or for the wider separation desirable for the dormitories. Part of the Island is occupied by the Workhouse under control of the Department of Correction. If that institution is removed to Riker's Island, the buildings and grounds can be utilized for almshouse purposes and be a great benefit, for it would relieve this almshouse from its periodic overcrowding and separate the aged and infirm inmates from the prisoners.

This Board has heretofore recommended that Blackwell's Island be used exclusively for infirmary and hospital purposes and that dependents who do not require hospital care be transferred to the Farm Colony, but the Blackwell's Island Home needs enlargement and additional dormitory buildings for both inmates and employees.

One of the difficulties which has hindered satisfactory administration is the character of help employed. A larger and more modern service building with good dormitories for the help would attract a better class of help if the wages are increased, but heretofore the pay for attendants has been so unattractive that the hospitals and other city institutions are compelled to depend upon inefficient and unreliable help. In fact, many are from the inmates and periodically fall back into the inmate class. The same is true in the two branches of the City Home and until better attendants are employed—men and women who are efficient and reliable—the administration of the City Home will continue handicapped.

#### **NEW YORK CITY FARM COLONY**

##### **Staten Island**

The rated capacity of this branch of the New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm is for 1,200 inmates. The growth of the city requires that this capacity be increased by the erection of a number of additional modern dormitory buildings. This will prevent periodic congestion in the Brooklyn and Blackwell's Island Homes as the Farm Colony has sufficient room for such buildings and also land for labor colonies where the men capable of outdoor work can be employed. The erection of a central building for industrial activities is also necessary and if work plans can be carried out the farm and indoor activities should reduce the per capita cost. Many of the inmates both men and women are capable of good work under supervision and selected occupations would transform many inmates from idle dependents to eager workers whose labor would be a source of income to the city.

Complaint was made at the Farm Colony and the other city institutions that competent employees, especially orderlies, cooks

and attendants are difficult to obtain. In one large building it was stated a matron had to do all the cooking for nearly two weeks and when a cook was finally obtained it was found that she was too old to work independently and required the constant supervision of the matron. Another complaint at this institution was that inadequate transportation facilities caused the frequent delay of necessary supplies which created discontent among the inmates and employees. If this condition continues it will make the administration problem more difficult. It has been suggested by people who live in the neighborhood of the Farm Colony that an extension of the trolley line to the Farm Colony would be a great convenience and if this extension can be brought about complaints of delay of supplies would end, but if prompt motor service can be given it will enable the institution to maintain an adequate supply of food and other necessities at all times even without the trolley extension.

#### **THE NEW YORK CITY HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.**

##### **Brooklyn Division**

This division of the City Home is associated with and under the same general management as the Kings County Hospital. The plant is inadequate and the buildings old, poorly arranged and usually overcrowded. It has a capacity for 1,300 beds, but as in the other City Homes in the winter time the census is frequently very much higher than the capacity and there is need of large additional dormitory buildings, one for female inmates and another for employees. The latter building would make the service more attractive to attendants and helpers and tend to hold good employees in the service.

Improvements should also include a modern service building, general day rooms, and provision for light industrial work to be carried on by some of the inmates. The fire protection of the women's building is inadequate as heretofore pointed out by this Board. Many of the inmates are helpless from chronic ailments and therefore the fire protection should be improved and the Home made absolutely safe in this regard.

The classifications of the New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm in its three divisions are Blackwell's Island Home and

the Farm Colony Home, second class in both administration and plant; the Brooklyn Home, administration first class and plant second class. These grades must continue until remedied by improvements and it is hoped that the three divisions will soon be brought up to first class both for plant and administration as required by their importance and the character of their work for the city.

### THE MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE

432-438 East 25th Street, New York City

The seven-story fireproof building of the Municipal Lodging House can accommodate over 1,000 lodgers, although in the inclement season of last winter over 2,400 persons were on several occasions sheltered over night. The care which a large building in constant use requires has not been given to this Lodging House, and although comparatively new the building shows wear. Small repairs have been neglected involving later great expense to the city. This institution is essential and therefore should be maintained in first class condition and its equipment be kept adequate for the service demands as it has an important place in the city's provision for the needy. It opens its doors nightly to the homeless and frequently gives shelter to men and women who require only temporary assistance. Strangers in the city who find themselves unable to find lodgings over night are frequently taken to the Municipal Lodging House by policemen or sent there by kindly individuals, and sometimes whole families evicted from their tenements are given room until permanent quarters can be found for them elsewhere. The Lodging House can serve as a Rescue Home well equipped for a great social service. In this time of periodic epidemics it is important that ample provision be made for the isolation of all applicants for lodging who have communicable diseases and their spread be prevented by sanitary precautions, and the dishes, bedding and other material through which disease may be communicated carefully cleansed after use; but the laundry work should all be done in the institution and the equipment be sufficient to carry on the daily work independently of the Island institutions.

**PRIVATE HOMES FOR ADULTS**

Of this class of institutions only the twenty-five subject to the visitation and inspection of the Board are referred to here — “The Auburn Home for the Friendless” is located at 46 Grant avenue, Auburn, Cayuga county, N. Y. Eight are in Buffalo, Erie county, viz.: “The Lutheran Church Home for the Aged and Infirm,” 217 East Delevan avenue; “King’s Daughters Home,” 134 Mariner street; “The Home for the Friendless,” 1500 Main street; “The Lutheran Hospice,” 115 Glenwood avenue; St. Francis Asylum,” 337 Pine street, with branches at Gardenville and Williamsville; “The Society for Deaconess’ Work,” 218–230 Kingsley street; “The Church Home of the German Evangelical Churches,” Broadway and Genesee street (Forks), and the “Orthodox Jewish Old Folks’ Home,” 210 Porter avenue. In the borough of Brooklyn, New York city. “The Church Home for the Blind” is located at 550 Washington avenue; “The Ozanam Home for Friendless Women,” 46–48 Concord street, and “The Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children” (Shelter Department), 20 Concord street. In the borough of Bronx there are two of these institutions — “The Lincoln Hospital and Home” at East 141st street and Concord avenue, and “The Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women,” at 2064 Boston road. “The Salvation Army Rescue and Industrial Home for Women” is at 316–318 East 15th street, borough of Manhattan, New York city. “The Lakeview Home” is at Fingerboard road, Arrochar, Richmond. At Binghamton, Broome county, N. Y., is “The Refuge of the City of Binghamton” at 64 Fairview avenue. “The Cortland County Home for Aged Women” is on Main street, Homer, N. Y. At North Amityville, Long Island, N. Y., is “St. Catharine’s Infirmary.” At Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence county, located on King street is “The City Hospital and Orphan Asylum” with its department for the Aged. In Rochester, Monroe county, “St. Ann’s Home for the Aged” is at 1971 Lake avenue and “The Church Home of the Protestant-Episcopal Church” at 509 Mount Hope avenue. Syracuse has two of this class of institutions. “The Jewish Home for the Aged of Central New York” located at 712½ Irving avenue and the “Syracuse

Home Association " on Hawley and Townsend streets. The last in the group is "The Bethesda Home," 1627 Third avenue, Watervliet, N. Y.

These institutions are peculiar in that a number of them are not exclusively for adults nor entirely for dependent persons, although all receive public charges. Some, for example, "The Salvation Army Rescue and Industrial Home for Women," in the borough of Manhattan, New York city, has a hospital department used principally for maternity cases and therefore among the inmates at the time of the last inspection were 17 children under 10 years of age. Similar conditions exist at "The Refuge of the City of Binghamton" in which, of 11 inmates, 4 were under 2 years of age and 6 others, all girls, between 15 and 20 years of age. The remaining inmate was 22 years of age. The "King's Daughters' Home," Buffalo, N. Y., is a small institution intended principally for emergency use and has a capacity for 16 inmates. Some of these at the time of inspection were properly reformatory cases placed in the institution for delinquency. In all these institutions, inmates are usually accepted because the Home is able to provide for the special needs of those in whose behalf applications for admission are made. Under such circumstances strict classification is difficult and several of the Homes fall into two or more of the special groups assigned to the Board's administrative divisions.

These institutions are doing excellent work, providing for many persons who cannot be so well cared for in almshouses or homes for the aged maintained by the public. Philanthropic men and women are interested in their maintenance and management and seek to keep them up to high standards of efficiency. They deserve commendation for the work which they are doing in a field for which the public has as yet made no adequate provision and which meets a real social need.



### III. DIVISION OF MENTAL DEFECT AND DELINQUENCY

Committee on Mental Defect and Delinquency: Commissioner Lewis, Chairman; the President, ex-officio; Commissioners Higley, Marquand, Kevin and Arnold.

Chester Lee Carlisle, M. D., Superintendent of Division.

The Division of Mental Defect and Delinquency comprises State institutions for the care of mental defectives and epileptics; city and private institutions caring for the same class; State reformatories for women, and private reformatory institutions receiving public funds. This division also includes the Bureau of Analysis and Investigation.

During the first year of its existence under the reorganization of this Board, this division has made an attempt to gather and correlate all the best known administrative and executive procedures by which it might be guided in its effort to erect and standardize ideals believed to be essential for the modern and adequate determination, treatment, care and training of the mentally subnormal types coming under its view. With this end in view, data has been collected and ideas formulated which would serve as a basis for a standard of desirability as to registration, census, commitment, institution care, parole, colonization, supervision of life outside of the institution, and all other related matters in which the State Board of Charities is interested. Many ideas along these lines have been promulgated in the past and there has been much discussion as to what constituted desirable features of administration and care. There were many conflicting opinions, yet but little had been produced in the way of definite standardization of methods which might be used in a state-wide manner. So far as the determination of mental defect is concerned, there were those who held that only individuals showing gross feeble-mindedness should be classed as such, which would leave out of consideration the necessities of the higher moron types. Conception of the importance of determining and discriminating constitutional deviations in the affective field has

been inadequate, all of which is of the greatest practical value in view of the fact that those persons showing essentially anti-social or delinquent conduct are recruited more especially from this type of mental defect. Whatever plans for future development of the care of mental defectives be adopted by the State, they should be based upon grounds which include the scientific investigation of every phase of the problem. There is no doubt that it is absolutely desirable to determine all etiological factors as to heredity, prenatal and postnatal acquired disease or disorder. Each such factor in its own sphere must receive adequate scientific investigation without bias or preconceived notions on the part of the investigator. Further, all plans for future procedure along these lines should be so formulated as to allow not only for changes which will inevitably come through increased knowledge on this subject, but in order that all our efforts should tend to develop a modern spirit of research and constructive clinical work among mentally subnormal types.

#### THE COMMUNITY AND THE INSTITUTION

Individuals who will need institutional care are, as a rule, to be recognized by either their marked intelligence capacity defect or by abnormal symptom-behavior, due essentially to affective deviation. With the development of a better grasp of the meaning of the mental defect behind inadequate symptom-behavior, the public-spirited citizens of every community will desire to develop not only earlier and more adequate institution care for the types needing it, but what is perhaps more important, an adequate type of supervised community care. This is a very practical necessity for those border-line cases who will then be able to get along outside of institutions and thus relieve the tax budget for institutional construction. All such cases should receive specialized vocational training and can be expected to progress only when placed in an environment freed from incidental economic stress. The problem of the mental defective in the State as a whole is thus to be divided broadly into those types who will be able to live their lives under a guarded community interest and those types who will need institutional commitment, treatment, and indefinite custody, both in order that they may

be protected from the exploitation of the unscrupulous and that they may not contaminate the normal citizen group of the State by ill-advised mating. The children by marriages between mental defectives will inevitably show the effect of the heritable recessive unit characters which determine feeble-mindedness, mental deviation, and various other types of subnormal organ growth and functioning. Concerning the milder forms of mental defect and affective deviation in the community, it is desirable that we should realize that most of them will eventually come before our social welfare boards in the guise of alcoholics, paupers, sex offenders, felons, petty delinquents of all classes, "odd sticks," the twisted characters who are usually the subject of the town jester, the misers, hermits, and all the other "queer" actors of the world's drama. The social problem of these border-line cases in every community is one having to do largely with the development of insight on the part of the everyday, solid citizen. He has a duty to perform toward these weaker brothers. This duty does not consist in providing him mere physical comfort in a remote institution, but rather in taking a real interest in the difficulties of this particular subnormal neighbor. By means of special classes, vocational schools, industrial training, supervised employment through community agencies, popular lectures on topics connected with these subjects, and related activities, the citizen body may assist the handicapped individual in maintaining his proper economic place, and thereby keeping himself out of the ranks of the dependent, the dependent-delinquent, the delinquent defective, or the defective-psychotic.

Concerning the institution types and the problem of their future care and custody, we are at once confronted with the administrative fact that some of these cases are mild, inoffensive, and more or less helpless, and that others, usually much more capable intellectually, are more prone to emotional upsets, and are the group chiefly responsible for anti-social conduct and delinquency. When provision is made in the existing institutions by increasing their capacity for benign types, the plans must include the idea of developing special or independent institutions for the care of the delinquent types. For the purpose of facilitating administrative procedure it is obvious that an easy method for the transfer and

NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY FOR MISDEMEANANTS, NEW HAMPTON, N. Y.  
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

NEW YORK CITY REFORMATORY FOR MISDEMEANANTS, NEW HAMPTON, N. Y.  
95,000 HEADS OF CABBAGE

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rearrangement of admissions from one institution to another must be developed in order that when changes in the symptom-behavior of the patient develop proper institutional classification may be consistently maintained. To this end a simple transfer system is imperatively needed. With the further development of the care of the mental defective of all types, it is felt desirable that the benign case must be separated from the more delinquent-defective types. Moreover, children who are capable of further development should be kept apart from those who have reached older years and in whom further developmental possibilities have largely ceased. This emphasizes the need for a State-wide system of specialized progressive, scholastic and vocational training; the system grading off into the practical application of the subject taught so that each individual may be enabled to do the one thing best adapted to his own particular intelligence capacity. The type and extent of such scholastic and vocational training must be adopted only after the adequate and scientific examination of each patient.

#### **THE DELINQUENT AS A PSYCHOPATHIC PATIENT**

We find that the problem of the mental defective is not one which is sharply limited to the institution problems of the feeble-minded under State care, but has many ramifications which extend out into the community at large, out into semi-private institutions receiving public funds, and out into the exclusively private institutions. Particularly does it affect those institutions having to do with the care and custody of delinquent types. The problem of mental subnormality and deviation associated with delinquency has been kept constantly in view during the past year and several definite opinions concerning this work in its relation to the State Board of Charities have been formulated.

The first, and perhaps that of greatest importance, is that institutions for delinquents as a whole have not kept abreast of the modern trend of thought in so far as it relates to the psychology of anti-social conduct. The history of all penal institutions shows several formative periods. First there was the period wherein efforts at reformation were based wholly on the spiritual conversion of the "erring." Then followed the era when reforma-

tive efforts were based largely upon trade-learning and industrial work. This in turn was followed by a period in which general "character building" was sought as the end in view. Finally, we have seen all this supplanted by a definite and scientific system of adequate mental and physical examination and diagnosis for each individual. After such an investigation the delinquent person is placed in that type of environment and given that sort of vocational work best fitted not only to the limitations of his mental capacity, but best suited to the development of all latent constructive possibilities. He is receiving care and treatment as a psychopathic patient of the anti-social type.

The second great need of change in the conduct of delinquent institutions is the removal of all ideas of repressive punitive measures and the substitution of ideas showing insight into the mental deviations of the persons brought under their care. The moral and social rehabilitation of delinquents must be based on psychological insight. It is obvious that a delinquent showing deviations in quantitative intelligence capacity, or deviations in the affective field which influence not only his judgment but his "will to do," and all those various acts of conduct which render that individual antagonistic and unsuited to the canons of society as now constituted, needs sequestration and treatment suited to his abnormal mental reactions rather than punishment for his peculiar or anti-social conduct as such, all of which was dependent upon subconscious trends of mental activity over which he had no conscious control. Instead of strong-rooms, disciplinary buildings, punishment cells, deprivation of food or restricted, unappetizing diet, all cases which show by their conduct that they are mental deviates (delinquent), should be treated from the standpoint of a psychopathic personality. This means that antiquated, repressive, punitive measures should be replaced by modern methods of treatment (especially hydrotherapy and continuous neutral baths for the psychotic types), and a diet adapted to actual physical needs for the building up of physical strength rather than arbitrary restrictions which deplete physical strength and further retard the chances of the social patient for rehabilitation. In addition to this, after the mental capacity has been accurately ascertained and the main trends of personality discovered

through definite psychiatric tests, all future vocational work should be built up around the diagnosis thus made, with the end in view that the individual shall not only be rehabilitated in his own self-esteem, but that when he attempts to reënter the activities of the outside world as a self-supporting unit he will be enabled to do so in that line of work best fitted to his or her actual mental or physical capacity as determined by recognized psychological tests.

#### THE BUREAU OF ANALYSIS AND INVESTIGATION

The activities of this department under the Division of Mental Defect and Delinquency have been continuous throughout the past year. The analysis of social data as it comes to this office through the medium of admission records of dependent-defective individuals has been elaborated on the case-history cards and forms an extraordinary means of tracing related families which are producing dependent defective units. Our case records have been increased by nearly three thousand new histories, while over thirteen hundred old cases have had information added to them. Similarly, over thirty-six hundred admissions to almshouses have been recorded and the fact of their economic dependency not only recorded but their family connections linked up.

These files of case records afford means by which the Board is constantly enabled to assist the social workers of the counties of the State in arriving at definite conclusions concerning specific problems in their local community work. Many letters are received from such social agents gratefully acknowledging the help.

Mental examinations are made upon the request of public officials as rapidly as the limited staff permits. Examinations were made in the following places upon requests by the following persons:

Rotterdam Junction rural school, request of school nurse.

Johnstown public schools, request of school nurse.

Sullivan county, request of county agent.

Yates county, request of county agent.

Herkimer county, request of county agent.

Dutchess county, request of county agent.

Sacred Heart Orphanage, West Park, N. Y., request of county agent of Dutchess county.



Riverdale Colored Orphan Asylum, New York, request of county agent of Dutchess county.

Albany Orphan Asylum, Albany, N. Y., request of county agent of Dutchess county and the superintendent of the Albany Orphan Asylum.

New York State Training School for Girls, Hudson, N. Y., request of superintendent of the institution.

In addition to these, examinations were made in the following institutions upon a very large number of persons, in connection with the Oneida county survey which was carried forward to completion by the end of the official year:

Mt. Magdalen School of Industry, Troy, N. Y.

House of the Good Shepherd, Utica, N. Y.

Utica Orphan Asylum, Utica, N. Y.

St. Vincent Industrial School, Utica, N. Y.

St. John's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Utica, N. Y.

St. Joseph Infant Home, Utica, N. Y.

Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome, N. Y.

State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-minded Women, Newark, N. Y.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-minded Children, Syracuse, N. Y.

Craig Colony for Epileptics, Sonyea, N. Y.

The Division of Mental Defect and Delinquency has, through the Bureau of Analysis and Investigation, completed the field work for the survey of Oneida county as to "The Causes of Dependency," and for some months past the staff of the Bureau has been engaged in tabulating the results found. The superintendent of the division has been engaged in making a critical analysis of special groups of cases, and has written up the summaries of 909 investigated individuals and arranged the text of the survey. This work proceeded rather slowly but it should be of considerable value both in a practical and scientific way. Fortunately the survey did not start out with any very close limitations. This has enabled the Board to view cases of social and economic failure in a wide and unrestricted light, and through this fact it has been able to correlate many findings which otherwise would necessarily have been excluded. Bearing in mind the high reputation which

the Bureau of Analysis has earned in the scientific field, great care has been taken that the work done in the survey of Oneida county should not fall below the standard which had been previously set. This work has been published as one of the consecutive bulletins of the Bureau.

### **PUBLICATIONS**

The superintendent of the division has prepared a manuscript entitled "The Problem of the Mental Defective and the Delinquent." This is an article which has attempted to utilize all of the best known opinions along these lines and to formulate them into a practical working scheme for the determination, registration, care, and treatment of individuals showing mental defect and mental deviation, including delinquency, which come under the purview of this Board. This manuscript has been officially reviewed, approved, and issued as Bulletin No. XIII.

The final analysis of thirty-two cases of mental defect, patients at the Rome State Custodial Asylum, was completed by Miss Marion Collins, Investigator, and published as Bulletin No. XIV under the title, "Case Studies in Mental Defect."

The manuscript of "The Causes of Dependency, Based on a Survey of Oneida County" has been published as Bulletin No. XV.

### **STATE INSTITUTIONS**

#### **CRAIG COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS**

**Sonyea, Livingston County**

**Established 1894**

**President Board of Managers:** Percy L. Lang, Waverly.

**Secretary:** William P. Biggs, Trumansburg.

**Superintendent:** William T. Shanahan, M. D.

The capacity is 1,400. The number of patients present July 1, 1917 was 1,466; number of patients admitted during the year, 170; number discharged, 188; of these there were infants discharged, 2; patients recovered, 6; improved, 40; unimproved, 39; transferred to other institutions, 2; otherwise discharged, 2; died, 97. Number of patients remaining in institution June 30, 1918, males

737; females, 711; total, 1,448. The total number cared for during the year was 1,636, of whom 1,509 were supported by public funds and 127 by private funds. The daily average number of patients, 1,477.397. Average weekly cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed, \$5.80. Average weekly cost of support, excluding the value of home and farm products consumed, \$5.33.

Receipts from the State, \$523,716.22; from other sources, \$39,233.41; total receipts, including cash on hand, \$573,669.09.

Total maintenance expenses, \$409,453.78; extraordinary expenditures, including \$49,952.87 returned to the state treasurer, \$160,009.02; total expenditures, \$569,462.80. Cash on hand June 30, 1918, \$4,206.29.

Clinical studies as to the causes of epilepsy have been continued in this Colony as heretofore. It is becoming increasingly apparent that epilepsy, for the most part, represents in the symptom-behavior a peculiar type of reaction due to constitutional deviations in make-up. Epilepsy is to be sharply differentiated from mental defect; but it is possible that epilepsy may occur on a basis of mental defect. For this reason, varying figures as to a percentage of mental defect among epileptics should not confuse but should teach to make closer clinical observation and discrimination. It is estimated that the ratio of epileptics in the general population is 1 to 500. On the basis of previous surveys, covering the incidence of mental defect in communities, it would appear that there are approximately three times as many persons showing mental defect as there are persons showing epilepsy. In view of the constitution deviation type of this disorder, its victims require rather prolonged and intensive treatment in the Colony, and if results adequate to our present knowledge on the subject are to be obtained the State must recognize this need to furnish maintenance and other expenditures in the same spirit of liberality which it has shown towards other types of mental disorders, particularly the insane.

During the year two fireproof dormitories with a capacity of sixty beds each in the west group have been completed. These buildings are ready for occupancy as soon as equipment is fur-



THE OSONDAGA AND THE CAYUGA NEW ONE STORY DORMITORIES, (RARE COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS, SONYEA



nished. The erection of an adjoining kitchen is necessary to complete their usefulness. The cold storage plant has been completed. Fire hose and fire equipment have been supplied throughout the institution generally, and fire hazards reduced.

The capacity of the Colony is inadequate to the demands made upon it for new admissions. Many patients knowing of its limited capacity and overcrowded conditions do not attempt to gain admission to the Colony. The administrative problems thus created have been further intensified by the dearth of attendants making application for employment. There should be 264 persons in the personnel of this institution, but there are so many vacancies at the present time that the ward service is materially hampered, while in the industrial departments it has been found extremely difficult to get firemen, laundresses and laborers. However, the nurses' training school has been successfully continued through these trying days and the needs of the patients have not suffered. There are on the waiting list over 100 individuals who desire admission to this institution.

Treatment, to be of the greatest value, must be started while the patient is as young as possible. It is thus seen by deferring the admission of these cases the chances for their eventual recovery are, by that fact alone, much reduced and the pressing needs of these afflicted citizens of the State draw attention to the desirability of further construction. This should be sufficient to afford care and treatment for all those epileptics of the State, who desire to be received.

The administration of the institution has been satisfactory and the clinical character of the medical work done has been of a high order. The medical staff has continued its studies on the personality of the epileptic, and the mental status of patients has been further elaborated through the more general use of psychometric tests. Field work is carried out and studies in heredity made. The quarterly medical clinics have been continued, during which many physicians from the various parts of the State have visited the institution.

Since the opening of the Colony in January, 1896, 4,857 patients have been admitted to treatment; of this number the dis-

charges have been 3,415, classified as follows: Recovered, 86; improved, 668; unimproved, 818; insane, 154; died, 1,676; otherwise discharged, 13.

These figures represent actual findings as no case was listed as recovered, which was only greatly improved. The complete recoveries show approximately 2.5 per cent of the total discharges, but, in addition to these, approximately 20 per cent have shown great improvement and many have made practical recoveries so far as being restored to usefulness in their own community is concerned.

War work has been active throughout the year there being at present 304 members of the Red Cross. A considerable number of male employees, some men from nearby communities constitute a company of the New York Guard. Many members of the staff, both physicians and employees are in the Federal Service and it is expected that more will be called shortly.

#### **STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN**

**Newark, Wayne County**

**Established 1878**

**President Board of Managers:** Mrs. Sarah F. Armstrong, Penn Yan.

**Secretary:** Mr. James A. Randall, 705 S. A. & K. Building, Syracuse.

**Superintendent:** Ethan A. Nevin, M. D.

The State institution at Newark caring for feeble-minded women has a capacity for 1,000. Number of patients present July 1, 1917, 856. During the year 114 patients were admitted. The total number cared for was 970, all of whom were supported by public funds. During the same period 31 patients were discharged; of these, 3 were returned to parents or legal guardians; 3 returned to committing officers; 1 left without permission; 10 were otherwise discharged and 14 died. The number of patients remaining June 30, 1918 was 939. The daily average number of patients was 890.794. The average weekly cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed, was \$4.28. The average weekly cost of support, excluding this value, was \$4.04.

Receipts from the State, \$265,730.99; from other sources, \$500.55; total receipts, \$266,231.54.

Total maintenance expenses, \$187,335.73; extraordinary expenditures, including \$500.55 returned to State Treasurer, \$75,660.82; total expenditures, \$262,996.55. Cash on hand June 30, 1918 and returned to State Treasurer, \$3,234.99.

During the year this institution has carried on its work for mentally defective women under a considerable handicap, owing to difficulty with new construction and the shortage of help due to war conditions. As showing the necessity of sequestering mentally defective women of child bearing age it may be stated that of 114 women admitted during the past year, 35 had given birth to 42 illegitimate and 21 legitimate children. Such a statement emphasizes the necessity of examining retarded school children and delinquent types early in life, in order that their special needs may be met and the community safeguarded from their unrestrained activities. Burnham Cottage which was opened at the close of the last fiscal year has been filled. The filtration plant was completed during the year and this now enables the institution to use the water from the reservoir for the boilers and hot water system. With the contemplated increase in the capacity of this institution a corresponding increase in laundry space and storeroom facilities will be needed. During the year much interest has been shown in Red Cross activities and other war needs and interests.

#### **SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN**

Syracuse, Onondaga County

Established 1851

President Board of Managers: William A. Kelly, D. D. S., Lowville.

Secretary: Mrs. Charles E. Crouse, 715 West Genesee street, Syracuse.

Superintendent: Dr. O. H. Cobb.

The capacity of this institution is 600. The number of inmates enrolled July 1, 1917 was 631 and 88 were admitted during the year making the total number under care 719. During this



period 80 were discharged and 15 died, leaving 624 on the rolls June 30, 1918. The average number present was 582 and the average weekly cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed, \$5.89; excluding this value, \$5.24.

This institution, the oldest in the State group caring for mental defectives, has long outgrown its present location. The structures are not well planned or fireproof and their limited bed capacity prevents the institution from benefiting many patients needing treatment. The removal of the institution to a more rural locality and the construction of new, modern and fireproof units for the care and treatment of mental defect are urged.

The aim of the institution is to provide a training school exclusively for boys and girls of the higher moron groups. Custodial care is not a part of this program and it has been the policy of the institution to keep out the less hopeful cases as far as possible. The staff consists of 24 teachers and attendant teachers. The average physical age of the children under treatment is 13; the average mental age is about 8 years.

It has been found that grade advancement in the moron groups is twice as slow as in the normal child, while the imbecile child advances in grades at the rate of one in three or four years up to the level of the intelligence capacity, few passing beyond the second grade. The majority of the children are in the kindergarten, first and second grade; only a few reach the fifth grade. The scholastic program follows the New York State Syllabus in reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic. Manual training occupies at least one-half the day of each child, both boys and girls being instructed in vocational lines. The school maintains a band of 38 boys and an orchestra of 30 girls. Physical training is supplemented by daily work in the gymnasium, indoor and outdoor sports, and social dancing. Competitive games are encouraged; moving pictures are provided; and the various holidays are regularly celebrated. Regular religious instruction is given to each child according to the religious affiliations noted at the time of admission.

After the age of 16, the children begin to pass into the industrial department often working at two or more occupations for the sake of variety. The more trustworthy boys live in a garden

cottage without cramping supervision and have opportunities after working hours to earn a little pocket money at odd jobs in the neighborhood, acquiring in this way some knowledge of the outside world.

The farm colony at Fairmount has a capacity for 40 of the older boys, who occupy themselves in the winter by brushmaking. A certain number of the boys and girls who show capability for self-control and constructive usefulness are sent out on parole under supervised care, and upon their conduct remaining satisfactory are discharged to families able to provide for them.

Thirteen cases of tuberculous adenitis, one case of tubercular meningitis, and eight cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, a total number of 22 cases or 38 per cent of the daily average population was recorded for the year. Nineteen surgical operations were performed, of which six were excisions of tubercular glands. Of the 15 children who died, the cause was pulmonary tuberculosis in the case of 6 and tubercular meningitis in one instance.

Red Cross activities have been prominent throughout the whole year in all departments. The officers and employees invested \$20,000 in the first three liberty loans and subscribed \$2,000 to the Syracuse War Chest for the current year; also \$2,836.94 has been invested in war saving stamps. Six employees are in the army and the Superintendent is a member of the local Medical Advisory Board.

#### ROME STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM

Rome, Oneida County

Established 1893

President Board of Managers: Cyrus J. Severance, M. D., Rome.

Secretary: James A. Douglass, Oriskany Falls.

Superintendent: Charles Bernstein, M. D.

This hospital for the care of mental defectives has a capacity for 1,650. The number present July 1, 1917, was 1,623 and 435 were admitted during the official year ending June 30, 1918, making the total number under care 2,058. Two hundred and eighteen were discharged, of whom 115 were discharged to leave the institution and 103 died, leaving 1,840 in the institution

on June 30, 1918, of whom 1,169 were males and 671 females. The daily average number under treatment was 1,724. The average weekly cost of support, including the value of home products consumed, was \$5.32; excluding this value, \$4.35.

Receipts from the State, \$448,504.67; from other sources, \$3,684.45; total receipts, \$452,189.12; total maintenance expenses, \$389,572.89; total extraordinary expenditures, including \$3,450.72 returned to State treasurer, \$52,295.10; total expenditures, \$441,867.99. Cash on hand June 30, 1918, \$10,321.13.

The new dormitory building has been completed. Patients began to occupy the building September 1, 1917. The personnel of the staff has shown many changes owing to war conditions, there being an unprecedented number of vacancies for employees at the close of the official year. The overcrowded condition of the institution has not been relieved by new construction with the result that many cases diagnosed as mental defectives could not be received, owing to the lack of available beds. This matter has been reviewed by the Hospital Development Commission and will be made part of the program of the new Commission on the Feeble-Minded. The institution has continued to establish additional colonies, which now number 10 for boys, and 5 for girls. The total census for these colonies is 391.

The general health has been good. The number of tubercular cases, however, has increased, particularly among the male patients, of whom 124 are diagnosed as active tubercular cases. Eighteen women are suffering from the same disease. During the year ending June 30, 1917, there was a total of 108 tubercular cases. During the year ending June 30, 1918, there was a total of 142 cases, or an increase of 31 per cent in the number of diagnosed tubercular cases. This emphasizes the imperative need for the construction of a modern separate pavilion for tubercular cases, divided into units for the separation of the sexes. It is recommended that a pavilion having capacity of not less than 150 beds be erected for males and a similar unit having a capacity of not less than 35 beds be erected for females, suffering from tuberculosis. The number of tubercular cases in this institution is more than the average percentage of such cases in institutions and demands immediate administrative attention.

The farm and dairy products continue to prove valuable assets, contributing much towards the food stuffs and adding to the variety of the dietary. The farm colonies have produced approximately \$60,000.00 worth of farm products at the estimated cost of \$46,000.00. Approximately 25 per cent of the total cost of maintenance for the entire patient and employee population was thus produced.

(Clinical work with patients by the staff physicians has been seriously interrupted owing to several staff members having entered the Medical Reserve Corps of the Army. As a result of this condition no routine mental examinations are being made at the present time.

During this, the first year of the war, the institution has made every effort to render as many of its wards self-supporting as possible, under its colony system of protection and after-care. For conservation purposes a larger acreage was under cultivation than ever before and this increased effort on the part of the patients has resulted in more vegetable and other products being raised including all its milk and butter, about one-half of the beef and all the pork supplies.

Red Cross activities have been a prominent feature of the year's program and many articles were produced. Many of the patients, as well as employees, have subscribed for thrift stamps and liberty bonds. The service flag now carries 38 stars, covering officers, employees and patients.

#### **LETCHWORTH VILLAGE**

**Thiells, Rockland County**

**Established 1907**

**President Board of Managers:** Frank A. Vanderlip, Scarborough.

**Secretary:** Franklin B. Kirkbride, 7 Wall street, New York city.

**Superintendent:** Charles S. Little, M. D.

This institution has a present capacity for 342 patients. The number in the institution July 1, 1917, was 351; during the year 42 were admitted, 36 were discharged and 9 died, leaving 273

men and boys and 75 women and girls June 30, 1918. The daily average number of patients was 351, and the average weekly cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed, was \$9.02; excluding this value, \$7.51.

Building operations during the past year have been anything but encouraging. Work on the completion of the Boys' Group and on the Female Group has been progressing very slowly, though cottages E, F, G and H are expected to be ready for occupancy early in 1919. These buildings are two-thirds completed, about all the work remaining to be done is the plastering and finishing. Water and sewerage systems have been installed and the conduit work for the hot water distributing and circulating piping, and the domestic hot water piping will be installed long before the buildings are completed. Work on the industrial building and assembly hall in this group is progressing satisfactorily now, though the work heretofore has been slow.

The building for the storehouse, bakery and cold storage plant is not yet finished, though it may be possible to put this building into use before spring. The addition to the power-house is still in process of construction and will be ready by the time it is needed. The construction work on the cottages in the Female Group is progressing fairly well, the first story walls of some are erected, the concrete bridge and tunnel over the Minnesceongo creek is about finished and 700 feet of concrete tunnel work, most of which was done by the boys, has been constructed. The laundry, though practically complete, will not be occupied until the cottages in the Boys' Group are completed and are ready for occupancy.

The whole delay, which was unavoidable, is due entirely to the shortage of labor, dependent upon war conditions. Indeed should any of these buildings be opened at present it is questionable if sufficient help could be procured to supervise them properly. High standards of administration are difficult to maintain, as those now applying for work are often quite unsuited for caring for the feeble-minded, and under normal conditions would not be considered at all.

The average number of inmates has been 351, an increase of 14 over the previous year; this in spite of the fact that the bed





capacity has not been increased. With the completion of cottages E, F, G and H. the maximum capacity will be 622. This will give opportunity to admit many of the applications now on file, most of which are urgent.

Since last year the school department has taken form, and though small, having only three teachers and a physical trainer, it has been organized on an efficient basis, and is doing excellent work in the training of the mentally defective. The children who attend school classes in the morning are in the gymnastic class in the afternoon and those who attend school in the afternoon are in the gymnastic class in the morning.

The industrial activities have been directed into those channels which make the older children of some economic value to the institution; the girls in sewing rooms, laundry, kitchens, dining rooms, etc.,—the boys in the barns, on teams, grading and construction work, and a few selected boys with the mechanics.

During the summer all the children were given anti-typhoid vaccine. War work has been encouraged in every possible way, both boys and girls working in the interest of the Red Cross and other related activities.

This Board desires to commend the policy which has lately been adopted by the State to make large annual appropriations for this greatly needed institution. It is to be hoped that this policy will be continued so that there may soon be developed on this ample and beautiful site an institution for the care of the feeble-minded commensurate with the needs of the metropolitan district of the State which it is intended to serve. The active and aggressive efficiency of the Board of Managers in laboring for the completion of the institution should also be commended.

The present high per capita cost for housing inmates will decrease with the growth of the institution. Much has been said of the high cost of construction per inmate for the cottages of the Village, but the figures obtained from the Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities show that eight cottages intended to house seventy inmates each, or a total of 560 beds, were recently contracted for at a cost of \$335,728.20. These cottages are to be built of native stone, of practically permanent construction, at a cost per capita per inmate of \$599.51, including necessary



accomodation for two attendants in each cottage. This cost will undoubtedly be much reduced with the return of normal conditions after the war. In the erection of additional cottages it is proposed to reduce their cost still further by a more extensive use of the labor of the inmates.

**THE SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS  
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

**The House of Refuge, Randall's Island, New York City**

**Established 1824**

**President Board of Managers:** Isaac Townsend, 1 East 51st street, New York city.

**Secretary:** Gordon Knox Bell, 20 Exchange place, New York city.

**Superintendent:** Col. Edward C. Barber.

The House of Refuge on Randall's Island has a capacity of 1,000 beds. The number of boys present July 1, 1917, was 640; 527 boys were admitted during the year making the total number cared for 1,167 all supported by public funds. During the year 543 boys were discharged; of these, 474 boys were returned to parents or legal guardians; 44 were discharged to take employment; 6 were returned to committing officers; 3 left without permission and 12 were otherwise discharged; 4 died. The number of boys remaining in the institution June 30, 1918, was 624. The daily average number present during the year was 644.939. The average weekly cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed, was \$7.23; excluding this value, \$6.68.

Receipts from the State, \$241,722.67; from all other sources, \$220.59; total receipts, \$241,943.26.

Total maintenance expenses, \$223,877.11; extraordinary expenditures, \$12,193.26; total expenditures, \$236,070.37. Cash on hand June 30, 1918, \$5,872.89.

Chapter 543 of the Laws of 1918 abolished the New York State Training School for Boys at Yorktown Heights. A commission was created for the control of the property as a State reservation. The training school was never opened. The site of the training school has been operated in connection with the

House of Refuge as a farm colony and a number of boys have been residents there working the farm as provided in the law above. The commission supervises the work of the farm assisted by one of the officers of the House of Refuge. All the statistical information concerning the boys and this farm appears in the statistics of the House of Refuge. The expenditures in connection with this farm colony are as follows: received from the State for maintenance appropriations, \$2,400; total maintenance expenses, \$2,370.23; cash balance on hand on June 30, 1918, \$29.77.

The census of the House of Refuge has continued to drop since the beginning of the war. This is of considerable significance in view of the type and character of the boys committed here, and especially when considering the diverse origin and character of their homes. It speaks well for our various communities and is a matter of no little State pride that delinquency, as shown by institution admissions has not increased during the recent world-wide social upheaval. Three months after the declaration of war on Germany by the United States the House of Refuge had 78 boys in the service of the country and eight in the National Guard. After the lapse of fifteen months of war there are in the service over 400 boys who were former pupils of this institution. The usual system of parole has continued in active force and there are now over 1,300 boys making an effort at rehabilitation in their own community, of whom only a small percentage have reappeared as delinquents. Such cases need intensive reëxamination as to mental defect and psychopathic deviation, as their inability to make good in the outside world probably depends upon inherent constitutional limitations. The institution has made a particular effort to develop modern and specialized industrial and vocational methods for its boys, fortified as formerly by a system of daily military drill.

During the year a number of improvements have been made; particularly noteworthy are those replacing antiquated repressive prison-like surroundings with less gloomy structures. The razing of the old brick wall around the drill grounds and exercise yard marks an epoch of advance in the psychology of caring for anti-

social types. Modern institutional ideas have been incorporated wherever possible during the reconstruction of such buildings as were destroyed by the fire of 1917.

#### WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN

Albion, Orleans County

Established 1896

Acting President Board of Managers: Monsignor John L. Reilly, 412 Liberty street, Schenectady.

Secretary: Mrs. Pearl S. Elias, 237 Linwood avenue, Buffalo.

Superintendent: Mrs. Flora P. Daniels.

The capacity of the Western House of Refuge is 215. On July 1, 1917 there were present 194 women and 16 babies, making a total of 210. During the year 136 women and 16 babies were received, 128 women and 16 babies were discharged and 1 woman died. Of the number discharged, 127 were returned to parents or legal guardians; 6 were transferred to other institutions; 11 were otherwise discharged and 1 died. Total number cared for during the year, 362, all of whom were supported by public funds. The daily average number of inmates, 206.183. Average weekly cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed, 8.77. Average weekly cost of support, excluding this value, \$8.25.

Receipts from the State, \$93,437.03; received from other sources, \$66.51; total receipts, \$93,503.54.

Total maintenance expenses, \$88,454.58; total extraordinary expenditures, including \$66.51 returned to the State Treasurer, \$2,875.04; total expenditures, \$91,329.62. Cash on hand June 30, 1918, \$2,173.92.

This institution has continued to serve the western part of the State in caring for women of a delinquent type. The general atmosphere is one of constructive help and there has been a marked reduction in the use of obsolete punitive measures.

In accordance with plans for war conservation the farm acreage has been increased and besides caring for the institution needs and products the girls have by their own labor assisted neighboring farmers with fruit picking. Money raised in this

way was invested by the girls in Liberty bonds. They also entered with enthusiasm into all the other sources for raising money for the Red Cross, Liberty bonds and thrift stamps. Whenever yarn could be obtained knitting has been done in order that garments might be sent to the battle front.

In accordance with the opinion of the State Board of Charities that so-called disciplinary cases are essentially psychopathic types of mental reaction, it is urged that this institution install a psychopathic ward fitted with hydrotherapeutic apparatus and at least two tubs for continuous baths for the modern treatment of disturbed cases and, further, that nurses trained in the care of such patients replace lay workers as the officer in charge on all of the principal wards, units and cottages.

#### NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN

Bedford Hills, Westchester County

Established 1892

President Board of Managers: William G. Barrett, Katonah.

Secretary: Mrs. Henry Marquand, Bedford Hills.

Superintendent: Miss Helen A. Cobb.

The institution has a capacity for 450, exclusive of infants, the hospital and the disciplinary building. The number of women present July 1, 1917, was 372. In addition there were 15 infant boys and 18 infant girls, making a total of 405 individuals. During the year 179 were admitted and at the same time 10 infant boys and 14 infant girls, making a total of 203 new admissions. Total number cared for during the year was 608, all of whom were supported by public funds. During the same period 252 were paroled or discharged; of these, 120 were paroled to parents or legal guardians; 5 infants were placed out with mothers to board; 13 cases were reparaled; 7 girls and 2 infants were replaced; 65 were discharged, sentences having expired; 28 were transferred to other institutions; 1 left without permission and 7 were otherwise discharged. One woman and three infants died; total deaths, 4. At the close of the year, June 30, 1918, 356 cases remained in the institution, of whom

27 were infants under 5 years of age. The daily average number of women, including infants, was 389.736. The average weekly cost of support, including the value of home and farm products consumed, was \$9.31. The average weekly cost of support, excluding the value of home and farm products, was \$8.46.

Receipts from the State, \$195,983.95; from other sources, \$118.18; total receipts, \$196,102.13.

Total maintenance expenses, \$171,651.20; extraordinary expenditures, including \$5,724.98 returned to the State Treasurer, \$24,450.93; total expenditures, \$196,102.13.

During the year a most satisfactory spirit of constructive help for the inmates has been observed. The medical officers have conducted an intensive campaign for the diagnosis and treatment of the various types of venereal diseases. Curative work along these lines is a very positive benefit not only to the patients but to the State, inasmuch as it is now known that venereal diseases not only cripple the individual as an economic unit but that syphilis as the cause of general paresis, a deteriorating form of mental disorder, furnishes a high percentage of all cases admitted to State hospitals for the insane.

The institution has entered enthusiastically into the various conservation needs brought about by the war. The government regulations as to food conservation have been well lived up to. The girls have responded willingly to these patriotic demands, readily coöperating with the war garden and farm work, with the result that the largest amount of vegetables and other farm products ever raised has been produced. Red Cross work has been active throughout the year, both on the part of the girls and the officers. One thousand and twenty-eight knitted articles and 488 garments were made, besides which subscriptions to various war charities and memberships in the Red Cross were raised.

The services of the laboratory of social hygiene with its supplementary psychopathic hospital, the Frances Bement Cottage, were discontinued at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1918, and the Rockefeller property including the laboratory, the Frances Bement Cottage, Elizabeth Fry Hall and all buildings

and farm lands were withdrawn from the use of the New York State Reformatory. This necessitated a shifting of the population in order that reception quarters for new admissions might be arranged to replace those which formerly had been cared for in Elizabeth Fry Hall. The reformatory, receiving commitments from the metropolitan district, must of necessity handle all nationalities and types of personality, many of whom lack insight and mental grasp on the meaning of our social life and government. For these reasons the problem of care and treatment is somewhat more difficult than in those institutions which receive their admissions from districts which have on the average more individuals who are natives of this country or who came from native parents. Hence arises a condition which at once demands solution on the grounds of psychiatric understanding, diagnosis and differentiation. Those patients who show distinct mental defect should receive care and treatment as defective delinquents, those cases showing subnormal and borderline defects should receive an intensive mental examination which would determine not only their actual defects but would also point out their particular capabilities, all of which must be used in constructing a plan of vocational training for the specific individual which will assist her in a very definite manner for rehabilitating herself as a self-supporting, self-respecting unit of the community.

The Board recommends that the institution maintain as officers of its own staff physicians who are sufficiently trained to make adequate mental and physical examinations which will care for this situation and that plans be made for the differentiation and care of the varying types. Those cases showing benign forms of gross intelligence capacity defect should not remain here as they are further contaminated by association with the psychopathic types which may or may not show marked intelligence capacity defect. There remain also the subnormal and borderline cases on the one hand and those who show a distinct psychosis on the other. The former need essentially a specialized environment along community lines, while those showing a distinct psychosis should be committed to a State hospital caring for anti-social types.

The so-called "normal" delinquent is best cared for, after preliminary vocational training, by a supervised system of parole and aftercare.

The old prison building and cells should be razed or the interior converted into dormitories combined with single rooms adapted for the care of psychopathic types. To this end it is recommended that a psychopathic ward be installed to replace the so-called "disciplinary building," and that hydrotherapeutic apparatus, including at least two tubs for continuous baths, be installed therein, and further that the principal wards, units or cottages of the institution be under the charge of nurses trained in the care of psychopathic cases.

## IV. DIVISION OF MEDICAL CHARITIES

Committee on Medical Charities: Commissioner J. Richard Kevin, M. D., Chairman; The President, ex officio. Commissioners Arnold, Burdick, Frankel, Gillespie and Werner.

Clarence E. Ford, Superintendent of Division.

Included in this division are those institutions under the supervision of the State Board of Charities which care for the sick. This group contains two State institutions — the New York State Hospital for the Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis, at Raybrook, and the New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children, at West Haverstraw; city and county hospitals including the public sanatoria for tuberculosis; the hospitals under private management which receive public charges, and all dispensaries. At the end of the fiscal year, there were under the supervision of the division 239 hospitals, including under that term those institutions in which the patients are temporarily resident, and 213 dispensaries; a total of 452 institutions. All these had been in operation during the whole or a part of the year.

Briefly stated, the division carries on, subject to the direction and approval of the Board, the following:

1. Supervises the facilities and work of the institutions numbered above. This supervision includes a comprehensive inspection at least once in each fiscal year of the entire plant and operation of the institution and the preparation by the inspector of a report which is submitted to the committee at its next meeting. After examination and classification by the committee, reports are transmitted to the managers of the institution and to other persons, as directed, and where serious defects are noted, reports are followed up by correspondence, by visits of the division superintendent and of the Commissioners of the Board. Complaints which reach the Board with reference to the institutions are also carefully investigated and appropriate action on the basis of the reports received is directed by the committee.



2. Recommends to the Board for adoption, rules for the conduct of dispensaries established pursuant to provisions of Chapter 55 of the Consolidated Laws. During the past year the committee has revised the existing rules governing dispensaries as will be noted elsewhere in this report.

3. Recommends to the Board for adoption, rules for the reception and retention of inmates of hospitals as provided in section 14 of article 8 of the constitution and Chapter 57 of the Consolidated Laws. As yet the Committee has recommended to the Board only the single change in the rules previously existing as stated in the discussion of war conditions.

4. Examines plans for any new buildings or alterations in existing buildings of private hospitals in which the care of public charges is proposed. The committee recommends to the Board the approval or disapproval of the proposed plans and gives reasons for its recommendations.

5. Examines the merits of applications for approval of certificates of incorporation of proposed hospitals and dispensaries. In doing this the Committee usually acts in an advisory capacity to the Commissioner of the district in which the proposed institution is to be located.

6. Examines the merits of applications for licenses for dispensaries established pursuant to the provisions of the dispensary law. As in the case of incorporations, the committee advises the Commissioner of the district in which the dispensary is to be located.

In carrying out these duties, members of the committee have the assistance of the secretary, the division superintendent and usually of five inspectors from the Board's staff.

### WAR CONDITIONS

While all institutions have been profoundly affected by the war, the present emergency has been especially trying to hospitals and dispensaries. The medical and surgical staffs of these institutions have been depleted and it has been extremely difficult to secure internes. The cost of drugs, hospital supplies and provisions of all kinds has greatly increased, while it has been difficult

or impossible for the hospitals to secure, either by increased rates or by donations, funds sufficient to provide necessary revenue. This committee has been fully aware of the fact that the situation is a particularly trying one for hospitals and dispensaries and has endeavored to be of assistance in the following ways:

In order that the State Board of Charities might have accurate information as to the exact situation existing in the hospitals under its supervision, the committee at its meeting in February, 1918 directed that there be sent to each of these hospitals a questionnaire asking for information as to the usual number, present number, the cause of and means of relief for any shortage in relation to physicians, internes, nurses, domestics and other employees; whether the number of ward patients is unusually large at present, whether any conditions that may exist are due to the war, and whether there is any service the various hospitals believe could be rendered by the Board as a central agency. Tabulation of the replies received shows that while the shortage of physicians and graduate nurses was at that time beginning to be felt, hospitals had been able to meet the situation created by our entering the war fairly well. A few hospitals reported an extreme shortage of pupil nurses, while several had more applicants than their schools could accommodate. Difficulty in securing competent domestic employees seemed to be almost universal among the hospitals. Many suggestions for action by the State Board of Charities were received, some of which were manifestly impracticable. The Board, through its secretary, addressed letters to the Surgeons General of the Army and Navy raising the question as to whether it would not be desirable that the entrance of young medical graduates to active military or naval service be deferred until a period of internship in a recognized hospital had been passed. The following replies were received:

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April* 25, 1918.

MY DEAR MR. JOHNSON.—Your letter of the 19th instant has been received, and has been given careful consideration by this bureau.

I appreciate the great difficulty that all hospitals throughout the country are having at the present time in securing a sufficient number of internes to carry on the hospital work, and as far as the exigencies of the naval service, in the present national emergency, admit I will be very glad to coöperate to the fullest in endeavoring to avoid interference with the young graduates from the various medical colleges of the country.

However, I must also point out to you the fact that the navy is itself urgently in need of additional medical men, as its needs are constantly increasing and accessions from civil life are comparatively few.

If the young men just graduating desire to offer their services either with the idea of participating in the present great conflict or with the idea of acquiring the clinical experience which the navy is at present prepared to offer, I cannot, considering our current needs, definitely refuse their assistance. However, such as enroll with us and desire an inactive status to take up civilian internships will be shown every consideration, and allowed to continue or take up such internships as long as possible.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) W. C. BRAISTED,  
*Surgeon-General, U. S. Navy.*

CHARLES H. JOHNSON,  
*Secretary, State Board of Charities,*  
Albany, N. Y.

WAR DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON-GENERAL

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1918.

CHARLES H. JOHNSON, *Secretary, State Board of Charities, Office at the Capitol, Albany, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR.—The Surgeon-General directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of April 19th, and to reply.

Internes who are graduates of 1917 or after are required to serve one year as an interne before they are eligible for active duty. Senior students and recent graduates who are internes are allowed to enlist as privates in the Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps. If they are graduates and after a few months of hospital service as internes they are allowed to apply for commission in the Medical Reserve Corps. In either case the enclosed forms, Interne B and C, are required and if approved by the Surgeon-General permission will be given for one year's service.

The difficulty has arisen from the readjusting from the former customs of interne service appointments to this new plan of having interne appointments for one year only, the appointments beginning preferably January, April, July and October 1st. There should be no serious difficulty when the time arises when internes are all 1917 (or later) graduates.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

H. S. MANN,

*Lieutenant, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A.*

As the training of pupil nurses is under the supervision of the State Department of Education, the committee took no action with reference to this matter other than to confer informally with the Assistant Commissioner of Education.

Replies received to this questionnaire and the reports of its inspectors convinced the committee that in the present emergency, it may be necessary at times to care for more patients in public wards than the usual standards of the Board would allow. This committee, therefore, adopted at its meeting held April 9, 1918, the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, It has come to the attention of the State Board of Charities that there has been a great increase in the number of soldiers and sailors admitted as patients into the hospitals under the supervision of this Board, and

WHEREAS, Such condition is likely to increase during the progress of the present war, it is

*Resolved*, That paragraphs (c) and (d) of section 6 of the rules of the State Board of Charities governing the reception and retention of inmates of hospitals be, and are, hereby temporarily suspended and in lieu thereof the Secretary of the Board is authorized to allow in the hospitals governed by the rules of this Board such number of beds in the wards as may in his judgment properly be placed therein with due regard to the necessities imposed by war conditions.

The extreme shortage of domestic employees referred to above is largely or perhaps wholly a question of the financial ability of the institution to offer such wages as will enable it to compete with those offered by industrial concerns at any given time. In order that the financial resources of the hospitals may be increased for this and other proper purposes the committee is endeavoring

to secure for them increased rates of payment for public charges which will serve more nearly to compensate for the cost of maintenance, care and treatment. In carrying out this purpose officers of the Board have called conferences of hospital managers, and have sent many letters to public officials supporting the claims of hospitals for increased allowances. A recent computation based on the latest information available in the office of the Board shows that of the fifty cities making payment to local hospitals for the care of patients, ten pay more than \$2.00 a day for each patient, twenty-one from \$1.50 to \$2.00 while only nineteen pay less than \$1.50 a day. Public fiscal officers have generally shown a willingness on presentation of the matter to increase rates of payment to about \$2.00 a day.

With the calling of millions of men from their usual occupations under the operation of the selective draft law, hospitals suffered severely by losing men who had become all but essential to the proper conduct of the engineering and other departments. The revised regulations promulgated by the Provost Marshal General early in the fall of 1918 made provision for placing in deferred classification hospital employees considered essential to the proper conduct of the institution. As soon as this change was announced, the Board sent to each of the hospitals in the State under its supervision a letter giving the exact wording of the new rule. The Board was also able to secure from the War Department the indefinite furlough of a man already in the service in order that he might act as engineer in a hospital by which he was formerly employed.

In common with other institutions, the hospitals have held themselves in readiness to aid the government in the prosecution of the war in every possible way. Particular note has been made by the Board of those activities of hospitals having a special war-time significance some of which are noted below.

Probably the most prominent of these wartime activities at least in the early days of the war has been the organization of base hospitals and hospital units for service with the American Expeditionary Forces. Several of these have been formed in New York and others in Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Yonkers. The cost of a base hospital is large, approximating \$100,000.

There is also to be considered the difficulty of bringing together and training a competent and efficient organization. Practically all the hospitals and units just referred to are now engaged in the care of the sick and wounded "over there."

Another important contribution of the hospitals has been the instruction given both to medical officers and to enlisted men of the army and navy with reference to their duties in connection with the medical service. At the Flower Hospital in New York, to use one illustration, it has been customary to take men from the ships while they were in port, in groups of about fifteen at a time and give them a course including bedside nursing, general orderly work, operating room orderly work, technique of an instrument nurse, technique of the laboratory and drug room, and training in the administration of anaesthesia. The superintendent of this hospital has recently written us pertaining to this course stating, "I am very happy to say that the major part of these boys have come back to us for more of it." Hospitals have also been extensively utilized for the instruction of medical officers in specialties particularly needed in the work of the army and navy.

The hospitals have also undertaken reconstructive medicine particularly surgery in the case of men rejected by the various draft boards because of defects which may be remedied by suitable operations. We are informed that the success of this work in rendering men fit for service has been remarkable. In cooperation with the home service section of the American Red Cross, hospitals have cared for the families of soldiers and sailors. Several hospitals report that they have given particular attention to prenatal instruction and the care of maternity cases in the families of soldiers and sailors at the request of the Red Cross.

In order that the hospitals might be themselves properly manned and that there may be as large a number as possible of persons who have had experience and training in nursing, many of the hospitals have taken in larger classes of probationers than has been their custom heretofore. To make the life of the pupil nurse more attractive to candidates and more efficiently conducted, at least two hospitals, The Crouse-Irving of Syracuse and the

Niagara Falls Memorial, have instituted an eight-hour day for their pupil nurses. A number of the hospitals are also training nurse aids and assistants of various kinds both in the wards and in the laboratories. Some of these training classes for aids are under the auspices of the Red Cross and in one hospital, a particularly large group was instructed under the supervision of the Polish White Cross Society. At the Rochester Dental Dispensary, dental hygienists have been trained who have assisted the war department in the care of the teeth of soldiers. At other hospitals and dispensaries doing dental work the teeth of soldiers and sailors have received attention without charge.

Hospitals and dispensaries have given so largely of their medical and other staffs that it has become necessary that, where possible, the deficiencies of one institution should be supplied by some other institution in the same locality. With this in mind certain hospitals in Rochester have formed an alliance under which the pathological laboratories and schools of nursing are under one direction and so coördinated as to give the greatest efficiency in each institution with the least amount of trained supervision.

The doors of the hospitals have been freely opened to enlisted men of the army and navy who require medical or surgical attention and such attention whether paid for by the government or not, was given with the utmost efficiency of which the institution was capable. As many of the patients were not seriously ill, considerable effort had to be made to provide for them recreational facilities. It is likely that the benefit of such facilities will be seen by the hospitals and will remain as a feature after the necessity for caring for soldiers and sailors has ceased.

Such are some of the wartime activities of the hospitals and dispensaries. Their unswerving loyalty and determination to assist the government will certainly not be doubted by those who have had opportunity to observe what they have done and what they have held themselves in readiness to do.

With the advent of peace, problems of readjustment and reconstruction come to the front. Cripples who will require expert care and treatment and sometimes functional reëducation are returning. Many will be found to be suffering from diseases, especially tuberculosis, which will make necessary their care and



treatment even after discharge from military life. To this task the hospitals will address themselves with the same willingness to serve shown during the war.

### **INFLUENZA**

The devastating epidemic which swept New York and other states during the autumn of 1918 placed upon the hospitals and State institutions a strain which was all but crushing. With a depleted medical staff, an unusually small number of graduate nurses and a force of domestic employees in most instances too small for the routine work of the institutions, hospitals were suddenly called upon to care for a largely increased number of patients suffering from a disease whose severity required the best of medical and nursing care. In many localities, emergency hospitals were opened and the available force of workers distributed where they could be most effective. That thousands of lives were saved by the extraordinary efforts of the permanent and emergency hospitals is evident to those familiar with their achievements in this crisis. Information which has come to us since the passing of the crest of the epidemic has given eloquent testimony to the devotion which cost so many lives of doctors, nurses and volunteer workers. There seems, however, to have been some gain amid so great a loss. Communities heretofore indifferent to proper provision for the care of the sick have awakened to its importance and it is probable that some of the emergency hospitals may be permanently continued as general hospitals.

### **STATE INSTITUTIONS**

#### **NEW YORK STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE CARE OF CRIPPLED AND DEFORMED CHILDREN**

**West Haverstraw, Rockland County**

**Established 1900**

**President Board of Managers: Mr. George Blagden, 56 Wall street, New York City.**

**Secretary: Auguste M. Thiery, 93 Nassau street, New York City.**

**Superintendent and Surgeon-in-Chief: John J. Nutt, M. D., West Haverstraw.**



This institution exists for the treatment of children, residents of the State of New York, who are crippled or deformed or suffering from diseases from which they are likely to become crippled or deformed. Only those whose condition is such as to indicate that a reasonable amount of relief may be afforded by proper surgical treatment are admitted. The present capacity is about 150 which will be increased to approximately 200 when the main hospital building, now under construction, is fully completed and occupied. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, a total of 201 children received 49,000 days of treatment. The average population was about 134, a marked increase since the last fiscal year when the average population was 113. The hospital draws its patients from all sections of the State, a total of forty counties having been represented during the past year.

The extensive geographical distribution of the patients is in part due to the fact that it has become generally known throughout the State that one of the best places for the treatment of children who have suffered from infantile paralysis is to be found at this hospital, since the reconstruction of these children and the restoration of function require the element of time. Neglected children who have acquired deformities may be quickly relieved of the deformities, but they are likely to return unless they are kept under surgical care until function is established and protection provided against recurrence.

When a patient arrives at this hospital, deformities are first corrected and braces are usually applied very soon. During this period such therapeutic measures as massage and passive motion are used to do what is possible to restore power. After several weeks, or possibly months, depending on the continuance of improvement, the question of operation is decided. Following the operation further muscular training is usually necessary.

Since the opening of the hospital in its present location in 1908, 589 children have been admitted, and of these, 445 have been discharged. The results of treatment as shown by the following table are interesting:

Cured, 144; improved, 260; unimproved or ineligible, 16; taken by parent, 6; transferred to St. Luke's Hospital, 2; died, 17. Total, 445.

In obtaining these excellent results patients have, on an average,

NEW HOSPITAL BUILDING, NEW YORK STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE CARE OF CRIPPLED AND DEFORMED CHILDREN,  
WEST HAVEN, CONNECTICUT



been cared for about one year and nine months. A special feature is the Out-Patient Department which has an average attendance of about ten patients a week and receives the personal attention of the Surgeon-in-Chief. Since the epidemic of infantile paralysis two years ago, this department of the hospital work has increased to some extent.

Commendable progress has been made in the provision of additional buildings and equipment. The new hospital building for which appropriations were made in 1915, 1916 and 1917 is now practically completed and is partly occupied by patients. The laundry building has also been completed and will be put in use as soon as the necessary equipment has been installed. The installation of equipment for heating the solaria has progressed during the year and will, it is expected, be continued and a contract has been let for additional artesian wells which will improve the water supply.

The completion of the new hospital building marks an important step in the progress of this institution, and calls for more than passing comment. Most of the buildings heretofore in use have been of light temporary construction, while the new building is a substantial two-story brick structure of attractive design. A single large ward designed for forty beds is on each of the two floors and adjacent to it is a solarium of sufficient capacity so that all patients may be cared for out of doors. Special provision has been made for the operating and X-ray departments and much new equipment purchased. The rooms for the resident physician and for nurses meet a need which has for some time been keenly felt. The Board has pleasure in reporting the practical completion of this important addition to the facilities of one of the State charitable institutions.

#### **NEW YORK STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT OF INCIPIENT PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS**

**Raybrook, Essex County**

President Board of Trustees: John Hurley, Little Falls.

Secretary: Mrs. Bessie Boasburg, 129 Delaware avenue, Buffalo.

Superintendent: Albert H. Garvin, M. D.

This hospital was founded for the purpose of giving those afflicted with tuberculosis in an early stage an opportunity to recover and up to the present time it is the only State hospital pri-

marily for the treatment of this disease. Its location in the Adirondacks has been found to be particularly beneficial.

The present capacity of the hospital is 320 patients and the average number present during the year was 302. In this period 740 patients were cared for at an average weekly per capita cost of \$10.94, including value of home and farm products consumed. Eleven patients died and 399 were otherwise discharged. In a commendable effort recently made to ascertain the present condition of discharged patients, the statistics gathered show an encouraging result in the number of former patients who are living and doing well.

During the autumn of 1917 several cases of typhoid fever developed at the hospital and of these two died. For several years mention has been made of the unsuitability of the sewage disposal system. Temporary relief had been given by repairs to the plant about two years ago but during the past year conditions have again been reported to be unsatisfactory. An offensive odor is sometimes noticeable about the buildings and especially along the State road while the sludge at times overflows into the small brook and becomes deposited along its banks. Reports on this condition have been made by engineers of the State Department of Health and recommendations involving considerable reconstruction suggested. The Board regrets, however, that no appropriation has yet been provided to make these recommendations effective. In addition to improvement in the sewage disposal plant, other needs are additional storage room for supplies and an interior telephone equipment.

In the absence of Dr. Albert H. Garvin, superintendent of the hospital, who has been in service with the American Expeditionary Forces in France during most of the year, his place has been taken by Dr. Harry A. Bray. The shortage of domestic employees which has been so trying in other hospitals has in part been met by utilizing the services of discharged patients.

## **PUBLIC HOSPITALS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK**

The public hospital work carried on by the city of New York is conducted by four separate and distinct departments, acting for the most part, independently of each other. There is,

therefore, likely to be overlapping of function and work which might be eliminated were the management of all the hospitals conducted by the city placed under a single department or head. This suggestion has been repeatedly proposed but no progress towards its accomplishment seems to have been made. The total number of beds is more than 10,000, of which approximately half are under the control of the Department of Public Charities. A brief statement with reference to the several hospitals administered by the four departments is submitted herewith:

### **DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES**

In addition to the other work of the Department of Public Charities, nine hospitals are maintained. Of these, two are located in the Borough of Manhattan, one in the Bronx, one on Staten Island, and five in Brooklyn. Even before the present war, the hospitals were experiencing difficulty in securing qualified employees willing to accept domestic and other positions at the low wages offered. This condition has naturally been accentuated at the present time. While there has been some advance in the wages paid employees of the hospital helper class, considerably higher pay must be given if a proper number of suitable grade is to be secured. The effort made throughout the country to increase the number of pupil nurses, seems to have improved the situation in this respect in some hospitals of the department.

#### **METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL**

The Metropolitan and City Hospitals, located respectively at the north and south ends of Blackwell's Island, care principally for patients from the Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx. The Metropolitan Hospital, with a capacity for 1,864 beds, is by far the largest hospital of the department. Although in the past it has at times been overcrowded the present census is much below its capacity. During the past year some improvements have been made, including the installation of a new fire alarm system, the removal of the school to the solarium of the east pavilion, and purchase of modern food trucks. The installation of fire walls and doors, accomplished last year in the main hospital, has been

extended to the employees' dormitories. The buildings need repairs, some of which are already contemplated. The great diversity in the character of patients and kind of cases treated at this hospital makes efficient administration difficult. As soon as practicable, children and tuberculosis patients should be removed to special institutions designed for their care, leaving this hospital for general work, especially the care of chronic cases for which because of its location it is particularly well suited.

#### CITY HOSPITAL

The City Hospital is a smaller institution than the Metropolitan, having a capacity for 992 patients. Notable recent improvements include the installation of the fire alarm system, equipment of a room for dental work, the provision of a special building for the use of the Bureau of Dependent Children, an increase in the ward space by the utilization of the old chapel for this purpose, and occupational work for certain classes of girls. Among the important needs are better day rooms and balconies for the use of convalescent patients; renewal of the plumbing in some parts of the building and a more substantial maternity pavilion of modern fireproof construction.

A nine-story central storehouse adjacent to the Queensborough bridge is being so constructed as to provide freight and passenger elevators connecting the Island with the bridge above. The completion of this improvement will make the institutions on Blackwell's Island more accessible and among other advantages will provide for the humane and rapid transportation of patients between their homes and the hospitals, greater convenience for physicians, employees and visitors, increased fire protection and better control of supplies.

#### PELHAM BAY HOME FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES

The Pelham Bay Home for Mothers and Babies, opened in 1913, occupies a building in Pelham Bay Park in the Bronx, the use of which is granted the Department of Public Charities by the Park Department. This hospital is intended for the care and treatment of convalescent mothers and their children and receives its patients from the hospitals of the department or directly from other insti-

tutions and agencies. With the present capacity of 27 beds for women and 22 cribs for babies, the average length of stay is only about two weeks. The Home is beautifully situated on a slight elevation in the park, and seems to provide good facilities for the limited purpose for which it is intended. The building, however, is somewhat out of repair and needs especially additional bathing facilities. No appropriation for its maintenance has been requested for the coming year and its closing would therefore seem to be contemplated.

### **KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL**

The five hospitals of the Department of Public Charities located in the Borough of Brooklyn are conducted under the supervision of a general medical superintendent for that borough. Of these hospitals the most important is the Kings County Hospital located on Clarkson Avenue. It now has a capacity for 1,013 beds and in addition maintains an ambulance service covering a large territory. Work on the new laundry building has proceeded slowly during the year, and the installation of laundry machinery is under way. Larger water pipes have been installed, thereby improving the pressure throughout the main building. Construction work and the improvement of the plant have not recently kept pace with its numerous needs. While some buildings, such as the children's building and the west wing, are modern, the main hospital is old and generally unsuitable for hospital purposes; the wards being deficient in light and ventilation, the service rooms inadequate, the toilets and lavatories inconveniently located and the building worn and needing interior and exterior renovation. The operating room is not modern in arrangement and lacks proper service facilities. The defects of this building are so serious that they can be remedied only by the erection of a modern and well equipped structure. Other needs are improved accommodations for employees and nurses and a new incinerator of a modern type.

### **BRADFORD STREET HOSPITAL**

The Bradford Street Hospital, 113 Bradford street, is a branch of the Kings County Hospital, practically consisting at present of



a dispensary and an ambulance station. The 16 beds provided for patients are little used since in recent years patients have seldom been treated at this hospital, but have been transferred by ambulance to the Kings County Hospital, a distance of over four miles. The sections of the city lying about this hospital are well populated and lack hospital facilities. Unless these are to be at once elsewhere provided this hospital should receive repairs and renovation.

#### **CUMBERLAND STREET HOSPITAL**

The Cumberland Street Hospital, 109 Cumberland street, having a capacity of about 200, has been placed at the disposal of the United States government and is now used for the care of patients sent there by the Navy Department. The administration, however, still remains with the Department of Public Charities. The construction of the new building of the hospital, located on another site in the vicinity, is well under way. The defects of the old structure are such that they can not well be remedied.

#### **CONEY ISLAND HOSPITAL**

The Coney Island Hospital located on Ocean Parkway, Coney Island, has capacity for 125 patients. It has an extensive ambulance service and is conducted primarily to care for accident and other emergency cases arising from the great numbers who frequent this resort. Patients are to be transferred to Kings County and other hospitals as soon as their condition permits. The buildings occupied are of recent construction and are generally satisfactory for the purpose for which they are used.

#### **GREENPOINT HOSPITAL**

Greenpoint Hospital is the newest of the hospitals, conducted by this department in Brooklyn. It is located at Kingsland avenue and has capacity for 236 patients and the buildings are in general well constructed. Important needs, however, are a reception ward for children, better furnishings in the nurses' home, and improvement in the kitchen.

**SEA VIEW HOSPITAL**

Sea View Hospital at Castleton Corners, Staten Island, is one of the largest hospitals for tuberculosis in the United States. Its present capacity of 759 is to be largely increased on the completion of twenty-three additional buildings for ambulatory patients, now being erected on the property acquired two years ago. The new buildings are arranged in two distinct groups, one for the men and another for the women, and provide recreation halls and facilities not heretofore available. For some time negotiations have been under way looking to the use of part of the plant by the Federal Government as a reconstruction hospital for soldiers. These negotiations are said to be progressing satisfactorily and it is probable that the new buildings together with part of the present plant will be taken over. The tuberculosis patients now under treatment at Sea View will, however, probably be retained there.

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF BELLEVUE AND ALLIED HOSPITALS**

The hospitals administered by this department are five in number, namely: Bellevue, Gouverneur, Harlem, Fordham, and Neponsit Beach, and have a combined capacity for more than 2,500 patients. With the exception of the last named, they carry on extensive emergency ambulance service and maintain large dispensaries.

**BELLEVUE HOSPITAL**

Bellevue Hospital, First avenue and 26th street, Manhattan, had when last inspected 1,741 beds. These are reserved for the treatment of acute diseases and special departments are maintained for alcoholic patients and the detention and examination of persons supposed to be insane. On the whole there has been little change in Bellevue Hospital during the past year. The extensive building improvements contemplated have necessarily been deferred because of war conditions. The new pavilions have, however, been provided to such an extent that less than a third of the patients are cared for in the old buildings. In common with other institutions, Bellevue has suffered greatly from the lack

of nurses and employees and the proper serving of food is particularly difficult because of the old, inadequate and unsuitable kitchen. Lack of employees has also made it difficult to make needed repairs. The dispensary department, one of the largest and most important in the country, is not provided with the buildings and equipment which its size and the varied character of its work require. With favorable conditions the reconstruction of this hospital according to plans formulated some years ago should be continued.

#### **GOUVERNEUR HOSPITAL**

Gouverneur Hospital, Gouverneur Slip, Manhattan, has a capacity for 190 patients and frequently exceeds this capacity by placing cots in wards. The new well-planned, brick dispensary building which provides unusual and excellent facilities for carrying on this branch of hospital work has been completed and in part occupied. When conditions are again normal, the improved dispensary service which has long been needed will be possible. The reconstruction of the Boat Camp Huddleston is finished and will afford good facilities for the treatment of children. In the hospital itself there has been little change and the additional space for storage and modern provision for the accommodation of nurses and employees are still urgently needed.

#### **HARLEM HOSPITAL**

Harlem Hospital, Lenox avenue and 136th street, Manhattan, has including the porches a capacity for about 350 beds. There is in this section of the city a large population who would naturally seek a municipal hospital, hence considerable overcrowding occurs at times, particularly in the nursery connected with the maternity ward. The buildings occupied are generally modern but are insufficient to provide adequately for the needs of the locality. The ambulance service of this hospital is very active and a large dispensary is maintained.

#### **FORDHAM HOSPITAL**

Fordham Hospital with a capacity of 217 beds is located in the northern section of the Borough of the Bronx, facing Bronx Park. Since the population of the portion of the city in which it is located

is rapidly growing, the facilities of the hospital have been greatly overtaxed by the number of patients cared for. At one time in February there were in the hospital as many as 276 patients of whom 142 were women. Of these 57 were cared for in a single ward, the capacity of which is 30. Buildings are generally in good condition but should be greatly enlarged to provide for the care of additional patients. In an effort to relieve the situation the Trustees have requested an immediate issue of revenue bonds in the sum of \$40,000 for the construction of five wooden ward buildings with an average capacity of twenty-six beds each. This request has been approved by the Board of Aldermen.

#### **NEPONSIT BEACH HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN**

Neponsit Beach Hospital for Children is maintained for the care and treatment of those suffering from tuberculosis in its non-pulmonary forms. It is located between the ocean and Jamaica Bay near the south end of Rockaway Beach, a site which seems excellent for the purpose. Buildings have a present capacity for 134 patients and provide generally suitable facilities for their care. A building for employees is needed in order to release for the care of patients wards now occupied by adult employees.

#### **DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH**

The hospitals maintained by this department are for the treatment of persons suffering from communicable disease and according to inspection reports provide 2,455 beds, nearly half of them for tuberculosis patients. Of those for tuberculosis the principal one is the Municipal Sanatorium at Otisville, designed for the care and treatment of favorable cases in which improvement may reasonably be expected. Here as elsewhere administration has been hampered by the lack of physicians, nurses and employees but numerous improvements in the plant have been accomplished. Among these may be mentioned the erection of a new pavilion called "Wilson Hall" at the male unit and progress in the erection of a staff house. Probably the principal need of the hospital is a properly equipped central infirmary to which those confined to their beds may be removed.

The other large institution for tuberculosis, Riverside Hospital, is, we are informed, to be taken over by the United States Government together with the whole of North Brother Island, on which it is situated. During the past year the new pavilion for venereal diseases and the new women's dormitory have been completed and occupied. At the Queensboro Hospital for contagious diseases a much needed sewage disposal system has been installed. There has been practically no change during the year at the Willard Parker Hospital, Manhattan, the largest of the hospitals of the Department. Since the entrance of the United States into the war more than eight thousand soldiers and sailors have been cared for in the three hospitals last named but principally in the Willard Parker Hospital, one pavilion of which has been set aside for their exclusive use.

### **THE BOARD OF INEBRIETY**

For several years the Board of Inebriety has maintained at Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., an institution known as the New York City Farms, intended for the care, custody and treatment of inebriates and drug addicts who were received on their own application or committed by the courts. The property is 667 acres in extent but has been as yet only partially developed agriculturally. Bed capacity for about 75 inmates has been provided but the old buildings are in poor repair while the new ones are of light temporary construction not well suited to the purposes intended. During the past year the population has been low, at times less than half of the capacity and the proportion of alcoholics is decreasing. The closing of the institution, which has been experimental, is contemplated and patients are not now being received. It ought not to be continued without the expenditure of considerable money for buildings and improvements.

### **PUBLIC HOSPITALS OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK CITY**

In a number of the cities outside of New York, general or special hospitals are maintained by the municipality for the benefit of the residents of that city. General hospitals are now maintained by the following cities: Binghamton, Jamestown, Buffalo, North





Tonawanda, Lockport, Oneida, Utica, and Fulton. In addition, Oneida County maintains a hospital managed separately from the poor department of the county.

The opening of the new Buffalo City Hospital is of particular interest. The property includes 83 acres of land located on the outskirts of the city but within the city limits. The buildings, opened for the reception of patients on May 19, 1918, were erected at a cost of about \$1,250,000, and form one section of what is expected to be a very large general hospital. At first only tuberculosis and psychopathic cases were received, but following the fire in the Erie County Hospital, and by arrangement with the county authorities, a number of acute cases of various kinds are now being cared for. Completion of this institution marks an important step in the provision of an adequate hospital system for the city of Buffalo.

### **TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS**

The prevalence of this disease and its relation to poverty and dependence both as a cause and as an effect make it a matter of special interest to the State Board of Charities. In its work the Board is concerned principally with the institutional side of the anti-tuberculosis campaign, that is with the hospitals, sanatoria and dispensaries. Mention has been made elsewhere in the report of this committee regarding the work of the State Hospital at Raybrook, certain municipal hospitals and the dispensaries. In addition particular interest attaches to the work for infants recently organized at the Tuberculosis Preventorium for Children located at Farmingdale, N. J., but receiving its children from New York City. Heretofore there has been no New York institution receiving infants who had not contracted the disease but who had been exposed to infection because of their intimate association with tuberculous parents. While only twelve cribs are available for this purpose, the results obtained in the last two years show the possibilities of preventing the infection of young children.

Our last report called attention to the passage of chapter 469 of the Laws of 1917 amending the County Law and requiring that



every county in the State containing a population of 35,000 or more at the time of the last State census shall establish a county hospital for tuberculosis except in those cases in which satisfactory provision approved by the State Commissioner of Health has otherwise been made. Progress during the year in compliance with this law has been good when the difficulties caused by the war are considered. The hospitals in Chemung, Chenango, Niagara, Otsego and Steuben Counties have been completed and opened for the care of patients. Construction is well advanced in Broome, Nassau, Rensselaer and Rockland Counties while in Chautauqua, Delaware and Columbia counties the buildings have been begun. In Allegany County a site has been secured and plans for buildings are in preparation.

In addition to the construction of hospitals for tuberculosis, the County Law requires that the boards of managers of these hospitals shall employ a county nurse. A recent computation by the Tuberculosis Committee of the State Charities Aid Association shows that there are 142 nurses employed in the State outside of New York City who are devoting the whole or a part of their time to anti-tuberculosis work. This number represents an increase of 23 during the year of whom nine are employed by boards of managers under the law mentioned above.

### **PRIVATE HOSPITALS**

The largest single group of hospitals under the supervision of the Board are those privately controlled but under its supervision because of the fact that public charges are received. The reception and retention of inmates in these hospitals is governed by rules established by the Board and previously mentioned in this report. In the report of last year attention was called to the fact that before the war a large number of hospitals had plans for the construction of new buildings, for additions to existing ones or their remodeling. The difficulty in obtaining labor and building material and the high cost of construction mentioned then as controlling factors have become increasingly matters of moment. During the year, however, many important improvements have been made. In Buffalo, the Buffalo General

MARY McCLELLAN HOSPITAL, CAMBRIDGE, N. Y., COMPLETED IN 1918  
FRONT VIEW

REAR VIEW



Hospital has completed a large pavilion for private patients and a modern nurses' home, and is proceeding with the construction of an additional building to connect existing pavilions. In Syracuse, a large addition to the Hospital of the Good Shepherd has been finished and occupied and a new wing has been added to the Crouse-Irving Hospital. Construction of additions to the Aurelia Osborn Fox Hospital at Oneonta and the Amsterdam City Hospital at Amsterdam have proceeded. The new building of the Thanksgiving Hospital at Cooperstown is practically completed and will, it is expected, be used for the care of sick and disabled soldiers. In 1917 the Board approved plans for a fireproof building of modern design to be erected by the Mary McClellan Hospital, Cambridge, N. Y. This building has recently been completed and occupied. By its completion a village of less than two thousand inhabitants remote from a large city is provided with hospital facilities of a sort usually found only in the centers of population. Its effect on the health of the community will be watched with interest.

During the fiscal year the private hospitals reporting gave 5,739,718 days of care to 353,491 patients. While the number of patients is slightly more than last year, the number of days of treatment is less. The average length of stay of each patient is also less, being 13 days as against 17 days last year. The average daily census of patients is 15,884 which is considerably lower than last year.

### DISPENSARIES

Few of our social institutions are increasing in number and importance more rapidly than the dispensaries. According to the 1916 report of the committee on dispensary work of the American Hospital Association, the number of dispensaries in the United States as estimated after a postcard census was as follows:

General dispensaries and out-patient departments.....	900
Special dispensaries and out-patient departments.....	100
Public Health dispensaries.....	1,300

In addition to these, Davis and Warner in their recent book entitled "Dispensaries" state that there are between 300 and 500 industrial dispensaries in the United States and that the total number of dispensaries is approximately 3,000. It has also been estimated that three million to four million persons a year receive treatment in these institutions. In this State as elsewhere in the country the number of dispensaries has steadily increased so that at the close of the fiscal year there were 213 licensed dispensaries, an increase of twelve. As illustrating the growth of the dispensaries, it is interesting to note that there were in this State ten years ago only 127 dispensaries. During this decade, therefore, the number of dispensaries has increased by 86, representing an increase of 68 per cent.

The dispensaries at these two periods may be classified according to function as follows:

DISPENSARIES	1918		1908	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total
General.....	113	53	100	79
Tuberculosis.....	30	14	8	2
Dental.....	16	8	1	1
Other special.....	54	25	23	18
Totals.....	213	100	127	100

This table shows how important has been the increase in special dispensaries particularly tuberculosis and dental. These special dispensaries are for the most part conducted by Boards of Health, the New York City Department of Health alone holding at present 34 dispensary licenses. It is interesting to note also the relationship of the dispensaries to general hospitals shown by the following table:

	1918		1908	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Percent of total
Out-patient departments of hospitals.....	97	46	82	65
Independent.....	116	54	45	35

All these facts indicate that the character of dispensaries is changing, in that the small independent dispensaries, usually those doing public health work, are occupying a much larger place than formerly both as regards the number of institutions and the number of persons treated.

### REVISION OF DISPENSARY RULES

Having in mind the changing conditions in dispensaries and their work, the division superintendent has, under the direction of the committee, proceeded during the year with the proposed revision of the dispensary rules mention of which was made in our last report. Opinions with reference to the present rules and needed changes were first obtained from representative dispensary administrative officers and the operation of each of the rules then in force was carefully examined. At a meeting of the Board held June 5, 1918, new rules were adopted to become effective on July 1, 1918. The principal changes may be summarized as follows:

Rule I. There has been added a requirement that the license certificate issued by this Board be posted in the dispensary waiting-room. It seemed advisable that evidence showing that the dispensary has been licensed in the manner provided by law should appear in the waiting-room for the information of the public. While the requirement as to the posting of a public notice furnished by this Board and having as its object the information of applicants regarding the social classes which may be treated in the dispensary has been continued, its wording has been somewhat changed at the suggestion of dispensary officers.

Rule III has been amended by adding to the classes of persons who may be admitted in the discretion of the registrar, that is without reference to their ability to pay a physician, those received for the treatment of communicable disease. This provision was inserted because of the recognition on the part of the committee that in certain diseases, notably tuberculosis and venereal diseases, the public health aspect is controlling and should govern the method of dealing with each case. As heretofore there is no restriction on the treatment of emergent cases and those admitted for purposes of clinical instruction. In the same rule it is now

definitely required that all applicants not falling into the classes mentioned shall be questioned as to their ability to pay a physician or dentist for the treatment required. A minimum of questioning is provided by the admission card outlined at the beginning of Rule IV. This card remains in substance as heretofore although the arrangement of items has been changed.

In Rule IV the present rules omit a requirement as to the provision of the so-called "representation card." Because of the numbers to be admitted or for other reasons few dispensaries made effective use of this card and it seems desirable that the decision as to the amount of social data of this sort which should be collected had best be left to the discretion of the dispensary managers. Two new records are, however, required by this rule — one giving results of treatment so far as they can be obtained and the other a record of the attendance of physicians and dentists. From the reports of our inspectors and from our own observation of these institutions we have become increasingly aware of the importance of ascertaining and recording the "end result" of the efforts of the dispensary to cure the disease or injury from which the patient is suffering. It is still true that in the great majority of dispensaries the attending physicians contribute their services without pay and this being so, it is difficult to compel that regularity of attendance which is essential for the proper treatment of patients. A record of the time of arrival and of departure of each physician is therefore of particular importance both for his protection and for the information of the managers.

In Rule V it is now required that a woman shall be present at obstetrical as well as gynæcological examinations. This change is the more necessary because of the increasing amount of prenatal work in connection with the "Children's Year" now in progress. Because of the recent enactments of Congress relative to the dispensing of habit-forming drugs it is now required in Rule VI that the pharmacy shall conform to the laws of the United States applicable thereto. Rule VII now requires that all dispensaries receiving and treating cases of pulmonary tuberculosis shall provide nursing service. The supervisions of cases by a nurse has come to be regarded as essential in the treatment of this disease through a public agency.

A more general and accurate compliance with these rules and readiness on the part of dispensaries to remedy omissions called to the attention of the managers are reported.

#### ROCHESTER DENTAL DISPENSARY

In a preceding paragraph mention was made of the opening of several dispensaries during the year. Of these the Rochester Dental Dispensary of Rochester is of particular interest. At a meeting of the State Board of Charities held on October 9, 1918, Commissioner Marquand offered the following minute and resolution which were unanimously adopted.

“ During the recent trip for the purpose of visiting and inspecting institutions made by President Stewart and myself, we visited the Rochester Dental Dispensary, located at 800 Main street east, Rochester. As members of the Board will recall, the State Board of Charities approved the incorporation of the Rochester Dental Dispensary on October 13, 1915, after a careful examination of the merits of the proposed enterprise. Following this incorporation, a building in which the dispensary is now conducted was erected by Mr. George Eastman of Rochester at an expense of more than \$300,000. The work of the dispensary is generously backed in a financial way by Mr. Eastman and by the members of the Board of Directors. An appropriation of \$20,000 is made annually by the city of Rochester for the work of the dental hygienists in caring for the teeth of children in the public schools but no part of this appropriation is applied to the support of the dispensary.

“ The plant in which the work is carried on is a remarkable one in every way. Not only is the space ample, the construction such as to make possible the best sanitary conditions, but the equipment is of the most modern and approved type. Details of the plant are given in the reports of the Board's inspectors and I will simply say at this time that the dispensary is provided with every convenience which will promote the efficiency of its work.

“ For the present the work is confined to the dental treatment of school children. From the opening of the dispensary on October 15, 1917 to the end of the State fiscal year on June 30, 1918,



5,171 patients made 37,382 visits to the dispensary. The treatments given include whatever may be necessary for the remedying of defective mouth conditions. A very important allied work is the treatment given in the public schools by the dental hygienists who are trained at this dispensary. During the same period these dental hygienists lectured in the public schools to 37,341 children and cleaned the teeth of 33,664.

"Of particular interest is the school for dental hygienists conducted by this dispensary under the provisions of a law passed in 1916. Since that time about 80 young women have been graduated and many are employed in dental offices, in public school work and recently under the direction of the War Department in prophylactic work in hospitals for soldiers. It is a matter of especial pride that New York State was the first to recognize in a legal way the value of the work of dental hygienists.

"I feel that the State Board of Charities should give to this unusual charity more than usual recognition. The importance of proper treatment of defective mouth conditions in remedying diseases and promoting health is now clearly understood. In carrying out this work the Rochester Dental Dispensary has the benefit of an excellent plant and the work seems to be conducted with the utmost efficiency.

"Therefore, be it resolved that the State Board of Charities hereby expresses to Mr. Eastman, the founder, and to the board of directors of the Rochester Dental Dispensary, its appreciation of the unusual and very excellent work now being carried on for the benefit of the children of the city of Rochester and be it further resolved that a copy of this minute be sent to Mr. Eastman and to the board of directors."

#### REVOCATION OF DISPENSARY LICENSE

Reports of its inspectors having shown persistent violation of the rules of the Board on the part of the New York Eye and Ear Clinic located at 259 East Fourth street, Manhattan, the managers of that dispensary were summoned to appear before the Board to show cause why its license should not be revoked in the manner provided by section 293 of the Dispensary Law. Since those who

**ROCHESTER DENTAL DISPENSARY, ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

**OPERATING ROOM, ROCHESTER DENTAL DISPENSARY**



appeared did not convince the committee that they possessed the power to remedy the unsatisfactory conditions complained of, the Board by an order dated February 27, 1918 revoked the license issued to this dispensary.

### STATISTICS

The number of dispensaries in operation during the year ending June 30, 1918 and their distribution are shown by the following table:

Manhattan .....	82
Brooklyn .....	46
Bronx, Queens and Richmond.....	23
<hr/>	
Total, New York City.....	151
Outside New York City.....	62
<hr/>	
Total, entire State .....	213
<hr/>	

The following tables show the work of the dispensaries for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

#### Number of different persons treated

Manhattan .....	982,516
Brooklyn .....	177,943
Bronx, Queens and Richmond.....	83,893
<hr/>	
Total, New York City.....	1,244,352
Outside New York City.....	80,426
<hr/>	
Total, entire State.....	1,324,778
<hr/>	

## Number of treatments

Manhattan . . . . .	3,196,124
Brooklyn . . . . .	650,525
Bronx, Queens and Richmond.....	250,205
<hr/>	
Total, New York City.....	4,096,854
Outside New York City.....	245,325
<hr/>	
Total, entire State.....	4,342,179
<hr/> <hr/>	

## Number of visits to homes by nurses and physicians

Manhattan . . . . .	154,824
Brooklyn . . . . .	27,537
Bronx, Queens and Richmond.....	7,091
<hr/>	
Total, New York City.....	189,452
Outside New York City.....	39,694
<hr/>	
Total, entire State.....	229,146
<hr/> <hr/>	

These statistics indicate that both the number of persons treated and the number of treatments are slightly less than last year which itself showed a decrease over the preceding year. This decrease is, however largely confined to the borough of Manhattan, the other boroughs of New York City and the dispensaries outside of New York showing slight change. On the whole there is no marked change in the amount of dispensary relief given.

## CLASSIFICATION

At the meetings of the committee which are usually held monthly, reports not before considered are presented by the division superintendent and are classified by the committee unless special considerations make it seem inadvisable to attempt such classification. Reports are divided into three classes as to plant and as to administration. Those placed in Class I show no defects or defects

so minor as not greatly to lessen the efficiency of the institution. In Class II are placed reports which show defects of importance but less serious than those of Class III, which is the lowest class. Having made the classification, appropriate action with reference to institutions whose reports are in the lower classes is decided on by the committee. The following tables show the results of such classification as regards hospitals and dispensaries for the last fiscal year and the fiscal year five years previous. The Board is pleased to note the increased proportion of institutions placed in Class I.

## DISPENSARIES

	1912-1913					1917-1918			
	Plant	%	Adminis- tration	%		Plant	%	Adminis- tration	%
Class I. ....	120	65—	97	53—	Class I. ....	143	67+	116	55—
Class II. ....	50	27+	72	39—	Class II. ....	44	21—	71	33+
Class III. ....	7	4—	8	4	Class III. ....	3	1+	3	1+
Not classified.	8	4+	8	4	Not classified.	23	11—	23	11—
	185	100%	185	100%		213	100%	213	100%

## HOSPITALS

	1912-1913					1917-1918			
	Plant	%	Adminis- tration	%		Plant	%	Adminis- tration	%
Class I. ....	66	36+	82	45+	Class I. ....	112	47—	168	70+
Class II. ....	86	47+	85	47—	Class II. ....	99	42—	54	23—
Class III. ....	21	12—	6	3+	Class III. ....	15	6+	4	2—
Not classified.	9	5—	9	5—	Not classified.	13	5+	13	5+
	182	100%	182	100%		239	100%	239	100%

## **SOME EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENTS IN THE FIELD OF CHARITABLE WORK**

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### **THE FORTY-FIFTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK**

The National Conference of Social Work, formerly the National Conference of Charities and Correction, held its forty-fifth annual session in Kansas City, Missouri, May 15-22, 1918. The President of the Conference was Mr. Robert A. Woods, who has for several years been head of the South End House, Boston.

The subject of the presidential address was "The Regimentation of the Free," and the discussions of the Conference included the subjects of "Children," "Delinquents and Correction," "Health," "Public Agencies and Institutions," "The Family," "Industrial and Economic Problems," "The Local Community," "Mental Hygiene," "Organization of Social Forces" and "Social Problems of the War and Reconstruction." The State Board of Charities was represented at this Conference by the Secretary, who read a paper on "State Boards of Charities in War Time."

Miss Julia Lathrop, Chief of the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., was elected for the presidency of the Forty-Sixth Conference which will convene at Atlantic City, N. J., June 2-9, 1919.

At the National Conference for the Education of Truant, Backward, Dependent and Delinquent Children held at the same place and immediately preceding the above Conference, the State Board of Charities was also represented by the Secretary, who presented a paper on "What Institutions Have Learned From the War." This Conference has been in existence about twelve years and was organized for the purpose of bringing together institution superintendents and affording them an opportunity to discuss such questions as are of immediate interest to them. The President of this Conference for the coming year is Hobart H. Todd, Superintendent of the State Agricultural and Industrial School, Industry, N. Y., and the Secretary-Treasurer, Charles H. Johnson, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, Albany, N. Y.

**NINETEENTH NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION**

The Nineteenth New York State Conference of Charities and Correction held its sessions at Rochester, December 10-12, 1918. The Conference had been postponed from the usual November date owing to the prevalence of the influenza epidemic. Mr. Charles H. Johnson, Secretary of the State Board of Charities, Albany, N. Y., was the President.

The sessions were unusually well attended notwithstanding the enforced absence of many social workers who were still engaged in some form of national service. The subject of the presidential address was "Winning the Child." Several of the sessions were devoted to the discussion of problems closely related to questions of reconstruction. An unusual feature was the closing session which was a demonstration of community singing. Papers were read on "Delinquency," "Mental Hygiene and Mental Defect," "Physical Defectives," "Home Care and Relief," "Children" and "Recreation."

The State Board of Charities, as usual, held its monthly meeting at the seat of the Conference and at the same time. All the Commissioners, with one exception, attended both the meeting and the Conference, and many members of the Board's staff attended the Conference.

Rev. Dr. Augustine M. O'Neill, of Rochester, was elected for the presidency for the year 1919 and Syracuse was chosen as the place of next meeting. Mr. Richard W. Wallace, of the State Board of Charities, continues as Secretary.

**THE FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR**

This Convention is the oldest in length of continuous annual sessions of any in the State and perhaps of any in the country. It has afforded an opportunity for the men who are engaged in the actual dispensing of relief to the poor in the cities and counties of the State to exchange experiences and present new points of view whereby better administrative methods may be adopted. The President of the Convention was Mr. C. A. Stone, Superintendent of the poor of Oswego County, and the sessions were held at Alexandria Bay, June 25-27, 1918.



The President of the Convention for the year 1919 is Mr. George Clark, Superintendent of the Poor of Chemung County, and the sessions will be held at Shelter Island, Suffolk County, late in the month of June, 1919.

#### **THE NINTH NEW YORK CITY CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION**

The Ninth New York City Conference of Charities and Correction held its sessions in New York City May 8 and 9, 1918. As usual the sessions were divided between New York, Brooklyn and an institution adjacent to the city. The institution which acted as host this year was the Leake and Watts Orphan House, Yonkers.

Like all other Conferences held at this time, the subjects which were of greatest interest were those relating to the effect of the war on social work. Mr. Edmond J. Butler, of New York City, was the President of the Conference.

Hon. Franklin Chase Hoyt, Judge of the Children's Court, was elected President for the coming year. Mr. George C. Rowell, of the staff of the State Board of Charities, was elected Secretary.

#### **SIXTH CAPITAL DISTRICT CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION**

The Sixth Capital District Conference of Charities and Correction was held at its usual meeting place at the Ten Eyck Hotel, Albany. The date of the Conference was somewhat later than has been customary owing to the fact that liberty loans and war chest drives made it inadvisable for the Conference to meet in March.

Rev. William R. Charles, of Albany, was President of the Conference and the special topic to which the sessions were devoted was that of the war and social work. Each of the five programs was related to this particular topic and discussions were held on the subjects of "Children," "Medical Charities," "Relief of the Poor," "Public Institutions," and "Correctional Problems."

The President of the Conference for the year 1919 is Miss Mary Hinkley of Poughkeepsie. Mr. Clarence E. Ford, Superintendent of the Division of Medical Charities of the State Board of Charities, Albany, is the Secretary.

**SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF COUNTY BOARDS OF CHILD  
WELFARE**

The Second Annual Conference of the members and executives of the County Boards of Child Welfare was held at Albany on January 23, 1918. As the necessity of the standardization of this new form of public relief becomes apparent such a Conference as this should be instructive and of much value.

Mr. Ward B. Edwards, Chairman of the Oneida County Board of Child Welfare, Utica, was the President of the Conference and has again been selected for the presidency for the ensuing year. The next meeting will be held in New York City, February 19, 20 and 21, 1919.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM R. STEWART,  
*President.*

Attest:

CHARLES H. JOHNSON,  
*Secretary.*

Dated ALBANY, N. Y., *February 24, 1919.*



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## TABLES APPENDED TO THE REPORT

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TABLE No. 1  
Capacity, total and classified valuation of the State institutions subject to the visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities, June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Capacity	REAL ESTATE			Total real estate including buildings
		LAND		Buildings	
		Number of acres	Value		
.....	755	1,432½	\$184,966 88	\$566,331 53	\$751,298 41
.....	400	171	40,100 00	824,865 00	864,965 00
.....	215	92½	11,350 00	276,778 75	288,128 75
.....	523	195½	50,000 00	831,798 36	881,798 36
of Juvenile De- .....	1,000	37½	2,000,000 00	500,000 00	2,500,000 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	600	274	66,213 05	357,385 05	423,578 10
.....	1,000	103½	25,567 00	567,108 00	592,675 00
.....	1,650	594½	44,460 00	1,178,005 15	1,222,465 15
.....	342	2,084½	204,517 25	588,896 73	793,403 98
.....	1,400	1,898½	116,300 00	1,039,837 60	1,156,137 60
.....	1,400	375½	29,610 00	491,254 00	520,864 00
.....	230	177½	20,258 25	298,022 52	318,275 77
.....	200	100	.....	204,592 28	204,592 28
.....	175	60½	20,000 00	458,000 00	478,000 00
Children, West .....	125	48½	15,000 00	71,800 00	86,800 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	320	512	10,000 00	491,117 71	501,117 71
Total property valuation.....	10,335	8,158½	\$2,838,337 43	\$8,745,762 66	\$11,584,100 09

Under private management but supported by State appropriations.  
Land and buildings transferred to Mohawk Lake Reservation by chapter 543, Laws of 1918.  
Reservation land; no market value.

TABLE No. 1 — (Concluded)

Capacity, total and classified valuation of the State institutions subject to the visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities, June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	PERSONAL ESTATES						Total valuation
	Furniture	Farm stock and implements	Farm produce	General supplies	Miscellaneous articles	Total personal estate	
...	\$74,323 88	\$47,120 75	.....	\$14,949 12	\$80,751 26	\$217,155 01	\$958,453 42
...	39,678 46	5,199 29	.....	20,591 12	15,555 65	81,024 52	945,989 52
...	45,774 94	4,119 94	.....	.....	.....	49,894 88	338,022 63
...	49,394 80	11,127 92	.....	1,768 67	88,476 36	150,767 65	1,032,566 01
Dr- rk),	84,808 98	1,017 29	\$1,524 22	2,363 25	38,624 87	128,453 81	2,628,452 81
own	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ren,	47,008 03	11,475 45	.....	.....	8,955 14	67,438 62	491,018 72
ark	72,911 11	5,711 27	40 00	7,908 54	2,182 70	88,753 62	681,428 62
...	140,514 64	53,118 44	3 36	29,301 90	8,821 01	231,759 35	1,484,224 50
...	37,829 63	21,055 67	27,569 54	14,704 90	18,396 98	119,556 72	912,940 70
...	85,192 64	26,913 67	819 00	18,159 55	134,730 57	265,815 33	1,421,952 88
...	50,000 00	10,698 17	.....	2,000 00	57,872 57	130,568 74	641,432 74
...	13,968 82	7,180 50	.....	1,538 57	19,132 06	41,818 27	260,094 04
...	16,997 15	12,519 47	821 61	3,150 94	4,543 13	38,032 30	242,624 56
...	23,436 61	2,467 97	.....	5,970 78	25,459 46	57,334 82	535,334 82
De-	23,865 69	2,442 48	.....	2,789 22	2,122 23	30,719 62	117,519 62
ient	72,342 00	1,088 75	.....	16,602 63	.....	90,333 38	591,151 09
Total property valuation. . . . .	\$377,617 26	\$223,309 13	\$30,777 83	\$141,797 39	\$505,624 01	\$1,776,125 64	\$13,363,225 73

<sup>1</sup> Under private management but supported by State appropriations.

\* Land and buildings transferred to Mohamie State Reservation by chapter 543, Laws of 1918.

TABLE No. 2

*Receipts of the State institutions subject to the visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities for the year ending June 30, 1918.*

INSTITUTIONS	Cash on hand July 1, 1917	FROM THE STATE				Total from the State
		From special appropriations	From deficiency appropriations	From unexpended appropriations of former years	From maintenance appropriations	
.....	\$1,816 24	\$6,452 00	\$27,008 13	.....	\$221,387 90	\$254,848 81
.....	4,062 36	22,700 65	20,778 86	.....	152,880 14	196,360 65
.....	.....	2,808 53	14,519 99	.....	76,108 51	93,437 03
.....	.....	18,725 95	26,776 00	.....	151,453 00	196,953 95
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	11,972 67	24,000 00	.....	205,750 00	241,722 67
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400 00	2,400 00
.....	.....	7,500 18	25,330 00	.....	141,693 00	174,523 18
.....	.....	75,160 27	37,553 22	.....	153,017 50	265,730 99
.....	.....	48,844 36	62,837 92	.....	335,542 80	448,504 67
.....	.....	252,146 04	.....	.....	143,225 67	395,371 71
.....	.....	99,280 89	68,040 07	.....	345,620 00	523,716 22
.....	10,719 46	82,755 75	13,970 00	.....	335,821 00	432,759 26
.....	44,685 86	1,401 53	.....	.....	67,010 00	68,411 53
.....	.....	6,085 39	.....	.....	64,694 00	70,780 39
.....	1,695 49	8,116 13	7,230 00	.....	67,001 25	82,347 38
.....	3,525 64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	50,905 65	9,325 00	.....	58,430 04	118,660 60
.....	.....	3,500 00	21,333 83	.....	154,980 00	190,210 25
.....	.....	.....	.....	346 42	.....	.....
Total receipts.....	\$66,406 06	\$696,366 75	\$357,253 02	\$13,114 19	\$2,687,044 49	\$3,755,778 45

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 1.



TABLE No. 2—(Concluded)

*Receipts of the State institutions subject to the visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities for the year ending June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	From the sale of farm and garden produce	From labor of inmates	From counties, towns and cities	From individuals for the support of inmates	From all other sources	Total receipts including cash on hand July 1, 1917
.....	\$2,027 13	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$258,692 18
.....	23 85	.....	\$136 31	.....	\$67 73	200,652 90
.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....	46 51	93,503 54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118 13	196,102 13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	220 59	241,943 26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400 00
.....	138 63	\$43 10	9,273 64	\$1,276 04	404 19	185,659 38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 55	266,231 54
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,396 86	2,287 59	452,189 12
.....	243 00	.....	.....	531 00	348 32	396,494 12
.....	.....	.....	21,129 12	7,615 87	10,488 42	573,669 09
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,678 36	479,123 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214 15	68,625 73
.....	223 34	.....	.....	.....	7 19	72,615 41
.....	7 00	.....	1,273 77	.....	627 88	87,784 67
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67 75	118,738 44
.....	.....	.....	84,651 87	.....	208 65	275,075 77
Total receipts.....	\$2,683 04	\$43 10	\$116,466 71	\$10,820 37	\$17,286 06	\$3,969,485 78

† See footnotes, table 1.

TABLE No. 3

*Expenditures of the State institutions subject to the visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities for the year ending June 30, 1918, the average number of inmates and the average weekly per capita cost of support*

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 1.

TABLE NO. 3 — (Continued)

*Expenditures of the State institutions subject to the visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities for the year ending June 30, 1918, the average number of inmates and the average weekly per capita cost of support*

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 1.

TABLE No. 3 — (Continued)

Expenditures of the State institutions subject to the visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities for the year ending June 30, 1918, the average number of inmates and the average weekly per capita cost of support

INSTITUTIONS	Total maintenance expenses	Buildings and improvements	Extraordinary repairs	Remittance to State Treasurer	All other extraordinary expenditures	Total extraordinary expenditures	Aggregate expenditures
.....	\$246,559 55	\$1,445 82	\$5,006 87	\$3,843 37	..	\$10,296 06	\$256,855 61
.....	162,998 13	10,872 15	5,549 26	4,292 25	\$6,279 24	26,992 90	189,991 08
Hills	88,454 58	715 25	2,093 28	5,66 51	..	2,875 04	91,329 62
Reforma-	171,661 20	18,725 95	.....	5,724 98	.....	24,450 93	196,102 13
York).							
orktown	223,877 11	.....	11,972 67	220 59	.....	12,193 26	236,070 87
Children,	2,370 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,370 23
Newark	158,501 84	61,860 99	7,500 18	19,657 36	.....	27,157 54	185,659 38
.....	187,335 73	35,472 88	11,743 80	500 55	1,555 48	75,660 82	262,996 55
.....	389,572 59	252,146 04	3,949 42	3,450 72	9,422 08	52,295 10	441,867 99
.....	137,190 13	95,900 66	.....	7,157 95	.....	259,303 98	396,494 12
.....	409,453 78	3,929 98	14,155 49	39,233 41	10,719 46	160,009 02	569,462 80
ord....	329,275 72	89 20	18,442 95	66,988 73	.....	89,841 56	418,617 28
.....	63,680 83	4,147 94	8 90	214 15	1,303 48	1,616 73	65,296 56
.....	62,397 04	.....	1,947 45	1,826 02	.....	7,921 41	70,318 45
.....	72,136 29	.....	8,116 13	3,707 93	1,729 26	13,553 42	85,689 71
and De-	66,229 42	50,038 97	866 68	67 75	.....	50,973 40	117,202 82
Incipient	170,770 19	.....	2,312 49	101,988 09	.....	104,300 58	275,070 77
Total expenditures.....	\$2,942,454 66	\$535,345 83	\$93,665 47	\$258,920 36	\$31,009 10	\$918,940 76	\$3,851,395 42

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 1.







**TABLE No. 4 — (Concluded)**  
*Classified maintenance expenses of the State institutions subject to the visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities for the year ending June 30, 1918, with itemized per capita cost of maintenance*

[illegible]



TABLE No. 5

A. NUMBER RECEIVED IN STATE INSTITUTIONS SUBJECT TO THE VISITATION AND INSPECTION OF THE STATE  
BOARD OF CHARITIES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	RECEIVED BY JUDICIAL COMMITMENT			By commitment or acceptance of poor law officers	From parents or guardians	On their own application	Otherwise received	Total
	For destitution	For delinquency	For improper guardianship					
.....	3	644	11	.....	.....	.....	244	899
.....	.....	104	18	.....	.....	.....	71	196
.....	.....	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	162
.....	.....	137	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	203
..... of 11	.....	304	4	.....	.....	3	156	527
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	32	.....	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	88
.....	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	.....	114
.....	.....	.....	.....	436	.....	.....	.....	435
.....	29	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	42
.....	91	.....	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	170
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	718	.....	718
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	.....	62
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	1	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83
.....	.....	.....	.....	83	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	406	.....	.....	.....	406
Total number received .....	165	1,385	23	1,178	61	783	554	4,150

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 1.      <sup>2</sup> Received as feeble-minded persons.

TABLE No. 5—(Continued)  
 A. NUMBER RECEIVED IN STATE INSTITUTIONS SUBJECT TO THE VISITATION AND INSPECTION OF THE STATE  
 BOARD OF CHARITIES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Men over 21	Women over 21	Boys 16 to 21	Girls 16 to 21	Boys 5 to 16	Girls 5 to 16	Boys 2 to 5
.....	.....	.....	139	56	760	128	2
.....	.....	59	.....	76	.....	1	1
.....	.....	88	.....	91	.....	.....	.....
of Juvenile	.....	.....	404	.....	123	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	63	.....
.....	.....	66	.....	39	.....	9	.....
.....	48	31	54	45	155	82	13
.....	6	1	11	1	23	.....	.....
.....	49	42	14	10	31	22	1
.....	718	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	12	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	5	10	11	.....
Children, West	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuberculosis,	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	30	10
.....	173	150	37	47	.....	2	.....
Total number received.....	1,103	487	662	870	1,186	300	27

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 1.

TABLE NO. 5 — (Continued)

A. NUMBER RECEIVED IN STATE INSTITUTIONS SUBJECT TO THE VISITATION AND INSPECTION OF THE STATE  
BOARD OF CHARITIES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Girls 3 to 5	Boys under 2	Girls under 2	Total	Aggregate number in the insti- tutions during the year	Of This Number	
						Supported by public funds	Supported by private funds
.....	.....	.....	.....	999	1,685	1,685	.....
.....	.....	4	6	100	567	567	.....
.....	.....	7	8	152	362	362	.....
.....	3	10	11	203	606	606	.....
1 of juvenile	.....	.....	.....	527	1,167	1,167	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	28	719	669	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	114	970	970	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	435	2,058	2,058	.....
.....	2	2	3	42	393	390	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	170	1,636	1,509	127
.....	1	.....	.....	718	1,866	1,866	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	62	253	253	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	33	237	237	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	29	195	195	.....
New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children, West Haverstraw, .....	.....	.....	.....	83	201	201	.....
New York State Hospital for the Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Raybrook.....	5	.....	.....	406	740	740	.....
Total number received.. .....	11	28	28	4,109	13,667	13,477	180

See footnote, table 1.

**STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES**

**CHART SHOWING THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF INMATES IN THE STATE  
INSTITUTIONS SUBJECT TO THE VISITATION AND INSPECTION OF  
THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE  
30, 1918 (13,657)**

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**FEEDLE-MINDED OR IDIOTIC**





TABLE No. 5 — (Continued)  
 B. NUMBER DISCHARGED FROM STATE INSTITUTIONS SUBJECT TO THE VISITATION AND INSPECTION OF THE STATE  
 BOARD OF CHARITIES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Returned to parents or guardians	Discharged to take employment	Returned to committing officers	Transferred to other institutions including hospitals	Left without permission	Otherwise discharged	Died	Total
..	524	78	10	8	159	30	..	804
..	49	84	..	15	..	48	2	198
..	127	..	..	6	..	11	1	145
..	120	..	..	28	1	99	4	252
of	474	44	6	..	8	12	4	543
11.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	23	22	20	15	..	..	15	95
..	3	..	3	..	1	10	14	31
..	..	..	..	..	..	115	103	318
..	12	..	..	4	19	1	9	45
..	87	..	..	2	..	2	97	188
..	..	..	..	..	..	650	160	819
..	..	..	..	..	..	68	27	95
..	18	1	..	2	8	25	4	53
ed	30	..	1	..	..	1	..	32
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ed	55	..	..	..	..	..	3	58
177	..	..	..	..	..	300	11	410
Total number discharged.....	1,528	229	40	75	180	1,450	454	3,986

<sup>1</sup>See footnote, table 1.

TABLE NO. 5 — (Continued)

**B. NUMBER DISCHARGED FROM STATE INSTITUTIONS SUBJECT TO THE VISITATION AND INSPECTION OF THE STATE  
BOARD OF CHARITIES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918**

INSTITUTIONS	Men over 21	Women over 21	Boys 16 to 21	Girls 16 to 21	Boys 5 to 16	Girls 5 to 16	Boys 2 to 5	Girls 2 to 5	Boys under 2	Girls under 2	Total
Industry.....	.....	.....	232	157	572	26	2	.....	6	7	804
Hudson.....	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	1	1	.....	6	10	198
Bedford Hills.....	.....	82	.....	99	.....	.....	2	11	5	5	145
for the Refor- mation of the City of New York.....	.....	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	252
New York State Training School for Boys, Yorktown Heights.....	.....	.....	387	.....	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	543
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	21	20	21	15	11	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	95
.....	.....	26	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	31
.....	52	23	50	24	31	28	7	2	.....	1	218
.....	15	3	13	2	11	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	45
.....	81	46	25	10	14	7	4	1	.....	.....	183
Bath.....	819	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	819
.....	21	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95
.....	.....	.....	12	13	14	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
.....	.....	.....	13	8	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Crippled and .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	19	1	5	.....	.....	53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	167	157	46	40	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	410
Total number discharged.....	1,176	550	798	418	847	114	18	19	23	23	3,986

See footnote, table 1.

TABLE No. 5 — (Continued)

C. NUMBER REMAINING IN STATE INSTITUTIONS SUBJECT TO THE VISITATION AND INSPECTION OF THE STATE  
BOARD OF CHARITIES JUNE 30, 1918

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<sup>1</sup> See footnotes, table 1.      <sup>2</sup> Received as feeble-minded persons.



TABLE No. 5 — (Concluded)

C. NUMBER REMAINING IN STATE INSTITUTIONS SUBJECT TO THE VISITATION AND INSPECTION OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, JUNE 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Men over 21	Women over 21	Boys 16 to 21	Girls 16 to 21	Boys 5 to 16	Girls 5 to 16	Boys 2 to 5	Girls 2 to 5	Boys under 2	Girls under 2	Total
State Agricultural and Industrial School, Industry.....	.....	.....	72	.....	809	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	881
New York State Training School for Girls, Hudson.....	.....	.....	.....	234	.....	131	.....	.....	3	1	300
Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion.....	.....	91	.....	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	0	217
New York State Reformatory for Women, West Point.....	.....	174	.....	155	.....	.....	1	.....	10	16	350
.....	.....	.....	474	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	624
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	82	83	116	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	624
Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse.....	60	95	.....	132	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	939
.....	.....	766	.....	152	247	187	51	33	5	2	1,840
.....	493	287	273	27	91	6	1	.....	.....	.....	348
.....	92	42	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	91	252	196	134	432	315	11	9	5	1	1,448
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,047	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,047
.....	25	133	.....	.....	81	85	.....	3	.....	.....	158
Thomas Indian School, Iroquois New York State School for the Blind, Batavia.....	.....	.....	6	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184
.....	.....	.....	21	19	71	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	163

New York State Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children, West Haverstraw.....	.....	.....	1	1	54	61	18	8	.....	.....	.....	143
New York State Hospital for the Treatment of Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Raybrook.....	144	117	21	45	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	330
Total number June 30, 1918	1,952	1,989	1,237	1,111	2,152	1,036	82	53	30	29	9,671	

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 1.

**Brown**  
**C. Brown**  
**Rising**  
**Hudson**  
**Callahan**  
**Crane**  
**Chapman**  
**Channing**  
**Cheney**  
**Columbia**  
**Copland**  
**Delaware**  
**Dutchess**  
**Erie**  
**Fleming**  
**Franklin**  
**Fulton**  
**Genesee**  
**Greene**  
**Hamilton**  
**Herkimer**  
**Jefferson**  
**Kings**  
**Lewis**  
**Livingston**  
**Madison**





## STATE INSTITUTIONS

State	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	Total
Montroe	48	21	4	3	4	3	21	21
Montgomery	15	5	1	3	1	3	5	15
Nassau	34	9	1	14	1	14	9	34
New York	152	152	77	11	2	11	152	152
Niagara	30	3	8	2	8	2	3	30
Oneida	59	14	6	1	6	1	14	59
Onondaga	77	14	10	9	10	9	14	77
Ontario	9	9	4	2	4	2	9	9
Orange	4	4	1	4	1	4	4	4
Orleans	9	1	1	4	1	1	1	9
Oswego	14	1	1	4	1	1	1	14
Otsego	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Putnam	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Queens	14	12	1	2	1	2	12	14
Rensselaer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Richmond	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Rockland	2	6	2	2	2	2	6	2
St. Lawrence	17	10	2	3	2	3	10	17
Saratoga	23	3	5	5	5	5	3	23
Schenectady	29	3	5	3	5	3	3	29
Schoharie	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Schuyler	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Seneca	14	1	1	4	1	1	1	14
Steuben	1	12	1	8	1	1	12	1
Suffolk	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1
Sullivan	6	1	1	3	1	1	1	6
Tioga	8	8	1	1	1	1	8	8
Tompkins	3	7	1	1	1	1	7	3
Ulster	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Warren	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Washington	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Wayne	9	22	1	8	1	1	22	9
Westchester	31	13	3	8	3	1	13	31
Wyoming	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Yates	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
State at large	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Other states	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total number received	899	527	144	190	10	193	527	899

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 1.

TABLE No. 6 — (Continued)  
A. Number received in State institutions, classified by counties, during the year ending June 30, 1918

COUNTIES	SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, SYRACUSE		STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN, NEWARK		ROME STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM, ROME		LITCHWORTH VILLAGE, THIELLS		CRAIG COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS, BONYEA		NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME, BATH	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany.....	4	2	.....	8	1	4	.....	.....	3	2	18	.....
Allegany.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Bronx.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broome.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cattaraugus.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	21	.....
Cayuga.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5	.....
Chautauqua.....	.....	4	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Chemung.....	1	2	.....	2	6	2	1	.....	2	.....	10	.....
Chenango.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	31	.....
Clinton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....
Columbia.....	1	.....	.....	1	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....
Cortland.....	1	1	.....	1	2	4	8	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Delaware.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Dutchess.....	.....	3	.....	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Erie.....	3	.....	.....	11	4	9	.....	.....	1	.....	5	.....
Essex.....	1	.....	.....	1	82	11	.....	.....	7	8	63	.....
Franklin.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Genesee.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....
Greene.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Herkimer.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Jefferson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....
Kings.....	.....	13	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	18	13	12	.....
Lewis.....	1	.....	.....	.....	21	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	.....
Livingston.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Madison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....
Monroe.....	.....	.....	.....	7	19	9	.....	.....	4	2	4	.....
Montgomery.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....
Nassau.....	1	.....	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	1	1	3	.....

New York	14		38	63	11	11	23	11	78	
Niagara				4			1	1	9	
Oneida		1		14	5		2	1	11	
Onondaga	3	2	6	14	3		3	5	26	
Ontario				1			2		5	
Orango	3		2	4	13		3	2	5	
Orleans			3	2	1		1		7	
Oswego				5	5			1	8	
Otsego				5					3	
Putnam					1				2	
Queens							2		8	
Rensselaer	1			3	3		3	8	9	
Richmond	2			2						
Rockland			2		2			1	1	
St. Lawrence	1		1	2	3	5	1	1	4	
Saratoga					1		2		7	
Schenectady		2		6	4		2		7	
Schoharie									1	
Schuyler					4				4	
Seneca			1		1		1		7	
Steuben			2	5	1		1	1	43	
Suffolk				1	1					
Sullivan			2	1	2					
Tioga									5	
Tompkins					1				9	
Ulster	2		4		7	1	1		12	
Warren			1	2	2				5	
Washington	1	2		3	1		2		4	
Wayne				2	2				1	
Westchester	6	3	8	9	14	4	2	2	6	
Wyoming			1					1	4	
Yates			1	1		1		1	5	
State at large				1					8	
Other states									70	
Total number received	25	63	114	272	163	40	95	75	718	



TABLE No. 6 — (Continued)  
A. Number received in State institutions, classified by counties, during the year ending June 30, 1918

COUNTIES	NEW YORK STATE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS HOME, OXFORD		THOMAS INDIAN SCHOOL, IROQUOIS		NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, BATAVIA		NEW YORK STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE CRIPPLED AND DEFORMED CHILDREN, WEST HAVERSTRAW		NEW YORK STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT OF INCIPENT PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, RAYBROOK		TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES RECEIVED DURING YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918		Grand total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Albany.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	16	17	1	69	35	104
Allegany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	18	7	25
Bronx.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	3	20
Broome.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	.....	85	23	108
Cattaraugus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	31	17	48
Cayuga.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	29	6	35
Chautauqua.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	56	18	74
Chemung.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	50	17	67
Chenango.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	24	5	29
Clinton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	10	7	17
Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	18	15	33
Cortland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	17	13	30
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	6	25
Dutchess.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	21	60
Erie.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	371	107	478
Essex.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	16	.....	7	5	12
Franklin.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	23	11	34
Fulton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	37	18	55
Genesee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	17	8	25
Greene.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	6	2	8
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	5
Herkimer.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	9	.....	45	26	71
Jefferson.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	36	12	48
Kings.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206	125	331
Lewis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	8
Livingston.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	14	3	17
Madison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	9	4	13
Monroe.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	143	58	201



TABLE No. 6 — (Continued)  
 B. Number discharged from State institutions, classified by counties, during the year ending June 30, 1918

COUNTIES	STATE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, INDUSTRY		NEW YORK STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, HUDSON		WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, ALBION		NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN, BEDFORD HILLS	
	DIS- CHARGED	DIED	DISCHARGED		DISCHARGED		DISCHARGED	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany.....	13	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	3
Allegany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bronx.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	7
Broome.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
Cattaraugus.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Cayuga.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Chautauqua.....	17	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Chemung.....	8	.....	1	3	.....	5	.....	.....
Chenango.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Clinton.....	5	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	7	.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	1
Cortland.....	11	.....	.....	9	.....	8	.....	.....
Delaware.....	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess.....	13	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Erie.....	120	.....	.....	12	.....	41	.....	.....
Essex.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....
Franklin.....	11	.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....
Fulton.....	12	.....	2	8	.....	2	.....	.....
Genesee.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Greene.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	6	.....	.....	3	.....	6	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	26	.....	.....	3	.....	4	.....	.....
Kings.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	2	71
Lewis.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Livingston.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	51	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....

## STATE INSTITUTIONS

	Total number dis- charged.....	#8	#188	2	#6	#138	....	#1	#11	#237	#3	1
Montgomery..	15	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Nassau.....	36	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
New York.....		2	29	.	1	10	.	.	1	111	1	.
Niagara.....	32	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Oneida.....	47	.	. . . . .	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Onondaga.....	62	1	8	.	.	13	.	1	.	.	.	.
Ontario.....	12	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Orange.....	10	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.	.
Orleans.....	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Oswego.....	7	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Otsego.....	4	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Putnam.....		.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Queens.....		.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.
Rensselaer.....	9	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.
Richmond.....		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rockland.....	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
St. Lawrence.....	20	.	3	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Saratoga.....	15	.	4	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Schenectady.....	24	.	5	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.
Schoharie.....		.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Schuyler.....	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Seneca.....	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Steuben.....	15	.	3	.	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.
Suffolk.....	1	.	6	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.
Sullivan.....	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tioga.....	7	.	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Tompkins.....	7	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ulster.....	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Warren.....	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Washington.....	8	.	1	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Wayne.....	15	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Westchester.....	17	.	6	1	.	.	.	.	8	18	1	.
Wyoming.....	4	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.
Yates.....	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
State at large.....		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Other states.....		.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Total number dis-</b> <b>charged.....</b>	<b>804</b>	<b>#8</b>	<b>#188</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>#6</b>	<b>#138</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>#1</b>	<b>#11</b>	<b>#237</b>	<b>#3</b>	<b>1</b>

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 1.

## Infants.

Of these, 7 were infants.

Of these, 10 were infants.

Of these, 10 were infants.

TABLE No. 6 — (Continued)  
 B. Number discharged from State institutions, classified by counties, during the year ending June 30, 1918

COUNTIES	NEW YORK HOUSE OF REFUGE (OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK), RANDALL'S ISLAND <sup>1</sup>		SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, SYRACUSE		STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN, NEWARK	
	DIS-CHARGED	DIED	DISCHARGED		DIS-CHARGED	DIED
			Male	Female		
Albany.....	6	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Allegany.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Bronx.....	26	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Broome.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Cattaraugus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cayuga.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Chautauque.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Chemung.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Chenango.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Clinton.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Cortland.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dutchess.....	6	.....	1	1	.....	1
Erie.....	62	.....	1	3	.....	2
Essex.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Franklin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genesee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Kings.....	125	1	3	1	1	1

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 1.

## STATE INSTITUTIONS

[illegible]

TABLE No. 6 — (Continued)

B. Number discharged from State institutions, classified by counties, during the year ending June 30, 1918

COUNTIES	NEW YORK HOUSE OF REFUGE (OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK), RANDALL'S ISLAND <sup>1</sup>		SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, SYRACUSE		STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN, NEWARK	
	DIS-CHARGED	DIED	DISCHARGED		DIS-CHARGED	DIED
			Male	Female		
Albany.....	6	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Alegany.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Bronx.....	26	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Broome.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Cattaraugus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cayuga.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Chautauqua.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Chemung.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Chenango.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Clinton.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Columbia.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Cortland.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Dutchess.....	6	.....	1	1	.....	1
Erie.....	62	.....	1	3	1	2
Essex.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genesee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Kings.....	125	1	3	1	1	1

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 1.

## STATE INSTITUTIONS

[illegible]







TABLE No. 6 — (Continued)  
 B. Number discharged from State institutions, classified by counties, during the year ending June 30, 1918

COUNTIES	NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME, BAY		NEW YORK STATE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS HOME, OXFORD		THOMAS INDIAN SCHOOL, INCOUONS		NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, BATAVIA	
	DISCHARGED		DISCHARGED		DISCHARGED		DISCHARGED	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany.....	16	7	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....
Allegany.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bronx.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broome.....	19	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cattaraugus.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chautauque.....	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemung.....	26	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chenango.....	8	1	1	4	.....	.....	2	.....
Clinton.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cortland.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	9	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie.....	61	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Essex.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton.....	5	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Herkimer.....	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	10	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kings.....	52	17	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	24	8	2	4	.....	.....	1	.....





## STATE INSTITUTIONS

County	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	Total	Number charged
Montgomery	3	2									3	
Nassau	5	1									5	
New York	90	11	2								90	
Niagara	9	12									9	
Oneida	11	6	2								11	
Onondaga	17	5	2								17	
Ontario	8	1									8	
Orange	8	3									8	
Orleans	6	3									6	
Oswego	7	5									7	
Otsego	4										4	
Putnam	2										2	
Queens	5	1									5	
Rensselaer	10	5									10	
Richmond			1									
Rockland		1										
St. Lawrence	1										1	
Saratoga	2										2	
Schenectady	4	4									4	
Schoharie	7	3	1								7	
Schoharie	1										1	
Schuylar	4	2									4	
Seneca	6										6	
Steuben	38	8	1								38	
Suffolk												
Sullivan												
Tioga	2										2	
Tompkins	9	2									9	
Ulster	5	2									5	
Warren	4		1								4	
Washington	1										1	
Wayne	7	4	1								7	
Westchester	6	2	2								6	
Wyoming	4	1									4	
Yates	6	2									6	
State at large												
Other states	37	5									37	
Total number discharged	659	160	18	50	3	24	23	26	3	1	14	

<sup>9</sup> Of these, 3 belonged to the Allegany Reservation and 8 to the Cattaraugus Reservation.  
 Cattaraugus Reservation.      <sup>9</sup> Cattaraugus Reservation.  
 carora Reservation.      <sup>12</sup> Onondaga Reservation.

# REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

**THE**

WILLIAM H. WALKER, JR., President, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Inc.

Date		Description		Amount		Balance	
Month	Day	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
Jan	1						
Jan	2						
Jan	3						
Jan	4						
Jan	5						
Jan	6						
Jan	7						
Jan	8						
Jan	9						
Jan	10						
Jan	11						
Jan	12						
Jan	13						
Jan	14						
Jan	15						
Jan	16						
Jan	17						
Jan	18						
Jan	19						
Jan	20						
Jan	21						
Jan	22						
Jan	23						
Jan	24						
Jan	25						
Jan	26						
Jan	27						
Jan	28						
Jan	29						
Jan	30						
Jan	31						
Feb	1						
Feb	2						
Feb	3						
Feb	4						
Feb	5						
Feb	6						
Feb	7						
Feb	8						
Feb	9						
Feb	10						
Feb	11						
Feb	12						
Feb	13						
Feb	14						
Feb	15						
Feb	16						
Feb	17						
Feb	18						
Feb	19						
Feb	20						
Feb	21						
Feb	22						
Feb	23						
Feb	24						
Feb	25						
Feb	26						
Feb	27						
Feb	28						
Feb	29						
Feb	30						
Feb	31						
Mar	1						
Mar	2						
Mar	3						
Mar	4						
Mar	5						
Mar	6						
Mar	7						
Mar	8						
Mar	9						
Mar	10						
Mar	11						
Mar	12						
Mar	13						
Mar	14						
Mar	15						





TABLE No. 6 — (Continued)

B. Number discharged from State institutions, classified by counties, during the year ending June 30, 1918

COUNTIES	NEW YORK HOUSE OF REFUGE (OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK), RANDALL'S ISLAND <sup>1</sup>		SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, SYRACUSE		STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN, NEWARK	
	DIS-CHARGED		DISCHARGED		DIS-CHARGED	
	Male	DIED Male	Male	Female	Female	Female
Albany.....	6	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Alegany.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Bronx.....	26	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Broome.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Cattaraugus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Chautauqua.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Chemung.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	1
Chenango.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Clinton.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Cortland.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Erie.....	62	.....	1	3	.....	2
Essex.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Franklin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genesee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Kings.....	125	1	3	1	1	1

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 1.

## STATE INSTITUTIONS

[illegible]





TABLE No. 6 — (Continued)  
B. Number discharged from State institutions, classified by counties, during the year ending June 30, 1918

COUNTIES	NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME, BATH		NEW YORK STATE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS HOME, OXFORD		THOMAS INDIAN SCHOOL, IROQUOIS		NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, BATAVIA	
	DIS-CHARGED		DISCHARGED		DISCHARGED		DISCHARGED	
	Male	DIED	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany.....	16	7	1	3	.....	.....	1	1
Allegany.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bronx.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broome.....	19	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cattaraugus.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chautauqua.....	6	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemung.....	26	6	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chenango.....	8	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1
Clinton.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Cortland.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	9	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Erie.....	61	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Essex.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Franklin.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton.....	5	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Genesee.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greene.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	1
Hamilton.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	11	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	10	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kings.....	52	17	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston.....	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison.....	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe.....	34	8	2	4	.....	.....	1	2



TABLE No. 6 — (Continued)

B. Number discharged from State institutions, classified by counties, during the year ending June 30, 1918

COUNTIES	NEW YORK STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT OF INCURABLE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, RAYBROOK				TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918				Grand total
	DISCHARGED		DIED		DISCHARGED		DIED		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Albany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	33	11	5	113
Allegany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1	3	1	16
Bronx.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	10	.....	.....	37
Broome.....	.....	.....	.....	1	70	11	8	1	93
Cattaraugus.....	1	.....	.....	.....	31	21	5	2	69
Cayuga.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	1	2	1	33
Chautauque.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	9	10	3	53
Chemung.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	14	6	1	60
Chenango.....	.....	.....	.....	1	15	10	2	.....	28
Clinton.....	.....	1	.....	.....	10	11	.....	.....	21
Columbia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	13	.....	2	36
Cortland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	20	.....	.....	30
Delaware.....	1	.....	.....	.....	19	3	3	1	26
Dutchess.....	1	.....	.....	.....	33	12	9	.....	57
Erie.....	.....	.....	.....	1	280	85	13	9	387
Essex.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	4	2	18
Franklin.....	1	.....	.....	.....	19	14	4	.....	37
Fulton.....	4	6	.....	.....	26	20	2	2	50
Genesee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	5	5	1	22
Groene.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	4	.....	16
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Herkimer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	14	4	2	43
Jefferson.....	1	.....	.....	.....	43	11	3	2	59
Kings.....	2	.....	.....	.....	197	101	20	9	336
Lewis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	1	1	8
Livingston.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	2	6	2	29
Madison.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	2	2	.....	21
Monroe.....	1	.....	.....	.....	140	42	13	5	200

## STATE INSTITUTIONS

	82	23	2	1	206	193	6	5	2,538	994	824	130	3,986
Montgomery.....	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	27	12	3	2	44
Nassau.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	49	6	2	1	58
New York.....	2	3	.	.	56	44	.	1	386	216	50	22	674
Niagara.....	.	.	.	.	11	10	1	.	56	25	5	1	87
Oneida.....	2	.	.	.	8	8	1	.	79	17	12	6	114
Onondaga.....	.	.	.	.	10	6	1	.	114	31	12	5	162
Ontario.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	20	5	4	1	30
Orange.....	4	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	38	19	5	3	65
Orleans.....	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	16	1	3	8	20
Oswego.....	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	17	3	7	2	29
Otsego.....	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	12	7	7	1	20
Putnam.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	1	4
Queens.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24	10	4	1	39
Rensselaer.....	.	1	.	.	7	9	.	.	34	16	8	1	59
Richmond.....	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	1	1	.	10
Rockland.....	6	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	14	5	2	.	21
St. Lawrence.....	4	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	31	9	2	.	42
Saratoga.....	.	.	.	.	1	3	.	.	19	6	6	2	33
Schenectady.....	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	47	18	3	2	70
Schoharie.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	1	1	6
Schuyler.....	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	7	3	1	1	10
Seneca.....	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	13	.	1	.	17
Steuben.....	.	.	.	.	3	3	1	.	62	14	9	4	89
Suffolk.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	18	10	2	.	30
Sullivan.....	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	5	1	.	12
Tioga.....	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	18	3	.	.	21
Tompkins.....	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	16	3	2	1	23
Ulster.....	1	1	.	.	.	2	.	.	14	8	2	1	25
Warren.....	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	12	4	2	.	18
Washington.....	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	9	7	1	1	18
Wayne.....	.	.	.	1	5	2	.	.	28	7	8	1	44
Westchester.....	.	1	.	.	4	6	.	.	61	36	6	9	112
Wyoming.....	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	11	6	1	2	20
Yates.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9	2	3	.	14
State at large.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2
Other states.....	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	.	5	.	42
Total number discharged.....	82	23	2	1	206	193	6	5	2,538	994	824	130	3,986





## STATE INSTITUTIONS

	*3	*366	*7	'210	*11	'345	624
Montgomery.....	14						3
Nassau.....	34					4	9
New York.....					2	135	167
Niagara.....	25			6			2
Oneida.....	54			9			5
Onondaga.....	78			15			15
Ontario.....	11			7			
Orange.....	5					14	10
Orleans.....	8						
Oswego.....	16	1		1			
Otsego.....	2			1			
Putnam.....							
Queens.....						1	
Rensselaer.....	13					6	12
Richmond.....						3	1
Rockland.....	2					1	4
St. Lawrence.....	15					7	7
Saratoga.....	26		1	2			
Schenectady.....	29		1	6			
Schoharie.....				7		2	18
Schuyler.....	3						3
Seneca.....	2						
Steuben.....	16		1	1			
Suffolk.....	1			7			
Sullivan.....	1						11
Tioga.....	6						
Tompkins.....	11						1
Ulster.....	3					13	8
Warren.....	4						
Washington.....	4						
Wayne.....	9			1			
Westchester.....	31			1			
Wyoming.....	3		1		7	34	16
Yates.....				3			
State at large.....				1			
Other states.....							
Total number June 30, 1918.....	881	*3	*366	*7	'210	*11	'345
							624

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 1.      3 Infants.      3 Of these, 1 was an infant.      4 Of these, 9 were infants.      5 Of these, 12 were infants.

TABLE No. 6 — (Continued)  
C. Number remaining in State institutions, classified by counties, June 30, 1918

COUNTIES	SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN, SYRACUSE		STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN, NEWARK		ROME STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM, ROME		LETCHWORTH VILLAGE, THIELLS		CRAIG COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS, SONYEA		NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME, BATH	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Albany.....	7	5	.....	17	22	9	.....	14	22	14	45	.....
Allegany.....	3	4	.....	8	4	2	1	6	7	.....	4	.....
Bronx.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broome.....	7	2	.....	8	12	8	.....	9	5	.....	21	.....
Cattaraugus.....	3	2	.....	8	11	5	.....	6	6	.....	4	.....
Cayuga.....	5	3	.....	9	13	8	.....	8	7	.....	11	.....
Chautauqua.....	2	7	.....	8	15	8	1	4	8	.....	16	.....
Chemung.....	4	8	.....	16	13	7	8	5	8	.....	23	.....
Chenango.....	2	2	.....	3	5	1	3	.....	5	.....	12	.....
Clinton.....	.....	1	.....	4	6	6	.....	7	.....	.....	4	.....
Columbia.....	9	5	.....	8	10	14	9	5	.....	.....	4	.....
Cortland.....	2	2	.....	4	9	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	3	4	.....	4	10	8	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess.....	7	9	.....	12	16	34	.....	9	.....	.....	8	.....
Erie.....	13	30	.....	58	88	41	.....	40	38	40	2	.....
Essex.....	2	2	.....	5	4	1	.....	3	.....	.....	100	.....
Franklin.....	2	1	.....	7	11	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fulton.....	2	2	.....	6	6	5	1	5	4	.....	16	.....
Genesee.....	.....	3	.....	4	4	4	.....	3	5	.....	1	.....
Greene.....	1	.....	.....	3	4	3	.....	2	1	.....	5	.....
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Herkimer.....	1	2	.....	8	14	10	.....	2	.....	.....	11	.....
Jefferson.....	11	5	.....	11	12	9	1	5	5	.....	22	.....
Kings.....	18	28	.....	70	110	40	17	109	98	109	157	.....
Lewis.....	2	3	.....	4	2	3	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....
Livingston.....	1	2	.....	5	9	1	.....	3	.....	.....	14	.....
Madison.....	1	2	.....	3	7	3	.....	5	3	.....	8	.....
Monroe.....	12	9	.....	42	57	29	.....	36	43	36	78	.....
Montgomery.....	5	2	.....	4	13	14	2	8	5	8	2	.....
Nassau.....	4	2	.....	7	13	8	4	2	6	2	4	.....
New York.....	48	79	.....	305	277	93	131	210	216	210	148	.....

Niagara.....	4	9	11	11	2	.....	11	11	.....	16	.....
Oneida.....	6	13	10	35	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	3	.....
Onondaga.....	8	25	28	45	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	41	.....
Ontario.....	4	3	9	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	6	.....
Orange.....	5	11	19	20	36	.....	30	.....	.....	6	.....
Orleans.....	1	.....	5	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	4	.....
Oswego.....	3	5	10	14	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	2	.....
Otsego.....	5	3	8	18	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....
Putnam.....	1	1	3	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....
Queens.....	2	3	3	15	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	11	.....
Rensselaer.....	4	0	14	18	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	17	.....
Richmond.....	.....	2	12	6	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	5	.....
Rockland.....	3	3	5	22	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	1	.....
St. Lawrence.....	3	4	9	7	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	7	.....
Saratoga.....	0	1	9	19	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	9	.....
Schenectady.....	2	2	1	1	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	5	.....
Schoharie.....	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....
Schuyler.....	3	1	2	4	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	6	.....
Seneca.....	7	1	2	15	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	16	.....
Steuben.....	1	3	9	10	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	36	.....
Suffolk.....	1	1	9	7	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	11	.....
Sullivan.....	.....	3	4	2	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	4	.....
Tioga.....	1	3	10	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	19	.....
Tompkins.....	2	2	8	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	15	.....
Ulster.....	1	8	16	18	.....	.....	22	.....	.....	15	.....
Warren.....	1	4	9	12	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	5	.....
Washington.....	2	4	5	11	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne.....	2	.....	19	12	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	11	.....
Westchester.....	5	19	25	43	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	13	.....
Wyoming.....	.....	3	5	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Yates.....	1	.....	7	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	.....
State at large.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other states.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....
Total number, June 30, 1918.	258	366	939	1,169	671	278	76	737	711	1,047	.....

TABLE No. 6 — (Concluded)  
C. Number remaining in State institutions, classified by counties, June 30, 1918

COUNTIES	NEW YORK STATE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS HOME, OXFORD		THOMAS INDIAN SCHOOL, IROQUOIS		NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, BATAVIA		NEW YORK STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE CARE OF CRIPPLED AND DEFORMED CHILDREN, WEST HAVERSTRAW		NEW YORK STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT OF INCIPENT PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, RAYBROOK		TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES JUNE 30, 1918		Grand total June 30, 1918
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Albany.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	2	1	18	18	80	142	80	222
Allegany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	3	29	25	29	54
Bronx.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	23	14	37
Broome.....	2	6	.....	.....	3	3	2	8	4	58	108	58	166
Cattaraugus.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	86	95	181
Cayuga.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	37	51	37	88
Chautauqua.....	1	1	.....	.....	8	4	.....	.....	.....	53	86	53	139
Chemung.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	5	49	70	49	119
Chenango.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	17	41	17	58
Clinton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	26	21	26	47
Columbia.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	47	40	47	87
Cortland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	24	23	47
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	43	28	71
Dutchess.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	86	68	86	154
Erie.....	.....	6	.....	.....	18	12	.....	.....	.....	284	532	284	816
Essex.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	13	25	38
Franklin.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	70	48	70	119
Fulton.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	56	22	70
Genesee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	39	21	39	95
Greene.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	15	24	45
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	4	12	27
Herkimer.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	7
Jefferson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....	46	53	46	99
Kings.....	6	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	76	43	119
Lewis.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	10	18	28
Livingston.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	37	17	54
Madison.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	23	25	23	48
Monroe.....	2	7	.....	.....	11	7	.....	.....	.....	156	274	156	430

	25	133	87	97	92	71	73	70	104	5,453	4,218	9,671
Montgomery												
Nassau												
New York	3	10	11	10	5		10	9	47	1,028	950	1,978
Niagara	1	7	11	10	6	3	1		6	90	63	153
Oneida									3	131	80	211
Onondaga		4	13	17	4	1	1		13	246	140	386
Ontario										34	34	68
Orange		1			7	2		4	2	90	120	219
Orleans					1		1			19	16	35
Oswego										45	44	89
Otsego	2	4			1	1				25	31	56
Putnam										6	7	13
Queens		3								56	42	98
Rensselaer		3				1	2		6	74	64	138
Richmond		2			1		1			29	19	48
Rockland		1			4		4	10		29	49	78
St. Lawrence					2	2	2	3	1	63	46	109
Saratoga		1					1			56	37	93
Schenectady					2	2	1	1	3	91	57	148
Schoharie					3	1				11	11	22
Schuyler	1	1								13	14	26
Seneca		1								29	9	38
Steuben		2			3	1		1	1	94	40	143
Suffolk										44	27	71
Sullivan										12	23	35
Tioga					1	1	1	1	1	38	29	67
Tompkins	2	4				1	1	1	2	37	23	60
Ulster		1			3	3				60	73	133
Warren					2	1		2	2	33	29	62
Washington					1		1	1		23	33	56
Wayne		2			1					30	30	60
Westchester		4					5	1	1	164	159	323
Wyoming					1	1				16	12	27
Yates										10	25	35
State at large										4	1	5
Other states										28		28
Total number, June 30, 1918	25	133	87	97	92	71	73	70	104	5,453	4,218	9,671

<sup>a</sup> Allegany Reservation and 28 to the Cattaraugus Reservation.  
<sup>b</sup> Allegany Reservation and 44 to the Cattaraugus Reservation.

<sup>c</sup> Onondaga Reservation.



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## **DIVISION OF CHILDREN**

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**HOMES FOR CHILDREN**

**HOMES, TEMPORARY, FOR CHILDREN**

**SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND**

**SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF**

**ELEEMOSYNARY-EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

**FRESH AIR CHARITIES**

**PLACING-OUT CHILDREN IN FAMILIES**

**BOARDS OF CHILD WELFARE**





TABLE No. 7  
Estimated value of the property of homes for children and their indebtedness June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Real estate	PERSONAL PROPERTY		Total
		Furnishings and equipment	Investments	
PUBLIC HOMES FOR CHILDREN				
State:				
New York State Training School for Girls, Hudson <sup>1</sup> .....	\$864,965 00	\$81,024 52	.....	\$945,989 52
State Agricultural and Industrial School, Industry <sup>1</sup> .....	751,298 41	217,155 01	.....	968,453 42
Thomas Indian School, Iroquois <sup>1</sup> .....	204,592 26	38,032 30	.....	242,624 56
Total property valuation, State homes for children.....	\$1,820,855 67	\$336,211 83	.....	\$2,157,067 50
City				
Newburgh.....	\$14,000 00	\$835 00	.....	\$14,835 00
County (The Trustees of the), Peterboro.....	22,000 00	5,864 43	\$18,014 69	45,879 12
.....	11,000 00	4,000 00	.....	15,000 00
.....	20,000 00	1,000 00	.....	21,000 00
Total property valuation, city and county homes for children.....	\$67,000 00	\$11,699 43	\$18,014 69	\$96,714 12
Total property valuation, public homes for children.....	\$1,887,855 67	\$347,911 26	\$18,014 69	\$2,253,781 62
PRIVATE HOMES FOR CHILDREN				
.....	\$190,000 00	\$9,000 00	\$309,070 58	\$508,070 58
.....	273,000 00	18,362 00	434,965 74	726,327 74
Home for the Friendless, New York <sup>1</sup> .....	203,714 45	5,000 00	83,200 00	301,914 45
(The), (of The Convent of the Sisters of Mercy	207,080 83	29,634 80	.....	236,715 63
New York.....	93,080 00	11,850 00	41,802 38	146,682 38

<sup>1</sup> See also tables 1-6.      <sup>2</sup> Closed.      <sup>3</sup> Includes branches      <sup>4</sup> Finances with parent institution.

TABLE No. 7 — (Continued)  
*Estimated value of the property of homes for children and their indebtedness June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	Real estate	PERSONAL PROPERTY		Total
		Furnishings and equipment	Investments	
Continued	\$35,808 04	\$1,430 00	\$1,088 61	\$38,324 65
.....	60,155 43	.....	183,221 00	243,376 43
.....	460,000 00	.....	32,550 00	492,550 00
ren, Port Jefferson	144,191 06	21,988 27	500 00	166,679 33
stitute Children (The), Brooklyn	185,250 00	5,000 00	278,270 00	468,520 00
.....	110,100 00	5,000 00	.....	115,100 00
brooklyn	35,008 55	4,248 57	2,338 88	41,592 10
ville	56,189 18	6,500 00	300 00	62,989 18
.....	334,582 31	21,451 60	209,983 59	566,027 50
.....	55,779 98	327 92	.....	56,107 90
.....	37,500 00	2,500 00	73,803 00	112,803 00
Society), Yonkers	.....	.....	.....	.....
uffalo (The), Buffalo	199,085 41	17,965 04	296,805 04	513,855 49
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,515,884 01	53,898 78	2,297,008 20	4,876,788 99
.....	35,000 00	9,500 00	25,100 00	62,600 00
.....	26,000 00	1,400 00	31,700 00	59,100 00
r (The)	55,000 00	5,000 00	111,177 55	171,177 55
of Colored Children in the City of	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	513,711 38	14,944 50	845,098 20	1,374,354 08
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	240,000 00	40,000 00	.....	280,000 00
.....	200,000 00	43,878 00	.....	243,878 00
.....	43,000 00	7,000 00	.....	50,000 00
al), Jamaica	19,397 96	1,811 72	.....	20,709 68
.....	29,000 00	6,200 00	.....	35,200 00



TABLE No. 7 — (Continued)  
*Estimated value of the property of homes for children and their indebtedness June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	Real estate	PERSONAL PROPERTY		Total
		Furnishings and equipment	Investments	
.....	\$23,434 64	\$3,724 41	\$32,508 75	\$59,667 80
.....	17,000 00	1,500 00	28,500 00	47,000 00
.....	49,104 86	7,000 00	56,239 65	112,344 51
.....	120,830 00	2,500 00	110,050 00	233,380 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	70,729 29	6,141 32	.....	76,870 61
.....	642,049 38	49,533 64	30,000 00	721,583 32
.....	19,000 00	900 00	500 00	20,400 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	18,000 00	1,000 00	34,039 33	53,039 33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	654,344 46	10,000 00	818,693 73	1,483,038 19
.....	565,000 00	35,000 00	.....	600,000 00
.....	300,000 00	30,000 00	.....	330,000 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,006,939 08	.....	38,028 73	1,044,967 79
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,533,866 13	126,158 83	48,813 05	1,708,838 00
.....	542,400 87	44,595 79	.....	586,996 66
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,131,276 06	78,873 16	19,462 50	1,229,611 72
.....	333,904 78	.....	313,197 55	647,102 33
.....	152,180 00	39,490 00	.....	191,670 00
.....	119,314 56	6,732 02	.....	126,046 58
.....	23,174 78	1,000 00	122,571 28	146,746 06



TABLE No. 7 — (Continued)  
*Estimated value of the property of homes for children and their indebtedness June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	Real estate	PERSONAL PROPERTY		Total
		Furnishings and equipment	Investments	
(in Brooklyn) Synodet.	\$45,000 00	.....	.....	\$45,000 00
Hartwicks	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	150,000 00	330,000 00	.....	180,000 00
.....	100,000 00	8,000 00	.....	108,000 00
.....	60,000 00	11,000 00	.....	71,000 00
.....	125,000 00	25,000 00	.....	150,000 00
.....	15,000 00	5,000 00	.....	20,000 00
.....	45,500 00	7,500 00	.....	54,000 00
.....	250,000 00	25,000 00	.....	275,000 00
.....	60,000 00	4,500 00	.....	64,500 00
.....	107,500 00	25,000 00	.....	132,500 00
.....	105,000 00	15,523 43	84,785 00	125,288 43
.....	121,000 00	13,000 00	.....	134,000 00
.....	175,000 00	12,000 00	.....	187,000 00
.....	145,075 00	50,300 00	29,000 00	224,375 00
.....	250,500 00	25,100 00	6,500 00	282,100 00
.....	130,000 00	9,000 00	.....	139,000 00
.....	40,000 00	15,000 00	57,100 00	112,100 00
at the City of Buffalo	469,690 54	55,831 63	50 00	525,522 17
.....	40,000 00	10,000 00	28,997 53	78,997 53
.....	40,090 00	8,065 00	25,850 00	63,945 00
.....	61,800 00	14,225 00	36,391 43	112,216 43
en (The), Binghamton	76,000 00	9,478 50	6,500 00	90,978 50
.....	128,475 00	25,600 00	6,200 00	164,275 00
.....	325,000 00	25,100 00	337,269 53	687,369 53
.....	89,010 01	6,000 00	277,920 51	371,930 52

Western New York Society for the Protection of Homeless and Dependent Children (The), Randolph.....	116,164 13	13,871 67	123,864 47	253,900 27
Wyndham Lawn Home for Children, Lockport.....	55,603 37	11,466 43	42,536 26	109,606 06
Total property valuation, private homes for children.....	\$29,578,226 04	\$2,640,569 59	\$11,091,676 00	\$43,310,471 63
Total property valuation, city and county homes for children.....	67,000 00	11,699 43	18,014 69	96,714 12
Total property valuation, city and county and private homes for children.....	\$29,645,226 04	\$2,652,269 02	\$11,109,690 69	\$43,407,185 75
Total property valuation, State homes for children.....	1,820,865 67	336,211 83	.....	2,157,067 50
Total property valuation, public and private homes for children.....	\$31,466,081 71	\$2,988,480 85	\$11,109,690 69	\$45,504,253 25

\* Finances with parent institution.      \* Finances include hospital department.      \* No longer in receipt of public money.      \* Includes finances for temporary home.      \* See Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children in the City of New York.







TABLE No. 7 — (Continued)  
*Estimated value of the property of homes for children and their indebtedness June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	INDEBTEDNESS JUNE 30, 1918			
	Real estate	Current bills	Other	Total
PRIVATE HOMES FOR CHILDREN — Continued				
.....	\$179,050 00	\$33,052 27	\$219,986 72	\$432,098 99
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	150,000 00	40,755 34	.....	190,755 34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	77,500 00	11,003 80	.....	88,503 80
.....	.....	1,639 38	.....	1,639 38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	29,000 00	608 51	.....	29,608 51
.....	.....	589 59	.....	29,599 59
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	44,800 00	.....	.....	44,800 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(The) .....	.....	6,979 82	18,538 38	25,518 20
.....	45,000 00	41,217 06	391 33	86,608 39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	586 62	999 85	1,586 47
.....	18,000 00	.....	642 07	18,642 07
(The), Rochester .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,813 60	.....	1,813 60
.....	20,000 00	12,232 22	9,000 00	41,232 22
.....	7,600 00	.....	.....	7,600 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Lincolndale <sup>1</sup>	5,999 47	15,000 00	5,999 47	5,999 47
				115,000 00
			30,002 79	34,002 79
Destitute Children				
	300,000 00		61,543 06	333,958 06
	470,000 00		75,203 20	667,778 20
			123,715 81	133,715 81
	120,172 38		17,073 80	137,759 83
			26,855 48	26,855 48
	6,663 40		14,067 31	24,850 71
			13,143 24	15,843 24
			584 31	584 31
			4,200 43	4,200 43
the City of Brooklyn	100,000 00		54,162 56	154,162 56
	17,750 00			17,750 00
ughkeepers				
	3,000 00			3,000 00
	8,500 00			8,500 00
the County of Kings	130,000 00		23,882 31	153,882 31
chool, Debbes Ferry	99,500 00		28,628 75	144,756 25
	25,000 00		25,722 04	73,284 27
			12,697 80	73,197 80

<sup>1</sup> Closed. <sup>2</sup> Finances with parent institution. <sup>3</sup> Includes finances for the aged. <sup>4</sup> See in connection with Brooklyn Children's Aid Society. <sup>5</sup> See Wyndham Lawn Home for Children, Lockport. <sup>6</sup> Temporarily closed. <sup>7</sup> See Industrial School Association of Brooklyn, E. D. (The). <sup>8</sup> Finances include hospital department. <sup>9</sup> Finances include hospitals, placing-out and other work. <sup>10</sup> See Dominican Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary, New York.



## HOMES FOR CHILDREN

[illegible]

**Closed.**

### Finances with Parent Institution.

Finances include hospital department.

<sup>15</sup> See R.

<sup>15</sup> See Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society in the

Winters of t.

of St. Francis

kill.

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TABLE No. 8  
Receipts of homes for children for the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Cash on hand July 1, 1917	From the State	From boards of supervisors	From cities, towns and villages	From inmates or their relatives or friends for support	From legacies
<b>PUBLIC HOMES FOR CHILDREN</b>						
State:						
New York for Girls, Hudson	\$4,062 26	\$196,260 45	\$138 31			
State School, Industry	1,816 24	254,848 81				
Thomson	1,595 49	70,789 39				
Total receipts, State homes for children	\$7,474 09	\$521,098 85	\$138 31			
City						
Newburgh				\$5,830 05	\$908 70	
County (The Trustees)						
		\$100 00	\$9,040 61	2,731 75	256 93	
			3,026 04		484 97	
			17,500 00		679 57	
Total receipts, city and county homes for children		\$100 00	\$29,566 65	\$8,562 38	\$2,420 17	
Total receipts, public homes for children	\$7,474 09	\$522,098 85	\$29,704 96	\$8,562 38	\$2,420 17	
	\$958 95	\$425 00	\$27,510 04	\$967 80	\$90 25	
or the Friendless						
(of The Convent	39,583 06			\$3,863 47	4,927 04	\$46,322 85
	1,293 70			9,397 43	10,754 00	3,073 00
	2,021 93		196 00	109,394 48	184 00	
	13,673 87	\$863 63	4,776 03	4,773 79	8,816 76	
	1,004 02			6,853 45		1,500 00
	837 72				124 00	
Total	17,100 84		77 21	104,273 44		2,000 00

9,387 50	1,460 14	50,722 76	2,879 40	5,618 84
1,950 93	977 16	31,052 43	7,124 14	3,625 80
137 12	87 25	3,965 16	6,848 33	1,500 00
919 63	257 07	2,871 95	300 23	1,000 00
138 97	2,319 93	206 58	1,402 70	2,773 44
8,545 37	20,463 72	8,175 02	2,264 01	9,970 28
360 57	684 00	367 39	3 00	5,018 84
1,033 56	5,420 58			5,000 00
1,032 86	4,618 70		1,635 50	
71,425 46	3,337 11	118,392 77	21,568 82	44,918 51
1,226 55	3,630 63	2,413 07	1,628 56	1,000 00
111 36	543 48	336 25	3,948 73	1,025 00
3,561 61		644 42	2,060 91	
23,452 16	9,147 04	34,982 62	2,040 60	
78 42	773 89	45,300 37	836 00	
13,133 12	3,171 42	150,584 61	2,275 75	
063 18	414 63	26,834 48		
18 18		2,357 16		
4,355 22	10,849 00	352 50	98 00	
22 35		147,628 88	430 00	
67 02	892 96		202 00	
1,248 42	6,003 23		1,951 50	2,136 89
5,911 06	10,412 23	2,628 27	470 00	
32,519 54		36,904 31	469 43	6,986 53
1,031 94	19 60	8,361 01	4,038 50	1,261 50
54,116 86	59,300 50	4,920 00	7,401 65	2,943 39
702 81	1,987 75		4,070 58	600 00
821 06	2,203 99	12,976 15	16,166 98	

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 7. <sup>2</sup> From apportionment of school moneys.



TABLE No. 8 — (Continued)  
*Receipts of homes for children for the year ending June 30, 1918*

From legacies	
.....	.....
.....	\$21,001 76
.....	18,838 70
.....	.....
.....	1,012 50
.....	8,950 00
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	500 00
.....	.....
.....	3,180 00
.....	.....
.....	6,000 00
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	1,010 94
.....	7,900 00
.....	2,800 00
.....	2,550 00

13,789 86	.....	.....	.....	5,731 85	.....	.....	.....
3,070 31	.....	.....	.....	86,875 33	.....	.....	.....
266 66	.....	.....	.....	1,884 42	.....	.....	.....
3,403 03	.....	.....	856 92	3,246 66	.....	817 79	.....
56,225 34	.....	.....	13,621 79	17,166 61	.....	5,146 54	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,528 85	.....	.....	32,749 33	1,452 63	.....	29,355 11	.....
5,283 63	.....	.....	57,586 37	95,419 68	.....	8,181 33	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
47,171 12	.....	.....	305 14	170,108 86	.....	26,921 15	10,466 04
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33,629 70	.....	.....	32,257 60	379,631 83	.....	2,210 92	5,649 21
7,565 55	.....	.....	3,467 09	383,044 86	.....	29,990 98	70 00
2,456 85	.....	.....	16,335 04	114,116 17	.....	1,549 84	.....
10,845 78	.....	.....	1,050 01	94,572 81	.....	70,058 00	75 80
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
412 88	.....	.....	9,140 51	4,755 02	.....	11,645 12	.....
222 12	.....	.....	15,566 32	13,215 24	.....	3,214 28	1,000 00
5,764 54	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,925 65	6,000 00
11,783 04	.....	.....	.....	15,181 72	.....	8,281 20	19,549 73
10,010 75	.....	.....	3,444 91	112,685 22	.....	5,021 50	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6,757 53	.....	.....	153 35	1,391 19	.....	1,272 34	.....
2,779 57	.....	.....	.....	5,197 01	.....	5,944 73	4,442 58
291 01	.....	.....	4,077 88	.....	.....	8,500 55	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
144 37	.....	.....	267 23	.....	.....	349 50	3,511 92
633 59	.....	.....	2,105 42	.....	.....	89 00	.....
762 79	.....	.....	3,064 00	2,345 50	.....	.....	.....
19,433 10	.....	.....	2,324 34	6,872 80	.....	7,018 80	1,478 11
58,663 73	.....	.....	1,875 34	204,658 85	.....	8,526 53	2,551 52
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 7.      <sup>2</sup> From apportionment of school money.

TABLE No. 8—(Continued)  
Receipts of homes for children for the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Cash on hand July 1, 1917	From the State	From boards of supervisors	From cities, towns and villages	From inmates or their relatives or friends for support	From legacies
Heart	\$104 12	.....	\$812 00	\$35,449 95	\$2,209 00	.....
.....	308 79	.....	1,190 67	94,112 91	2,775 00	.....
White	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	386 83	.....	3,483 61	36,679 08	4,846 35	.....
.....	5,850 86	.....	8,889 82	1,038 45	1,794 29	.....
.....	1,822 29	.....	546 00	15,725 98	1,189 00	.....
.....	3,018 28	.....	1,629 79	1,782 72	1,411 89	.....
relief	26,678 38	.....	21,411 40	2,886 06	527 00	\$1,482 78
New	566 16	.....	226 85	4,757 08	2,427 06	25 00
.....	20 65	.....	1,735 39	25,009 18	144 00	.....
.....	253 13	.....	25,600 42	463 21	3,850 70	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	408 27	.....	7,692 24	906 99	4,564 70	250 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	104 01	.....	21,152 10	2,512 41	6,273 75	1,000 03
.....	64 95	.....	.....	17,210 28	.....	30 79
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
City	244 72	.....	7,861 75	20,770 91	2,830 72	.....
.....	110 00	.....	13,179 88	.....	1,736 03	.....
.....	4,954 48	.....	799 80	7,132 56	7,626 82	1,000 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ty of	1 66	.....	804 66	3,370 90	749 35	.....
.....	827 47	.....	3,723 11	41,441 49	1,084 00	.....
.....	8,453 60	.....	2,827 88	39,886 53	323 81	.....
.....	4,303 96	.....	4,152 56	1,067 61	2,386 06	.....

Item of	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000	3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011	3012	3013	3014	3015	3016	3017	3018	3019	3020	3021	3022	3023	3024	3025	3026	3027	3028	3029	3030	3031	3032	3033	3034	3035	3036	3037	3038	3039	3040	3041	3042	3043	3044	3045	3046	3047	3048	3049	3050	3051	3052	3053	3054	3055	3056	3057	3058	3059	3060	3061	3062	3063	3064	3065	3066	3067	3068	3069	3070	3071	3072	3073	3074	3075	3076	3077	3078	3079	3080	3081	3082	3083	3084	3085	3086	3087	3088	3089	3090	3091	3092	3093	3094	3095	3096	3097	3098	3099	3100	3101	3102	3103	3104	3105	3106	3107	3108	3109	3110	3111	3112	3113	3114	3115	3116	3117	3118	3119	3120	3121	3122	3123	3124	3125	3126	3127	3128	3129	3130	3131	3132	3133	3134	3135	3136	3137	3138	3139	3140	3141	3142	3143	3144	3145	3146	3147	3148	3149	3150	3151	3152	3153	3154	3155	3156	3157	3158	3159	3160	3161	3162	3163	3164	3165	3166	3167	3168	3169	3170	3171	3172	3173	3174	3175	3176	3177	3178	3179	3180	3181	3182	3183	3184	3185	3186	3187	3188	3189	3190	3191	3192	3193	3194	3195	3196	3197	3198	3199	3200	3201	3202	3203	3204	3205	3206	3207	3208	3209	3210	3211	3212	3213	3214	3215	3216	3217	3218	3219	3220	3221	3222	3223	3224	3225	3226	3227	3228	3229	3230	3231	3232	3233	3234	3235	3236	3237	3238	3239	3240	3241	3242	3243	3244	3245	3246	3247	3248	3249	3250	3251	3252	3253	3254	3255	3256	3257	3258	3259	3260	3261	3262	3263	3264	3265	3266	3267	3268	3269	3270	327
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TABLE NO. 8 — (Continued)  
Receipts of homes for children for the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	From membership fees, entertainments, benefits and other like sources	From donations and voluntary contributions	From interest and dividends on investments	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments	From money borrowed
PRIVATE HOMES FOR CHILDREN — Continued					
.....	\$151,246 02	\$1,452 67	\$45,032 92	\$75,821 04	\$25,000 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,428 79	813 89	723 49	.....	.....
.....	.....	12,281 54	501 07	.....	.....
b.....	174 00	1,156 47	2,012 20	1,290 00	.....
.....	.....	60,467 03	6,486 95	.....	.....
.....	1,831 69	523 25	8,125 00	.....	.....
.....	1,775 00	1,351 34	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,068 64	.....	.....	.....
.....	12 00	.....	4,610 42	.....	4,100 00
.....	210 00	6,094 65	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,202 00	2,828 55	478 46	600 00	.....
.....	501 15	9,104 98	4,631 13	2,040 00	10,000 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	31,478 62	.....	.....	2,000 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	606 93	637 47	1,661 56	.....	.....
.....	24 25	278 37	1,416 93	2,350 00	.....
.....	.....	1,072 73	2,593 63	20,000 00	.....
The), Rochester, ..	3,782 00	240 00	5,280 90	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	13,633 49	15 82	.....	.....
.....	115 00	65,324 33	1,617 41	.....	9,000 00
.....	1,750 55	1,320 09	61 00	600 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	23 00	386 40	1,773 46	.....	.....





TABLE No. 8—(Continued)  
Receipts of homes for children for the year ending June 30 1918

INSTITUTIONS	From membership fees, entertainments, benefits and other like sources	From donations and voluntary contributions	From interest and dividends on investments	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments	From money borrowed
Albany, Albany	\$559 03	\$1,019 54	\$580 06	.....	.....
Albany, Albany	1,818 37	935 75	.....	.....	.....
Albany, Albany	1,101 92	445 00	1,000 00	.....	.....
Albany, Albany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albany, Albany	1,188 42	2,739 80	.....	.....	.....
Albany, Albany	433 90	837 01	.....	.....	.....
Albany, Albany	186 00	692 55	4 00	.....	5,000 00
Albany, Albany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albany, Albany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albany, Albany	643 77	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albany, Albany	3,904 77	559 00	.....	.....	63,312 11
Albany, Albany	756 22	2,166 64	359 11	\$157 00	.....
Albany, Albany	.....	2 00	.....	.....	5,000 00
Albany, Albany	8,148 18	360 86	.....	.....	6,000 00
Albany, Albany	1,850 53	564 00	18 48	.....	400 00
Albany, Albany	.....	2,722 18	2,058 25	.....	.....
Albany, Albany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albany, Albany	.....	10,273 96	79 87	.....	.....
Albany, Albany	.....	1,377 00	.....	.....	.....
Albany, Albany	516 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albany, Albany	.....	1,764 88	.....	.....	.....
Albany, Albany	.....	2,153 45	.....	.....	.....
Albany, Albany	122 00	3,841 72	.....	.....	1,139 91
Albany, Albany	.....	.....	18 35	.....	.....
Albany, Albany	1,770 33	1,133 32	.....	.....	.....
Albany, Albany	.....	7,819 46	45 41	.....	.....
Albany, Albany	1,165 83	894 97	253 15	.....	.....











TABLE No. 8 — (Concluded)  
Receipts of homes for children for the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	From money advanced by treasurer or other officers	From sale of real estate	From the sale of farm and garden produce	From all other sources	Total receipts, including cash on hand July 1, 1917
ded					
rhiet.			\$7,275 00	\$14 00	\$112,758 43
w York), Peekskill.	\$8,971 15			150 39	61,086 86
				4,175 59	10,756 27
					40,987 80
					32,444 36
					17,750 42
				117 61	32,520 79
				3,832 00	26,770 87
ity of Troy), Troy				3,485 00	34,836 87
e County, Rochester		\$3,931 83		1,859 93	84,161 12
of New York				436 00	39,820 46
				5,318 98	15,247 54
				10,486 70	64,313 83
				17,182 81	77,805 19
				1,981 79	20,512 51
of Mercy in Brook-					
ork), Hartedale		4,995 75			
(The)			253 14		38,447 44
				1,937 64	31,634 14
				2,493 43	16,554 68
				1,918 58	60,775 09
					23,106 47
					17,879 93
					59,808 56
					10,299 00

.....	2,338 50	.....	1,731 41	.....	28,803 20
.....	42,500 00	.....	.....	.....	79,912 13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,216 16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30,884 47
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,999 33
roy (The).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,041 37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,324 13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,958 57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ren, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198,905 73
holic Children at the City of.....	18,700 00	.....	8,153 01	3,044 37	16,705 17
.....	.....	.....	12 00	100 00	20,264 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....
.....	1,555 40	.....	.....	15,756 40	65,831 84
for Indigent Children (The).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	15 40	33,384 08
.....	.....	.....	.....	837 39	48,438 67
.....	.....	.....	546 69	840 65	95,131 77
.....	.....	.....	.....	164 57	80,430 14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
omeless and Dependent Chil-.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	189 11	108 74	45,531 86
.....	.....	.....	128 78	305 36	15,721 05
Total receipts, private homes for children.....	\$39,102 64	\$112,903 50	\$42,643 47	\$563,713 35	\$10,800,086 85
Total receipts, city and county homes for children.....	.....	.....	325 70	147 02	41,608 92
Total receipts, city and county and private homes for children.....	\$39,102 64	\$112,903 50	\$42,969 17	\$563,860 37	\$10,841,690 77
Total receipts, State homes for children.....	.....	.....	\$,274 32	74 92	531,960 49
Total receipts, public and private homes for children.....	\$39,102 64	\$112,903 50	\$45,243 49	\$563,935 29	\$11,373,651 26



TABLE No. 9  
A. Expenditures of homes for children for the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Indebted- ness upon real estate, principal and interest	Other indebtedness existing July 1, 1917, including interest	Repay- ment of money borrowed or advanced including interest	Rent	Services of collectors in soliciting funds	Expenses of farm and garden	Buildings and im- provements and new equipment
<b>State:</b>							
Public Homes for Children							
New York State Training School for Girls, Hudson <sup>1</sup>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$16,421 41
State Agricultural and Industrial School, Industry <sup>1</sup>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,452 69
Thomas Indian School, Iroquois <sup>1</sup>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,095 29
Total expenditures, State homes for children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$28,969 49
<b>City</b>							
Newburgh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
son County (The	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	\$100 00	.....	\$689 40	\$1,500 80
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total expenditures, city and county homes for children	.....	.....	.....	\$100 00	.....	\$689 40	\$1,500 80
Total expenditures, public homes for children	.....	.....	.....	\$100 00	.....	\$689 40	\$20,470 29
<b>.....</b>							
.....	.....	.....	\$15,082 41	.....	.....	\$3,057 00	\$22,277 61
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
for the Friend-	.....	.....	.....	\$11,100 00	.....	.....	.....
(of The Convent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	\$312 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,422 36	.....
.....	1,018 30	.....	.....	256 00	.....	6,574 97	4,565 81
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,023 57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,068 70	2,502 57

## HOMES FOR CHILDREN

291

1,250 00	31,404 00	575 04	9,121 33	600 00	5,556 93	2,635 94
300 00	4,677 60	31 50	1,607 76			3,526 60
4,500 00		98 62				100 00
1,750 00					1,075 00	28,837 71
				9688 00		76 00
		2,000 00				9,873 81
		10,245 41				3,145 11
						2,116 43
		475 37				
	54 75			730 00		22,681 90
		27 06				
		30 10				220 35

<sup>a</sup> See footnotes, table 7.

TABLE NO. 9—(Continued)  
A. Expenditures of homes for children for the year ending June 30, 1918

## HOMES FOR CHILDREN

293

[illegible]

<sup>4</sup> See footnote, table 7.



.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3,247 90
.....	.....	50 32	4,303 00
.....	.....	920 58	1,161 91
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3,832 25	1,276 86
.....	.....	.....	488 74
.....	.....	.....	2,384 33
.....	.....	3,340 08	324 96
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,206 21	1,045 00
.....	.....	.....	7,185 93
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5,060 70	47,082 22
.....	.....	29 32	.....
.....	.....	.....	2,000 00
.....	.....	3,023 41	11,769 63
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,123 32	699 57
.....	.....	2,530 76	2,000 00
.....	.....	2,151 22	.....
.....	.....	456 66	1,232 60
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3,416 54	1,727 26
.....	.....	48 31	100 00
\$1,748 00	\$109,514 68	.....	\$424,372 97
.....	689 40	.....	1,500 90
\$1,748 00	\$110,204 08	.....	\$425,873 77
.....	.....	.....	28,939 49
\$1,748 00	\$110,204 08	.....	\$454,843 26

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 7.

TABLE No. 9 — (Continued)  
A. Expenditures of homes for children for the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Purchase of real estate	Investment	Miscellaneous expenditures	MAINTENANCE EXPENSES PAID		Total expenditures	Cash on hand June 30, 1918
				Of previous year	Of current year		
State: New York State Thomson							
			\$10,571 49		\$162,908 13	\$189,991 03	\$10,661 87
			3,843 37		246,559 55	253,855 61	1,836 57
			1,826 02		62,397 04	70,318 43	2,298 96
Total expenditures, State homes for children.....			\$16,240 88		\$471,954 72	\$517,165 09	\$14,795 40
City							
					\$6,829 33	\$6,829 33	
Town of Newburgh.....							
Madison County (The.....)			\$256 93		9,522 61	9,779 54	
Yaphank.....			1,613 52		4,491 38	6,781 58	
Total expenditures, city and county homes for children.....			\$1,870 45		\$37,443 27	\$41,603 92	
Total expenditures, public homes for children.....			\$13,111 33		\$309,297 99	\$356,769 01	\$14,795 40
		\$18,975 00	\$769 53	\$3,910 49	\$52,302 90	\$117,004 73	
the Friend- of The Con-		51,350 00	61,064 30		57,161 31	200,674 61	\$27,903 20
	\$3,675 00		1,653 64		26,853 63	32,397 76	6,852 24
				21,877 29	94,180 79	122,280 54	1,268 93
		\$3,140 50		3,356 19	35,718 66	64,739 83	11,612 13

[illegible]

<sup>10</sup> See footnote, table 7.



TABLE NO. 9 — (*Continued*)  
A. *Expenditures of homes for children for the year ending June 30. 1918*

[illegible]<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 7.

TABLE NO. 9 — (Continued)  
A. *Expenditures of homes for children for the year ending June 30, 1918*



TABLE No. 9 — (Continued)  
A. Expenditures of homes for children for the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Purchase of real estate	Investment	Miscellaneous expenditures	MAINTENANCE EXPENSES PAID		Total expenditures	Cash on hand June 30, 1918
				Of previous year	Of current year		
PRIVATE HOMES FOR CHILDREN — Conducted by Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn:							
Catholic	.....	\$10,000 00	.....	.....	\$14,503 16	\$24,303 16	\$2,655 71
.....	.....	.....	.....	\$17,782 79	108,104 79	124,142 56	5,763 17
.....	.....	1,300 00	.....	.....	12,782 58	14,355 58	1,349 59
.....	.....	5,991 83	\$25 00	.....	11,773 11	20,054 21	209 89
.....	\$7,000 00	.....	1,409 38	1,193 92	40,718 44	65,831 84	.....
Indigent	.....	.....	.....	2,303 32	25,752 71	32,421 91	903 07
.....	.....	.....	1,267 48	3,492 08	34,182 58	40,471 90	2,016 97
.....	.....	14,462 76	1,881 77	6,631 24	52,583 60	81,829 30	13,292 47
.....	.....	38,003 98	.....	.....	40,557 28	80,253 37	176 77
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orphan	.....	9,577 00	.....	4,380 06	24,302 77	45,075 93	455 63
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,884 78	11,833 09	3,887 96
Total expenditures, private homes for children	\$236,100 19	\$657,149 99	\$493,384 24	\$750,949 70	\$6,799,971 62	\$10,131,633 42	\$668,453 43
Total expenditures, city and county homes for children	.....	.....	1,870 45	.....	37,443 27	41,603 92	.....
Total expenditures, city and county and private homes for children	\$236,100 19	\$657,149 99	\$495,254 69	\$750,949 70	\$6,837,414 89	\$10,173,237 34	\$668,453 43
Total expenditures, State homes for children	.....	.....	16,240 88	.....	471,954 72	\$17,165 09	14,795 40
Total expenditures, public and private homes for children	\$236,100 19	\$657,149 99	\$711,495 57	\$750,949 70	\$7,309,369 61	\$10,690,402 43	\$683,248 83

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 7.

TABLE No. 9 — (Continued)  
*B. Maintenance expenses of homes for children incurred during the year ending June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	Salaries of officers, wages and labor	Food, ice and water	Clothing	Fuel, light and power	Medicines, and medical supplies and equipment	Office expenses, including printing, telephone and postage	Household furnishings and equipment	School supplies and equipment
<b>PUBLIC HOMES FOR CHILDREN</b>								
King School for Girls	\$26,440 78	\$30,297 80		\$26,314 27		\$1,371 22	\$6,731 47	
Industrial School	120,710 54	38,965 53		23,508 13		1,899 02	22,823 95	
Irroquois	27,116 43	8,744 00		8,712 90		678 14	5,647 15	
Total maintenance expenses, State homes for children	\$214,267 75	\$78,027 43		\$58,535 20		\$3,948 38	\$35,002 60	
<b>CITY AND COUNTY:</b>								
Children's Home for the City and Town of Newburgh	\$2,126 62	\$2,378 96	\$1,004 56	\$388 39	\$39 40	\$50 50	\$263 88	
Children's Home, Middletown								
Home for Destitute Children of Madison County (The) Trustees of the, Peterboro	3,526 63	2,438 30	1,032 05	1,150 29	115 62	53 21	636 93	
Jefferson Farm School, Watertown	2,298 00	1,568 07	346 23	200 00	79 06			
Suffolk County Children's Home, Yaphank	3,150 81	6,644 22	1,907 74	930 66	400 35	153 22	1,023 02	\$18 07
Total maintenance expenses, city and county homes for children	\$10,102 06	\$12,029 56	\$4,290 58	\$2,600 34	\$634 45	\$255 98	\$1,923 83	\$18 07
<b>TOTAL MAINTENANCE EXPENSES, PUBLIC HOMES FOR CHILDREN</b>	\$224,369 81	\$90,056 97	\$4,290 58	\$61,204 73	\$634 45	\$4,204 31	\$36,926 43	\$18 07
<b>PARVANA HOMES FOR CHILDREN</b>								
Albany Orphan Asylum, Albany	\$14,536 45	\$19,082 07	\$4,780 61	\$5,660 12	\$553 10	\$3,021 17	\$4,767 63	\$331 55
Lathrop Memorial, Albany								
Amalie Selinger Memorial, Jamaica								
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York	19,806 71	19,955 86	3,964 19	4,112 17	153 49	1,535 60	2,304 34	246 50

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 7.



4,549 57	5,509 10	1,217 97	1,203 28	21 75	35 00	1,355 86	..
2,900 20	2,062 21	217 35	731 02	135 66	67 37	97 06	..
4,553 47	4,681 50	189 61	1,163 30	44 80	273 00	418 91	40 02
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27,374 22	28,216 65	8,858 01	12,041 51	453 11	944 42	4,333 54	544 90
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16,537 40	25,784 57	4,407 43	5,763 45	206 19	390 21	2,271 00	651 90
26,178 53	28,941 64	10,542 34	5,681 88	482 33	4,457 79	451 48	533 09
7,584 50	10,521 97	2,919 07	1,328 63	76 09	294 84	1,573 58	350 63
2,154 11	1,377 73	353 28	677 04	36 95	119 35	290 76	102 38
4,918 87	4,174 51	463 14	816 93	2,079 66	247 29	755 20	27 55
37,580 60	75,851 06	13,128 46	14,204 60	1,506 66	538 83	82 08	18,071 28
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
170 00	286 68	20 88	38 00	34 00	..	83 04	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,686 25	3,064 96	..	3,096 69	21 00	36 00	160 00	..
6,916 35	4,146 91	740 80	2,705 34	76 83	70 26	48 07	60 94
15,255 48	11,610 82	8,733 72	4,747 86	253 38	1,256 45	3,352 40	725 10
6,844 41	14,929 52	785 40	3,807 40	694 06	929 28	2,400 60	2,102 13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11,333 11	24,905 00	9,717 86	8,262 80	945 09	319 75	3,194 60	768 15
5,546 88	6,871 50	312 77	1,674 15	86 00	329 00	231 14	47 00
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10,338 06	14,794 02	1,004 80	4,330 07	196 48	290 79	2,443 07	600 17
5,938 04	11,628 29	1,811 80	3,285 11	408 45	229 06	844 16	464 15
2,779 96	4,313 79	981 28	961 81	..	118 83	..	..
1,395 50	2,129 93	414 19	708 07	21 26	41 25	455 28	11 01

1 See footnote, table 7.





4,549 57	5,599 10	1,217 97	1,203 28	31 75	25 00	1,255 86	..
2,999 20	3,052 21	217 35	731 02	135 66	67 37	97 05	..
4,553 47	4,681 59	189 61	1,163 39	44 99	273 00	413 91	40 02
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27,374 22	28,216 65	8,858 91	12,041 51	453 54	944 42	4,333 54	544 99
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16,537 40	25,784 57	4,407 42	5,783 45	296 19	390 21	3,371 00	651 90
26,178 53	28,941 64	10,542 34	5,681 88	482 33	4,457 79	461 48	533 09
7,584 50	10,521 97	2,919 07	1,328 63	78 08	294 84	1,573 58	850 02
2,154 11	1,377 73	353 38	677 04	36 95	119 35	260 76	102 38
4,918 87	4,174 51	463 14	816 93	2,079 66	247 39	755 20	27 55
27,580 69	75,851 08	12,123 46	14,294 69	1,506 66	538 83	83 08	15,071 38
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
170 00	386 68	30 88	88 00	84 00	..	89 04	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4,686 25	3,064 96	..	3,606 69	21 00	36 00	160 00	..
5,915 35	4,146 91	740 80	2,705 34	75 82	70 28	46 07	60 94
15,255 48	11,610 82	8,733 72	4,747 89	383 38	1,255 45	3,852 40	725 10
6,644 41	14,929 52	785 40	3,807 40	624 06	929 28	2,400 00	2,102 13
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11,233 11	34,905 00	9,717 86	8,262 89	965 09	319 75	3,194 60	768 15
5,546 88	6,571 50	312 77	1,674 15	86 00	329 69	231 14	47 99
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10,338 06	14,794 02	1,004 89	4,330 07	196 48	290 79	2,443 07	600 17
5,968 04	11,628 29	1,511 80	3,285 11	408 45	330 08	864 16	464 15
2,779 95	4,312 79	961 28	951 31	..	118 83	..	..
1,395 56	2,129 92	414 19	768 07	21 26	41 25	455 25	11 01

1 See footnote, table 7.



4,888 80	4,138 88	519 06	985 06	71 24	481 35	841 51	577 02
1,484 83	1,105 81	10 64	456 46	1 95	32 06	29 27	3 06
5,070 62	5,952 45	1,595 09	1,385 23	81 20	14 70	297 51	1 25
4,634 33	3,660 36	764 05	1,572 70	23 76	247 26	276 41	124 15
5,188 53	3,167 74	606 24	1,460 89	76 42	369 80	406 33	63 68
36,789 74	33,531 51	8,805 08	20,102 22	323 51	937 68	8,787 51	191 55
1,724 64	1,147 39	137 67	490 49	8 13	89 23	167 67	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,201 07	1,821 67	194 53	904 09	56 57	43 95	53 90	41 21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24,616 55	21,193 06	4,713 05	11,999 74	557 16	862 00	2,101 34	426 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16,962 15	29,522 51	2,685 89	8,872 79	2,147 13	462 35	2,723 06	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
54,961 16	97,041 31	18,263 79	14,344 46	811 90	745 14	6,733 10	1,050 88
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37,453 59	102,035 04	28,746 11	44,744 71	1,970 97	1,361 73	19,821 70	17,475 28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
101,716 72	204,716 71	46,314 52	49,153 78	1,253 94	4,034 90	15,476 03	3,279 85
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90,457 52	117,536 97	38,703 08	26,836 01	3,676 59	2,635 25	9,050 63	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41,719 31	53,056 58	10,625 10	14,269 31	193 25	3,086 86	10,125 59	1,192 00
69,806 51	41,120 18	1,225 84	14,910 79	13,136 23	6,654 56	10,451 20	.....
2,643 95	19,997 66	2,450 95	7,366 50	515 27	433 20	3,301 63	73 00

1 See footnote, table 7.

TABLE No. 9 — (Continued)  
for children incurred during the year ending June 30, 1918

Office expenses	Household furnishings	School supplies and cost
--------------------	--------------------------	-----------------------------------

5,991 25	31,290 08	11,090 71	6,993 07	940 34	32 00	1,710 74	50 00
297 80	7,811 81	1,968 98	1,042 06	94 75	122 84	1,000 74	270 01
8,892 82	18,080 83	1,855 82	2,913 45	299 08	180 70	2,851 10	1,722 45
8,939 88	11,079 43	1,943 40	2,612 65	143 07	692 90	404 98	1,129 52
7,064 71	18,200 39	2,819 57	2,599 89	171 32	173 15	1,795 23	1,409 89
983 21	2,735 79	1,234 56	2,457 42	62 07	97 37	1,347 65	57 22
11,496 78	9,395 87	2,467 92	6,267 73	947 95	185 46	4,545 85	92 09
3,547 00	14,010 57	2,042 72	4,990 06	241 31	166 18	1,744 61	285 70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,308 00	6,590 92	311 11	883 58	41 49	32 00	623 42	260 89
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8,806 00	13,899 61	2,245 83	3,662 23	307 89	194 68	217 82	287 18
13,690 60	8,980 91	683 66	2,530 14	72 84	135 10	436 07	43 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,294 90	12,107 45	1,483 85	5,286 30	499 24	202 16	1,396 10	53 13
400 00	1,382 62	409 05	.....	.....	.....	1,082 05	.....
6,014 42	5,216 38	1,735 83	2,241 16	284 97	118 83	913 86	83 97
4,233 48	4,745 43	644 31	1,195 10	81 36	185 48	994 74	.....
16,081 30	26,857 29	7,919 88	1,891 31	450 78	351 64	2,258 38	416 43
19,979 26	25,929 82	4,815 03	6,681 23	327 98	452 33	1,577 43	1,136 75
5,714 22	6,717 38	179 13	2,001 52	438 02	217 66	478 74	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,689 29	18,105 76	3,354 70	4,645 47*	311 53	180 56	684 83	492 91
6,128 41	12,993 40	4,455 56	1,977 21	207 09	161 46	316 22	221 09
8,935 50	4,123 23	845 39	2,001 68	45 11	46 62	543 21	268 85

\* See footnote, table 7.

TABLE No. 9 — (Continued)  
 B. Maintenance expenses of homes for children incurred during the year ending June 30, 1918

Food, ice and water	Clothing	Fuel, light and power	Medicines, and medical supplies and equipment	Office expenses, including printing, telephone and postage	Household furnishings and equipment	School supplies and equipment
\$19,389 68	\$7,469 62	\$6,112 87	\$241 99	\$382 93	\$2,954 28	\$88 35
3,120 38	305 64	1,193 96	431 31	94 76	665 93	416 61
30,395 89	6,151 45	6,645 72	491 53	678 59	2,767 39	144 14
54,679 54	11,863 61	8,394 60	508 56	556 43	15,328 06	633 54
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
976 46	163 21	1,285 90	29 23	73 47	258 92	.....
10,025 82	4,454 15	9,853 75	139 45	697 89	1,330 60	.....
16,489 35	8,852 56	8,477 10	3,503 03	166 67	604 88	.....
5,271 56	834 43	961 03	304 15	111 70	455 43	20 62
1,380 56	231 19	258 53	33 72	71 63	66 12	.....
2,615 62	199 33	335 63	76 70	69 55	682 11	.....
12,966 21	2,514 93	4,502 81	106 83	579 86	1,116 26	.....
140,030 30	42,642 61	33,296 03	1,185 96	1,335 45	14,710 12	3,754 20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25,704 79	2,923 16	4,437 69	447 77	494 28	952 16	830 75
38,355 14	11,595 89	9,636 02	488 20	376 33	5,724 33	7,235 80

5,961 35	21,390 08	11,080 71	0,903 07	880 34	33 00	1,710 74	20 00
5,967 80	7,811 81	1,008 98	1,042 06	94 75	138 84	1,000 74	870 01
5,982 82	15,089 83	1,855 92	2,913 45	389 98	180 70	2,851 10	1,723 43
5,939 88	11,079 43	1,932 40	2,612 65	143 07	692 90	404 98	129 52
7,064 71	15,300 39	2,219 37	2,539 89	171 32	173 15	1,795 23	1,408 89
983 21	2,736 70	1,234 56	2,487 42	63 07	97 37	1,347 66	57 22
11,496 78	9,305 97	2,467 92	6,267 72	047 95	185 46	4,545 85	92 09
3,547 00	14,010 57	2,042 72	4,989 06	241 31	166 18	1,744 61	386 70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,308 00	6,590 92	311 11	883 88	41 49	32 00	633 42	260 89
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,808 00	13,889 51	2,225 83	3,662 23	307 59	134 68	2,17 62	287 18
13,090 60	8,960 91	683 66	2,530 14	72 84	135 10	436 07	43 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5,294 90	12,107 45	1,453 85	5,286 30	490 34	302 16	1,306 10	82 13
400 00	1,882 82	409 05	.....	.....	.....	1,082 05	.....
6,014 42	5,216 38	1,735 93	2,241 16	284 97	112 23	913 86	83 97
4,232 48	4,745 43	644 31	1,195 10	81 36	185 48	994 74	.....
16,081 30	26,857 29	7,919 86	1,891 31	450 78	351 04	2,256 38	416 43
19,979 26	25,929 62	4,815 03	6,681 33	327 96	452 33	1,577 43	1,136 76
5,714 22	6,717 36	179 13	3,001 52	438 02	217 66	478 74	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4,689 29	13,108 75	3,354 70	4,645 47*	311 53	180 56	634 83	492 91
6,128 41	12,993 40	4,456 58	1,977 21	207 09	161 46	216 32	221 69
3,955 50	4,123 29	845 39	3,001 68	45 11	46 62	543 21	266 86

\* See footnote, table 7.



TABLE No. 9 — (Continued)  
 B. Maintenance expenses of homes for children incurred during the year ending June 30, 1918

Clothing	Fuel, light and power	Medicines, and medical supplies and equipment	Office expenses, including printing, telephone and postage	Household furnishings and equipment	School supplies and equipment
33,308 87	\$4,774 30	\$1,448 75	\$1,680 47	\$460 30	.....
2,211 46	2,513 97	537 15	183 02	492 26	.....
1,641 02	1,042 28	114 75	81 44	145 50	\$72 36
5,606 75	6,808 56	1,035 70	147 12	4,075 45	591 97
1,139 35	7,52 01	107 01	66 24	984 03	137 39
2,809 19	3,099 48	291 14	181 07	470 66	221 35
3,643 10	5,899 88	193 35	427 75	2,278 14	556 12
3,795 21	4,729 91	508 09	520 00	1,534 25	437 30
1,328 20	3,272 32	100 93	140 73	.....	.....
712 80	5,522 32	297 42	85 17	2,066 96	185 17
4,122 54	4,210 29	205 32	192 68	3,455 41	5,403 24
3,065 50	2,928 17	402 44	281 08	2,230 26	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
215 84	1,536 15	125 72	254 51	642 43	.....
19,059 61	13,514 44	1,491 47	282 16	2,783 74	7,794 11
465 55	2,327 34	58 75	361 32	443 49	7 46
982 40	1,158 84	307 50	24 32	373 55	42 92
6,805 98	3,607 06	216 12	804 27	1,265 86	815 44
2,085 39	3,731 48	211 64	168 28	1,103 75	187 75
3,999 24	2,743 07	557 42	138 67	1,992 63	1,593 37
5,370 64	11,053 36	1,043 12	235 92	2,946 71	174 28
2,308 21	6,816 08	606 13	253 19	1,304 41	886 42





## HOMES FOR CHILDREN

813

[illegible]

See footnote, table 7.

TABLE No. 9 — (Continued)  
 B. Maintenance expenses of homes for children incurred during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Board of children in family homes	Expenses of placing children in family homes	Insurance and taxes	Ordinary repairs	Other maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred	Estimated value of farm and garden produce in addition to provisions purchased
			\$1,726 88	\$2,535 71	\$4,279 14	\$41,063 93	\$5,500 00
			2,952 24	3,995 59	2,424 01	78,538 20	
			88 66	783 61	758 13	16,730 52	
			3,242 05	3,624 61	7,519 20	48,383 41	
			332 16	437 33	116 00	25,360 56	
		\$50 00		535 53	178 49	9,908 73	1,500 00
			41 40	238 97	8 00	6,014 92	
	\$45,204 01		2,418 16	23,068 73	8,511 79	357,536 74	
	27,268 24	16,315 40	4,736 75	4,955 52	2,107 38	291,030 56	
			579 37	6,547 33	2,460 43	137,466 24	
			12 00	129 83	319 70	7,064 37	
			1,252 92	6,347 12	1,821 19	87,712 00	8,240 25
	257 38	311 17	1,184 35	1,184 35	400 68	37,557 11	1,058 45
		123 30	1,963 99	473 56	278 90	32,996 45	1,000 00
				271 77	918 05	11,188 91	
			433 40	947 52	684 38	13,479 76	
				3,073 37	2,760 14	45,367 02	
		45 84	24 05	664 07	263 25	6,990 93	

## HOMES FOR CHILDREN

816

[illegible]



[illegible]

See footnote, table 7.



TABLE No. 9 — (Concluded)  
 B. Maintenance expenses incurred during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Board of children in family homes	Expenses of placing children in family homes	Insurance and	Ordinary repairs	Other maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred	Estimated value of farm and garden produce in addition to provisions purchased
d							
Indigent			\$649 35	868 53	\$2,282 94	\$11,773 11	\$1,620 63
				2,510 66		41,921 48	
			153 84	2,203 42	261 90	28,311 13	2,240 00
			1,049 28	1,823 95	391 41	34,755 15	5,641 18
			1,787 27	3,042 19	307 91	50,519 75	6,608 20
	\$403 03	\$387 38	550 32	2,711 47	648 42	40,557 28	
and							
		92 20	780 80	180 86	50 90	29,557 19	7,091 99
		53 07	127 24	413 99	121 65	11,384 78	900 00
expenses, private homes for children	\$447,780 20	\$32,198 73	\$102,207 19	\$366,163 08	\$272,507 08	\$7,714,408 24	\$387,980 12
expenses, city and county homes for	33 02	69 06	135 51	2,320 92	1,600 95	37,443 27	4,187 77
city and county and private							
State homes for children	\$447,813 22	\$32,267 78	\$102,342 70	\$368,782 95	\$274,108 01	\$7,751,851 51	\$392,167 99
Total maintenance expenses, public and private homes for children	\$447,813 22	\$32,267 78	\$102,342 70	\$373,163 09	\$351,962 05	\$8,223,806 28	\$392,167 99

See footnote, table 7.

**STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES**

**CHART SHOWING RELATIVE EXPENSES INCURRED FOR MAINTENANCE IN THE  
HOMES FOR CHILDREN SUBJECT TO THE VISITATION AND INSPEC-  
TION OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1918**

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**FOOD-ICE AND 33.5 %**









TABLE No. 10  
A. Number received in homes for children during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	By JUDICIAL COMMITMENT			By commitment or acceptance of poor law officers	From parents or guardians	By return from foster homes	By transfer from other institutions and return from hospitals	Otherwise received	Total
	For destitution	For delinquency including truancy	For improper guardianship						
State:									
PUBLIC HOMES FOR CHILDREN									
for Young Girls, School, Industry	2	104	18				4	67	190
		544	11		23			244	809
									23
Total number received, State homes for children	2	748	29		33		4	311	1,128
City and County:									
Children's Home for the City and Town of Newburgh				37		2			39
Children's Home, Middletown									
Madison County									
O.....				16	2	7			26
n.....		24		3					27
Yaphank.....			4	63		4	26		96
Total number received, city and county homes for children		24	4	119	2	13	26		187
Total number received, public homes for children	2	772	33	119	36	13	29	311	1,316
HULMAN									
			6	59	2		2		69
and Home for the									
			17		53	4	1		75

<sup>1</sup>See footnotes, table 7.

TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)

A. Number received in homes for children during the year ending June 30, 1918

146	1	4	13	3	30	26	2	2	146
17	1	4	13	3	6	2	2	2	17
20	1	4	13	20	1	1	1	1	20
29	1	4	1	27	1	1	1	1	29
227	2	178	1	4	37	5	5	13	227
531	2	7	1	37	410	67	1	6	531
14	1	1	13	13	4	13	13	13	14
17	1	3	8	8	91	203	1	1	17
368	1	17	17	17	10	10	10	10	368
28	1	13	13	13	12	12	12	12	28
25	1	6	1	1	11	8	8	8	25
15	1	7	9	35	1	17	17	17	15
30	1	1	21	75	147	7	7	7	30
35	1	1	24	21	4	1	1	1	35
245	1	1	14	15	13	3	3	3	245
25	1	2	15	15	10	106	106	106	25
39	1	73	15	15	213	22	22	22	39
37	1	44	97	97	97	97	97	97	37
16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25
409	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	409
163	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	163

<sup>1</sup> Additional statistics on table 41.

<sup>2</sup> Statistics with parent institution or society.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote, table 7.



TABLE NO. 10 — (Continued)

A. Number received in homes for children during the year ending June 30, 1918

## HOMES FOR CHILDREN

[illegible]

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 7.

\* Additional statistics, table C3.

Station on table 18.

TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)  
A. Number received in homes for children during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Number received					
	Admitted	From parents or guardians	By return from foster homes	By transfer from other institutions and return from hospitals	Otherwise received	Total
PRIVATE HOMES						
Protestant Home for the Blind, Buffalo.	104	40	.....	.....	.....	144
Rochester Orphan Asylum	14	49	.....	4	.....	74
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society in the City of Brooklyn in the County of Kings (The)	197	79	.....	14	.....	362
St. John's Home for Boys, Brooklyn	85	50	.....	16	.....	216
St. John's Roman Catholic Protectory, Hicksville	83	44	.....	22	.....	178
St. Joseph's Female Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	13	30	.....	17	.....	163
Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum, West Park (included Sacred Heart School, Dobbs Ferry)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saint Agatha Home for Children, Nanuet	26	9	.....	11	11	63
St. Agnes Hospital (for Crippled and Atypical Children)	4	31	.....	.....	1	55
White Plains School for Blind Children	13	12	.....	2	.....	37
St. Agnes Training School for Blind Children, Rye	6	8	2	2	1	21
St. Christopher's	32	6	.....	.....	.....	50
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, Watervliet	4	11	.....	.....	.....	22
St. Francis Home, Oswego	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
St. Germain's Home (of the House of the Good Shepherd, New York), Peekskill	14	46	.....	10	.....	83
St. John's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Utica	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John's Home (of the Institution of Mercy), Massena	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John's Home for Boys, Remond	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Oneida	20	20	.....	1	.....	41
St. John's R. C. Orphan Asylum, Oneida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Home for Boys, Oneida	46	77	1	.....	.....	130
St. Joseph's Home for Boys, Oneida	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[illegible]

See footnote, table 7.

### Statistics with Parent Institutions or Society:

\* Additional statistics on table B9.

TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)  
A. Number received in homes for children during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	By JUDICIAL COMMITMENT			By commitment or acceptance of poor law officers	From parents or guardians	By return from foster homes	By transfer from other institutions and return from hospitals	Otherwise received	Total
	For destination	For delinquency including truancy	For improper guardianship						
ad	.....	.....	6	50	8	10	5	.....	88
.....	.....	.....	.....	21	22	1	.....	.....	44
Home-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	7	13	17	12	.....	.....	1	42
.....	5	.....	4	20	8	.....	.....	.....	55
Total number received, private homes for children.	51	2,453	2,743	6,130	4,304	198	983	395	17,088
Total number received, city and county homes for children.	.....	24	4	119	2	13	25	.....	157
Total number received, city and county and private homes for children.	51	2,477	2,747	6,258	4,307	211	907	395	17,245
Total number received, State homes for children.	3	743	29	.....	33	.....	4	311	1,126
Total number received, public and private homes for children.	54	3,225	2,776	6,258	4,330	211	911	606	18,371

1 See footnote, table 7.

TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)  
A. Number received in homes for children during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Boys over 16	Girls over 16	Boys 14 to 16	Girls 14 to 16	Boys 5 to 14	Girls 5 to 14	Boys 3 to 5
<b>PUBLIC HOMES FOR CHILDREN</b>							
State:							
New York State Training School for Young Girls, Hudson <sup>1</sup>	139	56		102	760	26	2
State Agricultural and Industrial School, Industry <sup>1</sup>					21	12	
Thomas Indian School, Iroquois <sup>1</sup>							
Total number received, State homes for children	139	56		102	781	38	2
City							
Newburgh					11	17	6
County (The Trustees of the)							
			12	1	3	12	3
			3	2	15	30	13
Total number received, city and county homes for children			15	3	62	50	23
Total number received, public homes for children	139	56	15	105	843	97	24
<b>CLEREN</b>							
	1		1	1	35	19	7
the Friendless, New York							
(of The Convent of the Sisters				2	28	31	9
		1	5	7	20	22	5
			16		124	118	40
			1	2	35	14	5
			3	7	56	50	7
					107	73	17

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 7.

<sup>2</sup> Statistics with parent institution or society.

TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)  
A. Number received in homes for children during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	By JUDICIAL COMMITMENT			By commitment or acceptance of poor law officers	From parents or guardians	By return from foster homes	By transfer from other institutions and return from hospitals	Otherwise received	Total
	For destination	For delinquency including truancy	For improper guardianship						
ed			6	50	8	10	5		86
				21	23	1			44
Home									
	2	7	13	17	12			1	52
	5		4	20	8	8			55
Total number received, private homes for children	51	2,453	2,743	6,130	4,306	198	833	206	17,096
Total number received, city and county homes for children		24	4	119	2	13	25		157
Total number received, city and county and private homes for children	51	2,477	2,747	6,253	4,307	211	907	206	17,243
Total number received, State homes for children	3	748	20		23		4	211	1,135
Total number received, public and private homes for children	54	3,225	2,776	6,253	4,330	211	911	606	18,371

† See footnote, table 7.







of the Scandi-	3	6	88	66	28
without	3	2	17	4	1
with	3	19	34	16	1
with	3	5	10	10	2
with	3	12	12	10	2
with	3	1	226	143	11
with	3	2	74	78	4
with	3	2	2	2	65
with	3	3	2	2	1
with	3	1	18	23	2
with	3	1	26	24	10
with	3	1	71	5	1
with	3	4	19	11	1
with	3	1	26	12	2
with	3	1	10	12	2
with	3	1	47	41	23
with	3	1	10	9	4
with	3	2	69	67	23
with	3	7	132	92	47
with	3	2	2	1	1
with	3	2	5	3	1
with	3	1	16	15	5
with	3	1	5	2	1
with	3	21	131	4	1
with	3	3	3	3	1
with	3	4	4	10	1
with	3	21	43	49	3
with	3	7	7	14	23

Additional statistics on table 88.

Statistics with parent institution or society.

See footnote, table 7.





TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)  
A. Number received in homes for children during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Boys over 16	Girls over 16	Boys 14 to 16	Girls 14 to 16	Boys 5 to 14	Girls 5 to 14	Boys 3 to 5
Continued							
Brooklyn <sup>1</sup>	.....	4	.....	4	6	21	11
Children at the City of	.....	.....	85	.....	145	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	23	7
.....	.....	1	1	.....	13	16	7
.....	.....	3	1	6	11	22	4
Adigent Children (Tho)	.....	.....	1	.....	17	11	2
.....	.....	.....	4	.....	57	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	6	13	26	12
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	18	17	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	3	22	14	1
.....	.....	.....	1	1	17	19	6
Total number received, private homes for children.....	47	39	1,197	407	5,927	3,502	1,343
Total number received, city and county homes for children.....	.....	.....	15	3	52	39	23
Total number received, city and county and private homes for children.....	47	39	1,212	410	5,989	3,531	1,367
Total number received, State homes for children.....	139	56	.....	102	751	33	2
Total number received, public and private homes for children.....	186	95	1,212	512	6,770	3,569	1,369

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 7.









TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)  
A. Number received in homes for children during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Girls 2 to 5	Boys under 2	Girls under 2	Total	Total number in the insti- tution during the year	Public charges	Private charges
Private Homes for Children — Continued							
.....	4	.....	.....	123	336	262	74
.....	16	35	39	134	306	254	54
.....	5	40	56	114	229	76	153
.....	30	2	2	260	1,367	1,209	158
.....	15	.....	.....	534	2,026	1,635	391
.....	29	.....	.....	2,154	4,751	4,019	182
.....	35	462	407	959	3,155	2,780	365
.....	85	401	389	425	1,169	1,169	11
.....	10	6	11	1,048	1,733	1,078	655
.....	8	3	2	139	336	154	182
.....	3	1	1	123	309	241	68
.....	6	.....	.....	23	74	13	62
.....	29	.....	.....	75	340	114	226
.....	.....	.....	.....	367	1,182	1,089	143
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	25	145	118	290	51	24	27
.....	1	.....	.....	55	175	108	67
.....	.....	.....	.....	16	546	66	461
.....	12	3	2	6	52	8	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	164	30	29	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	95	49

in the County	6	5	1	74	231	80	141
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	363	1,455	1,002	363
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	22	.....	.....	218	800	659	231
.....	57	.....	2	178	502	267	105
.....	23	.....	.....	163	721	632	80
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plains.....	6	.....	.....	62	234	316	18
.....	2	.....	1	55	140	35	64
.....	3	.....	.....	27	191	143	43
.....	2	.....	.....	31	131	28	103
.....	3	.....	3	50	235	229	6
.....	3	.....	.....	22	88	49	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	27	261	267	4
.....	3	.....	.....	83	262	151	131
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	.....	.....	41	130	80	50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	26	32	35	136	343	147	196
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157	157	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	17	43	34	146	306	204	102
.....	.....	.....	.....	64	248	105	143
.....	5	.....	.....	27	133	42	91
.....	25	.....	.....	176	911	836	76
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	45	34	84	133	80	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11	1	5	100	330	170	160
.....	.....	7	.....	88	262	245	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	24	94	67	27
.....	9	88	80	192	319	126	103
.....	25	33	34	100	247	123	114
.....	.....	.....	.....	31	154	79	75
.....	11	.....	.....	158	528	491	37
.....	4	.....	.....	43	155	76	79
.....	26	.....	9	90	263	124	139
.....	.....	.....	.....	164	341	208	43

\* Statistics on table 16.

\* Additional statistics, table 56.

\* Statistics with parent institution or society.

See footnote, table 7.

TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)  
A. Number received in homes for children during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Girls 2 to 5	Boys under 2	Girls under 2	Total	Total number in the insti- tution during the year	Public charges	Private charges
PRIVATE HOMES FOR CHILDREN — Concluded							
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany	1	.....	.....	53	240	217	23
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	1	.....	.....	54	177	177	19
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum in the City of Troy (The)	.....	.....	.....	38	187	168	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	112	395	335	132
.....	.....	.....	.....	78	239	157	74
.....	.....	.....	.....	27	85	11	104
.....	.....	.....	.....	68	130	35	238
.....	.....	.....	.....	230	645	307	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	73	123	87	60
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	119	59	72
.....	.....	.....	.....	55	171	99	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	37	170	159	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	91	291	255	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	58	305	289	56
.....	.....	.....	.....	44	195	139	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	52	191	160	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	55	119	95	24
Total number received, private homes for children	1,139	1,756	1,607	17,056	52,007	41,639	10,368
Total number received, city and county homes for children	23	2	1	187	373	368	5
Total number received, city and county and private homes for children	1,162	1,758	1,608	17,243	52,380	42,007	10,373
Total number received, State homes for children	.....	4	6	1,128	2,489	2,489	.....
Total number received, public and private homes for children	1,162	1,762	1,614	18,371	54,869	44,496	10,373

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 7.

STATE OF NEW YORK~STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

CHART SHOWING THE MANNER OF ADMISSION OF THE 17,243 CHILDREN RECEIVED IN THE HOMES FOR CHILDREN SUBJECT TO THE VISITATION AND INSPECTION OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

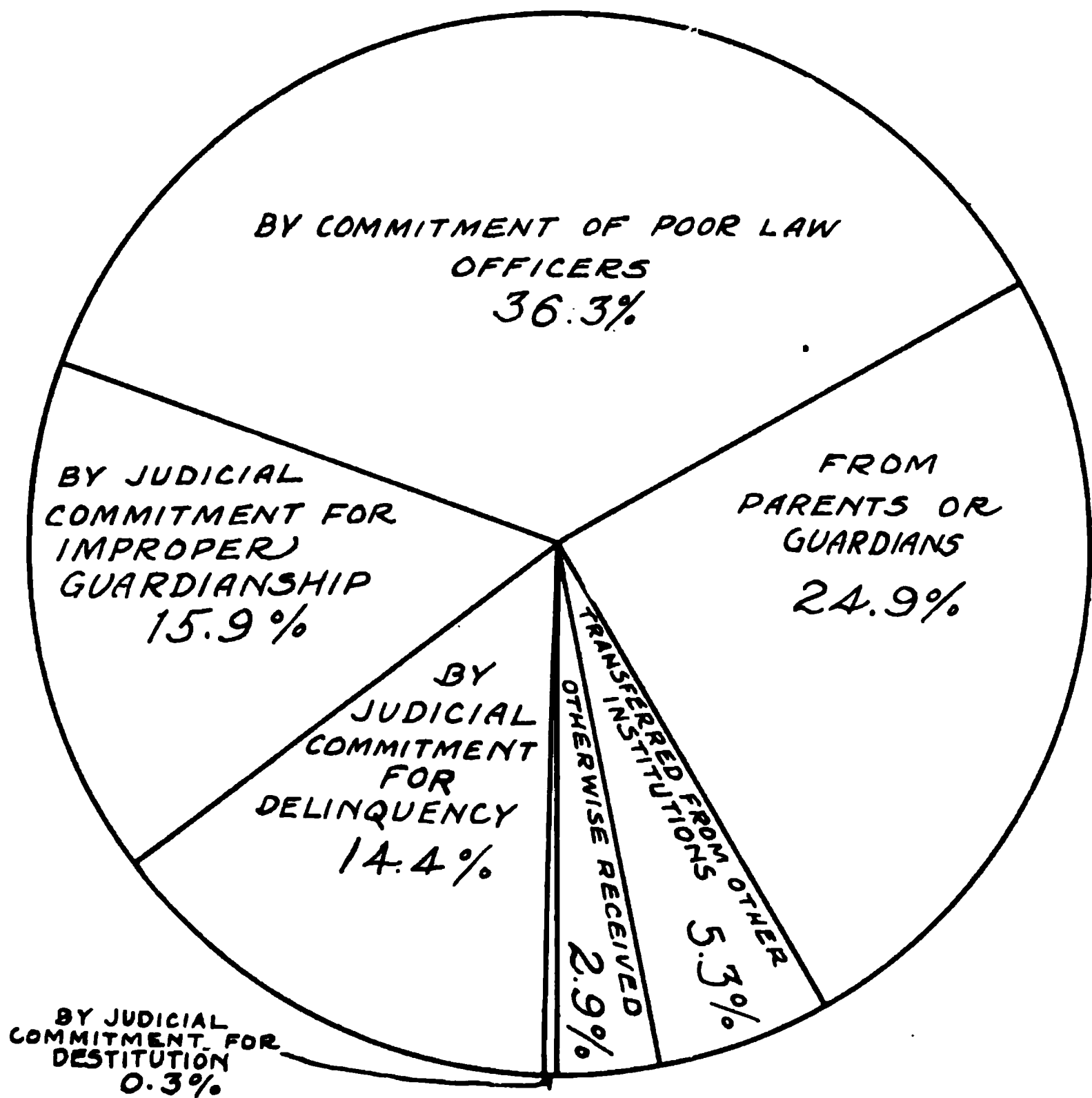




TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)  
B. Number discharged from homes for children during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Returned to parents or legal guardians	Placed by institution in free homes	Discharged to take employment	Discharged to placing-out agents or societies	Returned to committing officers	Transferred to other institutions	Left without permission	Otherwise discharged	Died	Total
<b>PUBLIC HOMES FOR CHILDREN</b>										
State:										
Training School for ..... and Industrial School, school, Iroquois, .....	49 524 18	1 ..... .....	84 78 1	..... ..... .....	44 10 .....	15 2 2	..... 189 3	3 20 25	2 ..... 4	108 804 53
Total number discharged, State homes for children.....	591	1	163	.....	54	20	162	58	6	1,054
<b>CITY AND COUNTY:</b>										
Children's Home for the City and Town of Newburgh .....	10	.....	.....	16	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	28
Children's Home, Middletown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for Destitute Children of Madison County (The Trustees of the), Peterboro .....	16	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Jefferson Farm School, Watertown.....	18	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Suffolk County Children's Home, Yaphank .....	63	21	3	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	1	96
Total number discharged, city and county homes for children .....	111	38	12	17	.....	11	.....	.....	1	190
Total number discharged, public homes for children .....	689	39	188	17	54	31	162	58	7	1,245
<b>PRIVATE HOMES FOR CHILDREN</b>										
Albany Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	81	3	.....	8	1	8	.....	.....	.....	102
Lathrop Memorial, Albany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amalie Selner Memorial, Jamaica .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1 See footnote, table 7.

TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)  
*B. Number discharged from homes for children during the year ending June 30, 1918*





TABLE NO. 10 — (Continued)

*B. Number discharged from homes for children during the year ending June 30, 1918*

114	8	1	7	6	1	127
13	6		2	2		23
115	1	3	2	8	2	134
208		12		5	3	243
5				1	1	6
5						6
20	13		5	1	1	40
7		4				11
172		4	6	5	4	197
						1
7	11	1	3	2		24
42	2	4	1	27	1	86
103				24	25	157
95				22	11	229
255			9	15	6	353
364		79	14	23	3	501

\* See footnote, table 7.

\* Additional statistics on table 53.

\* Statistics on table 18.



[illegible]

<sup>9</sup> See footnote, table 7.

: Statistics with parent institution or society.

TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)  
 B. Number discharged from homes for children during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Returned to parents or legal guardians	Placed by institution in free homes	Discharged to take employment	Discharged to placing-out agents or agencies	Returned to committing officers	Transferred to other institutions	Left without permission	Otherwise discharged	Died	Total
Syosset, L. I.	211	.....	5	4	8	15	5	.....	4	253
St. Mary of the Angels (of the Misericordia Hospital, New York), Hartdale	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saint Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum of the City of Rochester (The)	57	.....	.....	1	11	2	.....	1	15	57
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Home, Bing	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
rk. ....	99	3	6	1	1	3	.....	.....	3	114
aternity	78	5	8	2	.....	3	.....	.....	5	101
Infant's	23	1	3	2	.....	1	1	.....	1	33
vis. ....	77	14	.....	23	1	13	.....	.....	84	210
St. I	65	14	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	42	149
Rob-	28	20	1	5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	53
Asylum,	121	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	123
Asylum,	36	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	43
Asylum,	80	8	3	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	95
Asylum,	137	.....	4	.....	2	1	2	1	2	149
Asylum,	41	.....	1	7	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	54
s of the	55	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	60
.....	30	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34

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<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 7.      <sup>2</sup> Statistics with parent institution or society.      <sup>3</sup> Additional statistics on table 58.

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TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)  
 B. Number discharged from homes for children during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Boys over 16	Girls over 16	Boys 14 to 16	Girls 14 to 16	Boys 6 to 14	Girls 6 to 14	Boys 2 to 5	Girls 2 to 5	Boys under 2	Girls under 2	Total
State: New York State Thom.	232	157	573	21	15	5	2	.....	6	7	196
for Girls, Hudson School, Industry)	12	13	6	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	804
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63
Total number discharged, State homes for chil- dren.....	244	170	578	28	8	12	2	.....	6	7	1,065
City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Town of Newburgh	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	14	4	5	.....	.....	38
Madison County	.....	.....	4	2	12	13	1	1	.....	.....	33
.....	.....	.....	9	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Ypsbank.....	.....	.....	2	4	33	37	9	3	2	1	96
Total number discharged, city and county homes for children.....	.....	.....	15	6	74	64	14	14	3	1	190
Total number discharged, public homes for chil- dren.....	244	170	593	34	82	76	16	14	8	8	1,245
.....	2	3	7	6	46	27	7	4	.....	.....	102
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
for the	.....	.....	.....	2	49	36	6	3	.....	.....	93
(of The	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	1	20	23	1	.....	.....	.....	66
.....	12	17	17	23	101	100	16	11	.....	.....	296
.....	14	.....	21	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
.....	.....	.....	1	1	16	16	3	.....	.....	.....	29

7	2	12	8	63	49	16	13	0	11	178
4	2	10	3	84	68	11	7	...	...	196
3	10	2	9	32	24	7	6	...	...	93
...	4	12	6	78	64	6	7	...	...	177
...	...	...	...	3	1	20	11	36	34	106
...	9	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	18
1	3	1	1	12	9	1	12	1	...	28
3	...	...	1	37	24	18	...	14	13	123
...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	1	31	13	1	1	...	...	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	9	...	3	3	...	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	25	28	3	15	3	7	102
...	...	17	...	32	12	1	...	...	...	40
...	...	5	...	13	12	3	2	...	...	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	3	6	10	2	1	...	...	23
2	6	26	17	76	29	3	3	...	...	162
...	18	3	35	44	113	109	92	85	61	500
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	4	2	3	7	9	2	1	...	...	7
...	2	20	25	173	94	27	23	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	370
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	1	1	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	1	1	8	8	2	...	...	...	24
3	3	2	6	19	5	...	1	...	...	39

<sup>1</sup>See footnotes, table 7.      \*Statistics with parent institution or society.



TABLE NO. 10 — (Continued)  
 B. Number discharged from homes for children during the year ending June 30, 1918

Girls 5 to 14	Boys 2 to 5	Girls 2 to 5	Boys under 2	Girls under 2	Total
19	2	3	...	...	66
14	3	1	...	...	49
111	23	16	1	...	309
3	2	...	2	1	24
43	...	2	...	...	76
16	...	...	...	...	26
6	2	2	...	...	14
8	...	...	...	...	21
131	1	1	...	...	514
63	3	...	...	...	243
25	68	33	34	29	308
2	...	...	...	...	7
15	11	9	8	10	55
16	1	...	...	...	85
3	1	1	...	...	71
90	7	9	...	...	229
7	1	1	...	...	308
30	23	18	1	...	24
8	4	2	...	...	137
...	...	...	...	...	29

## HOMES FOR CHILDREN

851

[illegible]

<sup>3</sup> See footnote, table 7. <sup>4</sup> Statistics with parent institution or society.

<sup>4</sup> Additional statistics on table 52.

Statistics on table 18.

TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)  
B. Number discharged from homes for children during the year ending June 30, 1918

St. John's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Utica.....	8	.....	12	34	30	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	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<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 7.

Additional statistics on table 58.

TABLE NO. 10 — (Continued)  
*B. Number discharged from homes for children during the year ending June 30, 1918*

[illegible]

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 7.      <sup>2</sup> Statistics with parent institution or society.

<sup>4</sup> Additional statistics on table 58.<sup>4</sup> Additional statistics on table 58.

TABLE NO. 10—(Continued)  
B. Number discharged from homes for children during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Boys over 16	Girls over 16	Boys 14 to 16	Girls 14 to 16	Boys 5 to 14	Girls 5 to 14	Boys 2 to 5	Girls 2 to 5	Boys under 2	Girls under 2	Total
of children.	.....	6	.....	2	6	17	12	14	3	4	64
Asylums	.....	.....	112	.....	166	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	286
.....	8	.....	1	.....	23	27	6	5	4	5	73
.....	.....	1	1	1	20	18	3	5	1	.....	60
.....	.....	12	.....	8	13	13	4	2	.....	.....	53
for la-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	3	5	27	12	3	2	.....	.....	54
.....	10	.....	22	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117
.....	4	2	8	8	24	27	9	8	15	9	114
.....	.....	.....	7	3	21	13	2	3	.....	.....	49
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4	7	10	10	16	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	14	21	4	3	7	5	55
Total number discharged, private homes for children	794	457	2,017	893	5,499	3,481	1,170	994	1,491	1,342	18,133
Total number discharged, city and county homes for children.	.....	.....	15	6	74	64	14	14	2	1	190
Total number discharged city and county and private homes for children.	794	457	2,032	899	5,573	3,545	1,184	1,008	1,493	1,343	18,323
Total number discharged State homes for children.	244	170	578	26	8	12	2	.....	6	7	1,065
Total number discharged public and private homes for children.	1,038	627	2,610	927	5,581	3,557	1,186	1,006	1,499	1,350	19,388

<sup>1</sup> See footnote table 7.      <sup>2</sup> Statistics with parent institution or society.

**STATE OF NEW YORK — STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES**

**CHART SHOWING THE MANNER OF DISCHARGE OF THE 18,328 CHILDREN DISCHARGED FROM THE HOMES FOR CHILDREN SUBJECT TO THE VISITATION AND INSPECTION OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.**

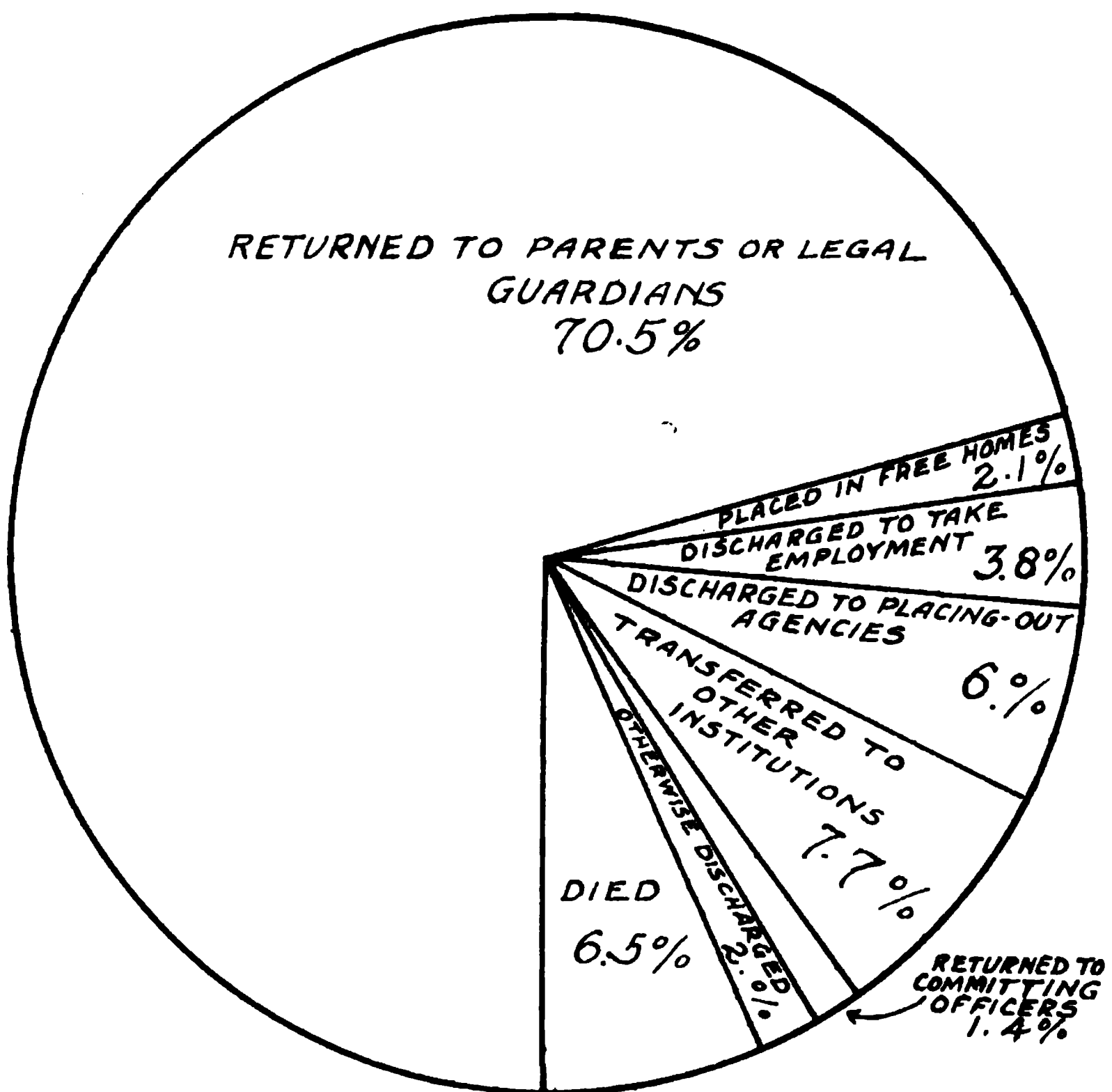






TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)  
C. Number remaining in homes for children June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Received by JUDICIAL Commitment			Received by commitment or acceptance of poor-law officers	Received from parents or guardians	Otherwise received	Total	Average number of children
	For destitution	For delinquency	For improper guardianship					
State:								
New York	3	308	57	.....	.....	6	300	306
State of New York	.....	634	15	.....	.....	232	881	887
Thompson	.....	.....	1	4	179	.....	184	177
Total number, June 30, 1918, State homes for children.....	3	937	73	4	179	238	1,434	1,380
City								
Newburgh.....	.....	.....	2	29	.....	.....	31	33
County (The Trustees.....)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	25	1	47	.....	.....	48	56
.....	.....	.....	.....	76	2	.....	27	26
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	77	90
Total number June 30, 1918, city and county homes for children.....	.....	25	4	152	2	.....	183	204
Total number June 30, 1918, public homes for children.....	3	962	77	156	181	238	1,617	1,571
PRIVATE HOMES FOR CHILDREN								
.....	.....	.....	17	120	1	.....	138	171
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... and Home for the Friendless Children (The), (of The Convent ..)	.....	.....	62	15	111	.....	183	206
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 7.





TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)

C. Number remaining in homes for children June 30, 1918

## HOMES FOR CHILDREN

359

Clark, S. I.	123	1,056	108	1,947	2,012
Clark, S. I.	184	619	4	702	706
Clark, S. I.	112	50	9	641	680
Ogdensburg	33	41	107	190	190
Ogdensburg	109	41	30	170	187
Ogdensburg	3	5	44	52	51
Ogdensburg	24	60	153	237	260
Ogdensburg	404	384	85	844	824
Ogdensburg					
Ogdensburg					
Ogdensburg					
Ogdensburg	4	6	15	25	22
Ogdensburg	26	30	81	137	190
Ogdensburg	7	32	151	190	191
Ogdensburg (The)					
Ogdensburg		7	28	35	41
Ogdensburg		9		9	11
Ogdensburg		48	31	60	66
Ogdensburg	31	34	91	155	158
Ogdensburg in					
Ogdensburg	184	672	229	1,095	1,061
Ogdensburg	142	351	175	670	685
Ogdensburg					
Ogdensburg	99	229	65	301	325
Ogdensburg	219	202	50	544	638
Ogdensburg					
Ogdensburg	28	150	3	185	176
Ogdensburg	7	19	33	80	86
Ogdensburg	40	76	35	152	151
Ogdensburg	3	14	76	98	99
Ogdensburg	25	144	3	172	173
Ogdensburg	20	14	31	60	68
Ogdensburg, New					
Ogdensburg	53	1	2	155	160
Ogdensburg	10	100	65	196	209
Ogdensburg					
Ogdensburg					
Ogdensburg		63	31	95	95
Ogdensburg					
Ogdensburg	18	129	76	233	211
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Statistics with parent institution or society.

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 7,  
no longer received.

Additional statistics on tables 58,

Statistics on table 18.

**Public charges**







TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)  
C. Number remaining in homes for children June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Boys over 16	Girls over 16	Boys 14 to 16	Girls 14 to 16	Boys 5 to 14	Girls 5 to 14	Boys 2 to 5	Girls 2 to 5	Boys Under 2	Girls Under 2	Total
State: New York State Thom.	72	234	809	108	71	23	.....	.....	3	1	360
for Girls, Hudson School, Industry	6	9	10	13	71	67	.....	2	.....	.....	881
Total number June 30, 1918, State homes for children.....	78	243	819	126	71	90	.....	3	3	1	1,434
City											
Jewburgh	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	10	4	2	.....	.....	31
1 County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	3	22	16	4	1	.....	.....	48
.....	.....	.....	16	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	33	20	11	12	.....	.....	77
Total number June 30, 1918, city and county homes for children.....	.....	.....	19	3	51	46	19	15	.....	.....	183
Total number June 30, 1918, public homes for children.....	78	243	838	129	152	136	19	18	3	1	1,617
.....	1	2	5	7	56	52	13	2	.....	.....	138
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
for the	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	84	12	4	.....	.....	188
(of the	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6	.....	10	56	80	2	5	.....	.....	180
.....	3	18	44	57	287	284	24	24	.....	.....	741
.....	6	.....	49	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106
.....	.....	.....	.....	4	11	17	3	2	.....	.....	37
.....	.....	3	7	13	96	64	4	9	5	2	202

5	2	45	10	423	274	12	8	...	...	786
2	13	25	18	114	97	20	23	...	...	312
1	3	15	8	102	123	19	14	...	...	345
...	...	...	...	9	8	18	19	...	22	392
...	3	...	17	...	9	...	...	...	...	29
...	...	...	...	18	17	...	2	...	...	37
...	...	2	4	71	44	13	9	...	15	172
...	...	4	2	14	7	1	...	...	...	28
...	...	...	1	31	19	4	...	...	...	45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	2	1	32	21	2	2	...	...	61
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	15	16	167	108	32	29	...	5	375
...	...	1	3	23	20	2	2	...	...	47
...	...	...	...	24	17	...	...	...	...	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	18	1	1	...	...	24
1	1	16	5	167	184	16	16	...	...	256
...	5	5	48	228	411	277	245	...	87	1,401
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	22
...	3	1	1	16	16	2	...	...	...	39
...	...	7	7	584	260	62	33	...	...	953
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	3	8	3	2	...	1	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	25	20	9	6	...	...	72
...	3	6	7	30	23	...	...	...	...	69
...	4	4	7	101	68	9	2	...	...	199

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 7.      <sup>2</sup> Statistics with parent institution or society.

TABLE No. 10 — (*Continued*)  
*C. Number remaining in homes for children June 30, 1918*

## HOMES FOR CHILDREN

	23	50	316	806	35	27			
766	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	.....	1	10	11	4	2	.....	.....	.....
31	.....	1	9	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	.....	3	38	37	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	.....	8	12	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
459	.....	18	258	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	.....	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	.....	13	18	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
250	.....	23	189	82	6	5	.....	.....	.....
151	.....	.....	38	18	44	30	11	15	.....
1,014	.....	21	473	370	32	36	.....	.....	.....
1,525	.....	155	886	374	31	18	.....	.....	.....
2,057	.....	585	1,416	458	40	16	.....	.....	.....
1,947	.....	.....	276	104	586	428	286	258	.....
792	.....	374	313	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
641	.....	.....	88	86	148	180	192	86	.....
190	.....	6	74	75	14	8	3	4	.....
170	.....	6	71	63	16	5	.....	1	.....
53	.....	10	23	19	8	6	1	.....	.....
237	.....	.....	100	92	10	5	.....	.....	.....

Orphan Asylum Society of the City of Brooklyn (The). . . 1

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 7.      <sup>2</sup> Statistics with parent institution or society.

\* Additional statistics on table 53.

\* Statistic on table 18.

**!Closed!**

Public charges no longer received.

TABLE NO. 10—(Continued)  
*C. Number remaining in homes for children June 30, 1918*

[illegible]

Publib charges no longer received.

Additional statistics on table 43.

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 7.

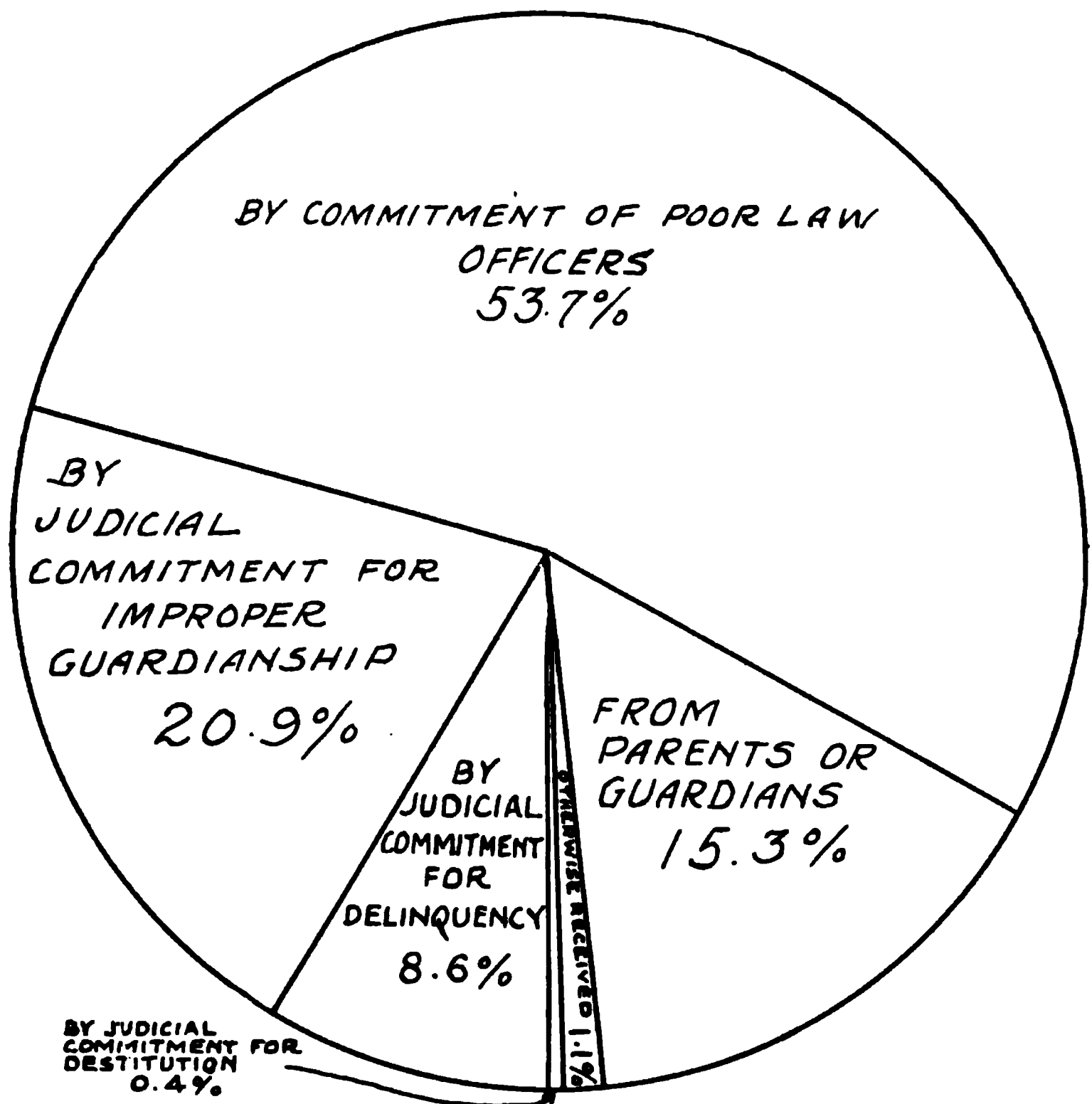
<sup>11</sup>See footnotes, table 7.



**STATE OF NEW YORK ~ STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES**

**CHART SHOWING MANNER OF ADMISSION OF THE 34,052 CHILDREN REMAINING IN THE HOMES FOR CHILDREN SUBJECT TO THE VISITATION AND INSPECTION OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES  
JUNE 30, 1918**

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## HOMES FOR CHILDREN

371

[illegible]

TABLE NO. 10 — (Continued)

D. Number of public charges in homes for children June 30, 1918. Showing (a) distribution by counties and states. (b) Institutions in which cared for. (c) Number of years during which such charges have been retained in institutions

INSTITUTIONS	Less than 1 year	6 to 7 years						7 to 8 years	8 to 9 years	9 to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
DELAWARE:												
Berkshire II	...							...	...	...	...	1
St. Mary's	...							...	...	...	...	2
St. Vincent	...							...	...	...	...	1
Susan Peels	...							...	...	...	...	1
Total	...							...	...	...	...	1
		3	4	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	5
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	5
	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	6
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	6
	15	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	31
	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	6
	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	7
	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	13
	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1
	43	17	17	9	9	9	9	...	...	...	...	26
	9	7	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	23
St Episcopal	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	13
in the City	57	13	15	37	6	6	6	...	...	...	...	136
home (The).	9	14	12	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	42
home (The).	1	3	10	5	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	23
Buffalo	12	7	1	14	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	26
Buffalo	65	85	41	27	7	7	7	...	...	...	...	303
Buffalo	62	24	22	17	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	132





## HOMES FOR CHILDREN

St. John's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Utica.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
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TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)

*D. Number of public charges in homes for children June 30, 1918. Showing (a) distribution by counties and states.  
(b) Institutions in which cared for. (c) Number of years during which such charges have been retained in institutions*

[illegible]



## HOMES FOR CHILDREN

[illegible]

TABLE No. 10 — (Continued)

D. Number of public charges in homes for children June 30, 1918. Showing (a) distribution by counties and states. (b) Institutions in which cared for. (c) Number of years during which such charges have been retained in institutions

INSTITUTIONS	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	5 to 6 years	6 to 7 years	7 to 8 years	8 to 9 years	9 to 10 years	Over 10 years	Total
.....	6	7	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	6
.....	16	7	4	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	31
.....	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
.....	5	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
.....	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
.....	8	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23
.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
.....	46	28	7	9	1	4	7	4	3	1	1	109
.....	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
.....	7	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
.....	11	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18
.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
.....	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
.....	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
.....	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26
.....	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
.....	23	15	1	4	5	6	1	1	1	1	1	60

Isle...

Catholic

M. Troy

of Homes



TABLE No. 10 -- (Continued)

D. Number of public charges in homes for children June 30, 1918. Showing (a) distribution by counties and states.  
 (b) Institutions in which cared for. (c) Number of years during which such charges have been retained in institutions

COUNTY	INSTITUTIONS	Less than 1 year	Number of years during which such charges have been retained in institutions					Total
			8 to 9 years	9 to 10 years	Over 10 years			
ST. LOUIS	Booth, Troy	2	...	1	...	...	...	10
	Watertown	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Asylum (The)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Roman Catholic	6	...	...	...	...	...	17
	Irish	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total		11	...	1	...	...	...	23
		22	...	...	...	...	...	22
SARASOTA:	State	2	...	...	...	...	...	5
	County	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	St. (The)	3	...	...	...	...	...	7
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	14
	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4
	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	14
SARASOTA:	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	14
	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	63
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SARASOTA:	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	23

[illegible]





benefit of	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Francis,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
for In-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Troy,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
n Asylum of the City of Troy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Asylum (The). Troy.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Watervliet	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
of New York,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
W.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Troy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
in, Forest	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
of Roches-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Catholic	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Homeless	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Total.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

TABLE No. 10 — (*Continued*)

D. *Number of public charges in homes for children June 30, 1918. Showing (a) distribution by counties and states.  
(b) Institutions in which cared for. (c) Number of years during which such charges have been retained in institutions*

Year.	Albany Orphan Asylum (The), Albany.	Total.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1880	Albany Orphan Asylum (The), Albany.	Total.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1881	Albany Orphan Asylum (The), Albany.	Total.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1882	Albany Orphan Asylum (The), Albany.	Total.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1883	Albany Orphan Asylum (The), Albany.	Total.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1884	Albany Orphan Asylum (The), Albany.	Total.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60																																								

TABLE No. 11  
*Estimated value of property of homes, temporary, for children and their indebtedness June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	Real estate	PERSONAL PROPERTY		Total
		Furnishings and equipment	Investments	
of Cruelty to Children of Erie County, N. Y.	\$100,000 00	\$3,500 00	\$36,100 00	\$139,600 00
.....	60,650 36	5,400 00	.....	76,050 36
York	111,129 53	2,280 36	.....	113,409 89
.....	157,125 79	6,265 39	.....	163,391 18
.....	259,103 84	3,468 17	.....	262,572 01
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
be Mission of the Immaculate Virgin), New	.....	.....	.....	.....
Protectory), New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total property valuation	\$667,009 53	\$20,913 92	\$36,100 00	\$724,023 44

<sup>1</sup> Figures on tables 7-9.

<sup>2</sup> Figures with parent institution, tables 7-9.

<sup>3</sup> Closed.

**TABLE NO. 11 — (Concluded)**  
*Estimated value of property of homes, temporary, for children and heir indebtedness June 30, 1918*

INDEBTEDNESS JUNE 30, 1918				
INSTITUTIONS	Real estate	Current bills	Other	Total
<i>of Cruelty to Children of Erie County, N. Y.</i>	\$15,000 00	\$2,896 82	\$3,000 00	\$20,896 82
Yock.	1,976 82	901 67		1,976 82
	89 00	89 00		901 67
	2,005 97	2,005 97		89 00
in Mission of the Immaculate Virgin), New				2,005 97
Protectory), New York.				
Total indebtedness.	\$15,000 00	\$7,893 82	\$3,000 00	\$25,893 82

Finances on tables 7-9.

\* Finances with parent institution, tables 7-9.

**\* Closed.**



TABLE No. 13  
A. Expenditures of homes, temporary, for children for the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Indebtedness upon real estate, principal and interest	Rent	Buildings and improvements	Investment	Miscellaneous expenditures	MAINTENANCE EXPENSES PAID		Total expenditures	Cash on hand June 30, 1918
						Of previous year	Of current year		
Children's Aid and Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children of Erie County, N. Y., Buffalo:									
Boys' Home, Buffalo.....	\$853 50	.....	\$3,230 30	.....	\$1,400 00	\$2,830 16	\$36,150 57	\$43,483 43	\$16,508 15
Children's Aid Society, New York: <sup>1</sup>									
Brace Farm School, Valhalla ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,272 50	19,263 52	20,536 02	.....
Forty-fourth Street Lodging House, New York ..	.....	.....	3,409 89	.....	.....	909 42	16,072 06	20,391 99	.....
Harlem Boys' Home, New York ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	651 07	10,917 36	11,568 43	.....
Newboys' Lodging House, New York.....	.....	.....	18,572 01	.....	.....	1,515 76	20,857 89	41,045 65	.....
West Side Lodging House, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Industrious the Immaculate New York ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... New York ..	.....	\$1,100 04	.....	\$3,313 50	.....	.....	13,883 86	18,297 40	1,024 30
Total expenditures.....	\$853 50	\$1,100 04	\$24,231 10	\$3,313 50	\$1,400 00	\$7,267 90	\$117,145 88	\$155,231 92	\$17,022 45

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 11.



TABLE No. 13 — (Continued)  
 B. Maintenance expenses incurred by homes, temporary, for children during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Salaries of officers, wages and labor	Food, ice and water	Clothing	Fuel, light and power	Medicines and medical supplies and equipment	Office expenses, including printing, telephone and postage
tion of Cruelty to Chil-	\$18,618 68	\$8,056 50	\$73 65	\$2,312 17	\$1,868 54	\$1,506 97
o:						
new York.	6,945 01	4,495 15	1,110 67	2,629 81	52 29	272 66
	5,074 16	4,783 45	658 90	1,543 14	1 43	206 10
	4,159 11	3,734 49	17 40	1,272 47	60	194 85
	8,578 70	4,517 29	9 66	2,481 84	25 40	820 17
(of the Mission of the						
holic Protector), New						
YORK.....	2,930 76	7,299 12	2,313 17	342 37	1 30	144 64
Total maintenance expenses.....	\$46,906 42	\$33,486 00	\$4,123 44	\$10,560 80	\$1,947 56	\$3,236 39

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 11.

**STATE OF NEW YORK~STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES**

**CHART SHOWING RELATIVE EXPENSES INCURRED FOR MAINTENANCE  
IN THE HOMES, TEMPORARY, FOR CHILDREN SUBJECT TO THE VIS-  
ITATION AND INSPECTION OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES FOR  
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918**

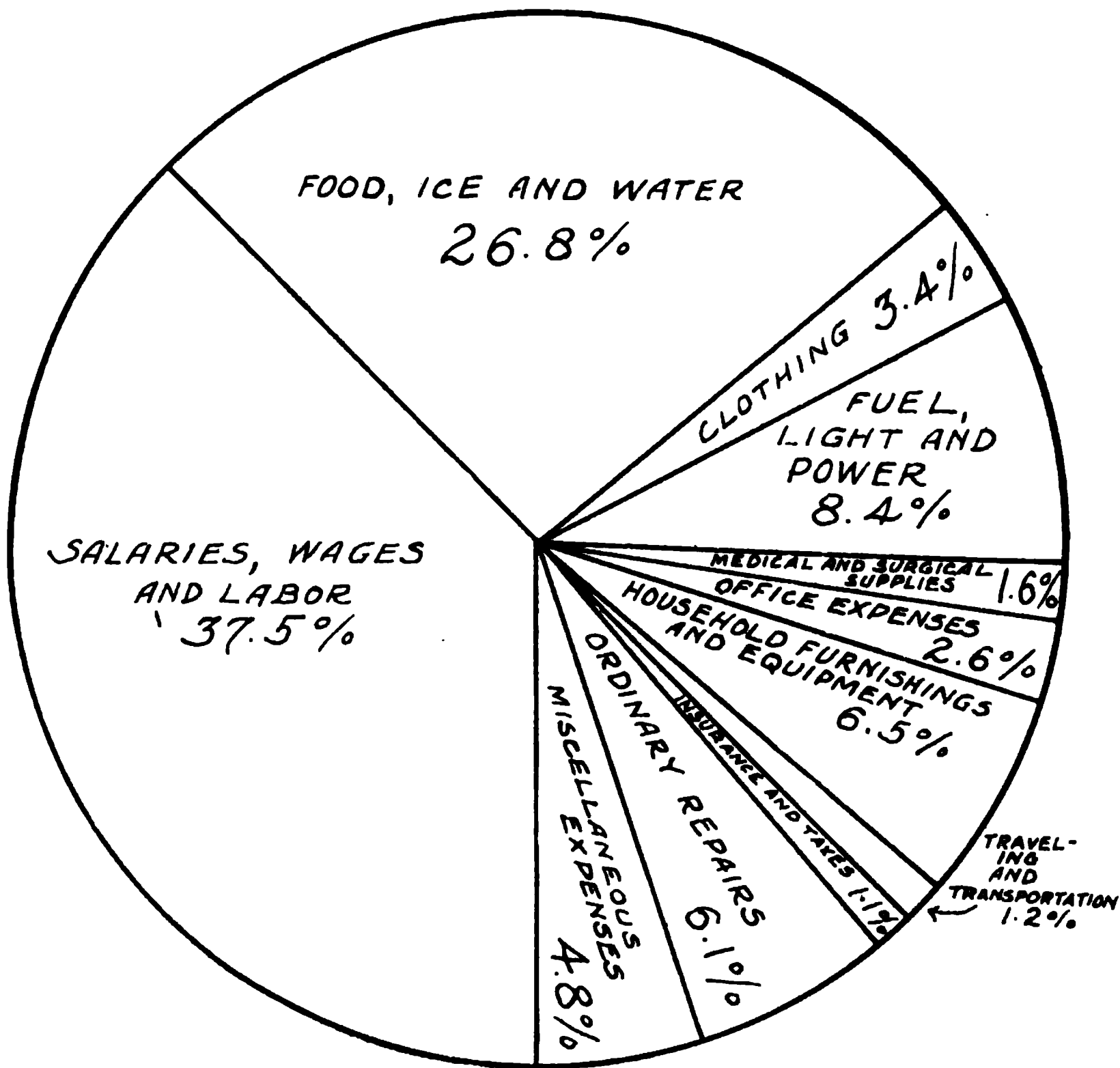




TABLE No. 13 — (Concluded)  
B. Maintenance expenses incurred by houses, temporary, for children during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Household furnishings and equipment	Traveling and transportation	Insurance and taxes	Ordinary repairs	Other maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred
Union of Cruelty to Children	\$2,125 33	\$1,532 09	\$200 90	\$2,067 61	.....	\$39,046 93
.....	1,308 83	.....	619 17	803 37	\$3,104 39	21,240 34
.....	2,220 43	.....	131 77	1,118 95	547 03	16,974 35
.....	634 24	.....	83 23	637 23	272 74	11,003 36
.....	1,852 95	.....	343 77	2,797 83	1,456 75	23,863 86
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	27 76	.....	.....	305 86	612 98	13,833 86
Total maintenance expenses.....	\$8,169 52	\$1,532 09	\$1,344 74	\$7,649 35	\$6,999 79	\$125,015 70

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 11.



TABLE NO. 14 — (Continued)  
*B. Number discharged from homes, temporary, for children during the year ending June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	Returned to parents or guardians	Discharged to take employment	Placed by institutions in free homes including those placed for adoption	Transferred to other institutions (including hospitals)	Otherwise discharged	Total	Boys 16 to 21	Boys 5 to 16	Grand total
of Cruelty to Children:	9	23	7	3	38	79	36	43	79
York:	211	30	257	9	43	520	520	.....	520
.....	139	.....	.....	15	2,338	2,572	2,572	.....	2,572
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	243	253	253	.....	253
.....	204	403	.....	25	302	1,024	1,024	.....	1,024
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission of the (the Protestant Reformation)	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	35	38	73
.....	20	.....	.....	36	31	87	54	33	87
Total number discharged.....	806	455	304	86	2,995	4,606	4,494	114	4,606

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 11.

TABLE NO. 14 — (Concluded)  
*C. Number remaining in homes, temporary, for children June 30, 1918*

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 11.

TABLE No. 15  
*Estimated value of the property of schools for the blind and schools for the deaf and their indebtedness June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	Real estate	PERSONAL PROPERTY		Total
		Furnishings and equipment	Investments	
Jefferson <sup>1</sup>	\$65,779 98	\$327 92		\$66,107 90
York <sup>2</sup>	23,434 64	3,724 41	\$32,508 75	59,667 80
State Virgin, New York <sup>3</sup>	1,753,284 53	57,322 82	1,544,824 86	3,355,432 21
.....	478,000 00	57,334 82		535,334 82
.....				
Total property valuation.....	\$2,319,479 15	\$118,709 97	\$1,577,833 61	\$4,015,632 73
.....				
.....	\$279,382 57		\$22,925 49	\$302,308 06
.....	130,000 00	\$16,500 00		146,500 00
.....	257,500 00	35,400 00		292,900 00
.....	700,000 00	26,000 00	1,056,788 29	1,782,788 29
.....	184,926 00	27,248 72		212,174 72
.....				
.....	115,000 00	3,750 00		118,750 00
.....	476,356 40	14,990 25		491,346 65
.....	470,835 30	6,879 83		477,715 13
.....	92,212 00	77,338 98	23,929 11	193,480 09
Total property valuation.....	\$2,706,262 15	\$208,107 78	\$1,103,642 89	\$4,018,012 82

<sup>1</sup> See tables 7-10 for finances and statistics.

<sup>2</sup> See also tables 7-10 for finances and statistics.

<sup>3</sup> See tables 1-6.

<sup>4</sup> Finances with parent institution, tables 7-9.





TABLE No. 16  
*Receipts of schools for the blind and schools for the deaf during the year ending June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	Cash on hand July 1, 1917	From the State	From boards of supervisors	From cities, towns and villages	From pupils or their relatives or friends for support	From legacies	From entertainments, benefits and other like sources	From donations and voluntary contributions
• Child-								
.....	\$300 57	.....	\$684 00	\$8,175 02	\$3 00	\$5,018 84	\$1,507 20	\$522 09
(The).	10,565 78	.....	.....	10,827 00	862 00	1,010 94	606 98	637 47
(The).	67,219 15	\$35,442 78	50 00	1,390 00	.....	9,300 00	.....	50 00
.....	3,528 84	82,347 38	1,273 77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
of the	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. I. I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total receipts.....	\$81,674 14	\$117,790 11	\$2,007 77	\$20,382 02	\$365 00	\$15,229 78	\$1,114 18	\$1,210 16
Deaf,	.....	80,021 25	\$8,718 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	\$5,364 67	48,362 23	36,891 74	.....	\$2,275 04	.....	.....	\$84 00
.....	124 84	\$1,964 47	15,497 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
In-	241 84	22,962 44	21,883 43	.....	4,013 25	.....	.....	2,391 02
and	20,073 19	96,408 32	50,951 05	\$193 03	1,075 82	.....	.....	510 00
(he).	12,493 58	24,230 06	18,149 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
of	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	33 92	15,732 61	11,749 31	.....	115 00	.....	.....	200 00
.....	1,199 74	40,726 56	34,567 67	.....	711 50	.....	.....	.....
.....	465 89	35,008 13	19,509 84	.....	348 00	\$313 59	.....	25 00
.....	1,685 95	39,391 33	22,066 58	.....	360 00	.....	.....	.....
Total receipts.....	\$41,683 82	\$372,816 40	\$234,814 89	\$193 03	\$8,886 61	\$313 59	.....	\$3,190 11

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 15. <sup>2</sup> Of this amount, \$13,109.23 a special appropriation for indebtedness.

TABLE No. 16 — (Concluded)  
*Receipts of schools for the blind and schools for the deaf during the year ending June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	From interest and dividends on investments	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments	From money borrowed	From money advanced by treasurer or other officers	From all other sources	Total receipts, including cash on hand July 1, 1917
Port Jefferson	\$67 00	.. ..	\$2,000 00	.. ..	\$5 18	\$18,843 80
.. ..	1,661 55	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,423 81	27,095 49
Low York	73,778 85	\$293,202 08	.. ..	.. ..	*12,872 24	491,794 55
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	634 88	87,784 67
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Total receipts.....	\$75,006 91	\$293,202 08	\$2,000 00	.. ..	\$14,936 11	\$85,018 21
Albany	\$2,443 14	.. ..	.. ..	\$710 16	.. ..	\$18,480 98
New York	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	\$19,492 60	114,593 51
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	229 80	47,816 18
.. ..	61 09	.. ..	\$8,802 00	6,514 31	833 32	67,703 30
.. ..	41,571 05	\$10,000 00	100 00	35,000 00	735 38	287,618 42
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	716 89	50,559 56
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
.. ..	140 82	.. ..	.. ..	4,400 00	.. ..	32,230 84
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,246 00	151,320 29
.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	64 98	64,284 43
.. ..	1,559 39	.. ..	8,600 00	.. ..	3,292 12	76,935 37
Total receipts.....	\$50,769 69	\$16,000 00	\$81,190 00	\$55,174 47	\$26,610 77	\$891,043 18

TABLE No. 17  
A. Expenditures of schools for the blind and schools for the deaf for the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Indebtedness upon real estate, principal and interest	Other indebtednesses existing July 1, 1917, including interest	Repayment of money borrowed or advanced, including interest	Rent	Expenses of farm and garden	Buildings and improvements and new equipment
Port Jefferson <sup>1</sup>	\$1,750 00	.....	\$2,000 00	.....	.....	\$3,145 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	952 07
New York	.....	\$80 18	.....	\$300 00	.....	8,412 57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,116 13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total expenditures.....	\$1,750 00	\$80 18	\$2,000 00	\$300 00	.....	\$20,625 88
Albany	.....	.....	.....	\$2,500 00	.....	.....
New York	.....	\$6,891 53	\$533 22	.....	.....	\$1,158 12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deaf-Mutes	\$1,800 00	.....	11,513 21	.....	\$1,220 00	.....
(The), New	353 85	.....	500 00	.....	.....	9,680 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,530 00	.....	.....	.....	33 60	.....
.....	10,950 00	.....	46,017 40	.....	2,502 84	.....
.....	960 00	.....	1,900 00	.....	874 66	.....
.....	.....	.....	7,843 01	.....	71 66	.....
Total expenditures.....	\$15,588 85	\$6,891 53	\$68,139 84	\$2,500 00	\$4,711 76	\$10,848 12

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 15.    <sup>2</sup> Of this amount, \$11,530.61 from New Jersey



TABLE No. 17 — (Continued)  
*B. Maintenance expenses of schools for the blind and schools for the deaf for the year ending June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	Salaries of officers, wages and labor	Food, ice and water	Clothing	Fuel, light and power	Medicines and medical supplies and equipment	Office expenses, including printing, telephone and postage	Household furnishings and equipment
Adrian, Port	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brooklyn, The, New	\$3,636 06	\$2,878 82	\$184 46	\$1,301 91	\$21 98	\$377 35	\$365 70
of the Im-	4,888 80	4,138 58	519 06	995 06	71 24	481 35	841 51
	47,231 71	16,864 80	1,159 94	11,133 37	23 00	3,750 48	2,993 71
	34,221 95	14,980 34	...	9,941 43	...	695 07	4,111 95
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total maintenance expenses	\$89,978 54	\$38,842 54	\$1,963 46	\$23,871 77	\$116 22	\$5,304 25	\$8,012 00
THE DEAF							
Instruction of the Deaf (The)	\$5,966 16	\$4,622 90	\$845 32	\$1,208 12	\$340 91	\$246 79	\$384 05
Instruction of Deaf-Mutes (The)	54,619 38	28,538 28	6,146 16	4,686 66	262 38	977 69	3,582 87
Deaf-Mutes, Rome	16,547 01	13,865 32	2,196 89	7,238 21	329 85	65 99	131 78
for the Improved Instruction	20,427 00	17,814 45	3,250 00	4,709 42	385 39	482 25	3,150 16
tion of the Deaf and Dumb	112,915 30	50,346 40	17,934 91	13,349 43	925 74	5,055 86	7,200 21
Deaf-Mutes (The), Malone	15,260 96	6,921 92	2,362 24	5,719 74	512 57	...	1,668 94
Improved Instruction of Deaf-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
partment	15,738 25	11,346 65	1,737 75	2,515 25	448 31	97 25	683 18
partment	47,432 70	25,479 51	4,926 24	9,597 79	1,237 93	492 20	3,664 42
Deaf-Mutes, Rochester	25,918 61	12,132 23	2,749 72	5,110 79	458 90	129 87	1,154 86
	32,594 68	12,103 45	2,708 05	5,801 42	667 46	1,164 83	1,858 20
Total maintenance expenses	\$347,450 85	\$184,161 11	\$44,878 38	\$59,938 83	\$5,569 30	\$8,712 53	\$23,458 73

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 15.

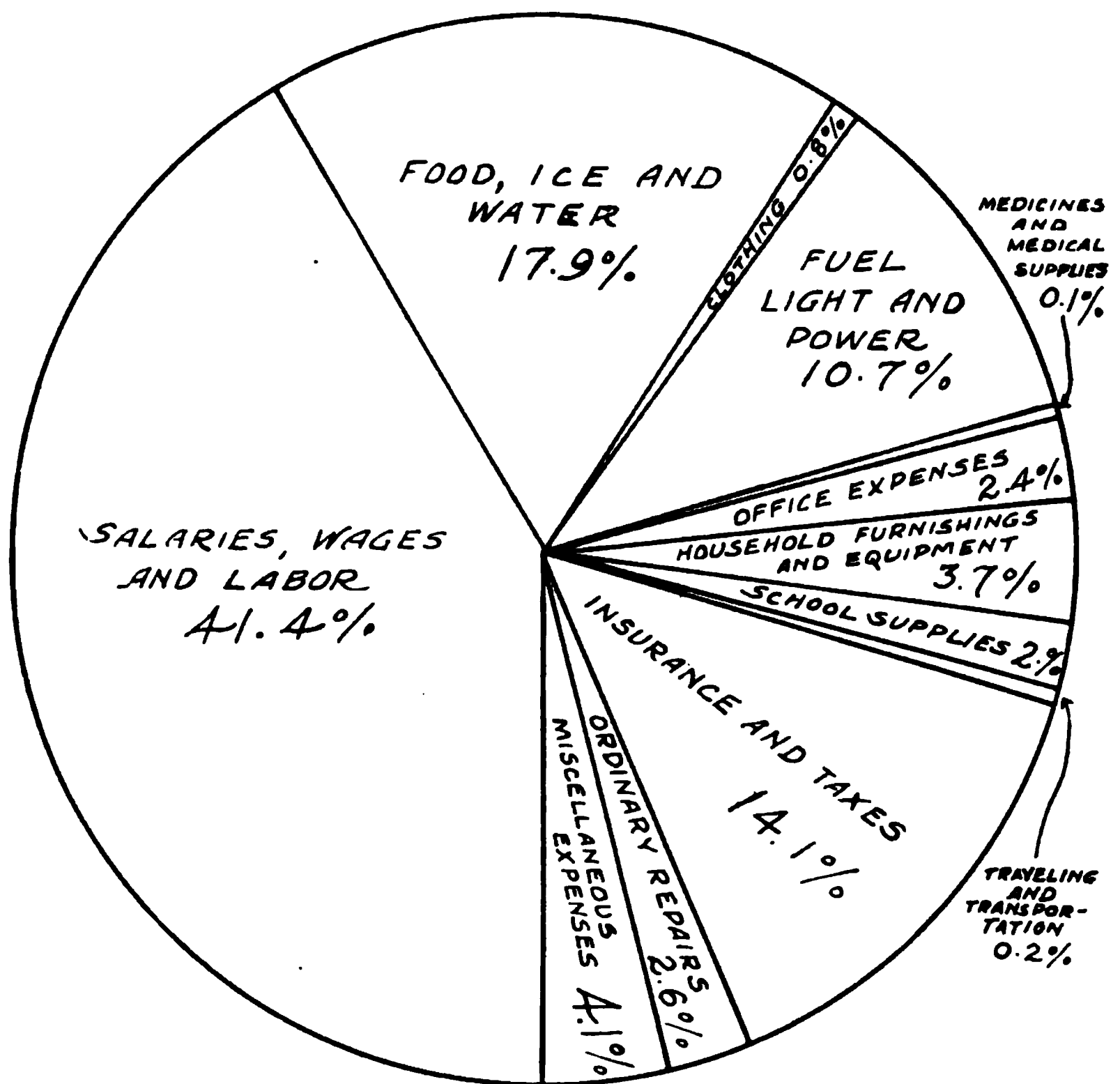
TABLE No. 17 — (Concluded)  
*B. Maintenance expenses of schools for the blind and schools for the deaf for the year ending June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	School supplies and equipment	Traveling and transportation	Insurance and taxes	Ordinary repairs	Other maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred	Estimated value of farm and garden produce in addition to provisions purchased
<b>SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND</b>							
and Defective Children, Port York <sup>1</sup>	\$121 07	.....	\$25 13	\$337 78	\$538 45	\$10,288 73	.....
Blind, (The), Brooklyn <sup>1</sup>	577 02	.....	.....	699 27	308 95	13,521 84	.....
n of the Blind (The), New	3,683 65	\$188 10	30,690 98	4,089 93	7,915 19	121,509 70	.....
data via <sup>1</sup>	.....	291 26	.....	.....	.....	72,136 29	.....
of the Mission of the Im-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
at Loretto, S. I. <sup>1</sup>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total maintenance expenses.....</b>	<b>\$4,381 74</b>	<b>\$470 36</b>	<b>\$30,716 11</b>	<b>\$5,626 98</b>	<b>\$8,763 59</b>	<b>\$217,455 56</b>	<b>.....</b>
<b>SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF</b>							
tion of the Deaf (The),	\$119 65	.....	.....	\$174 54	\$2,040 84	\$15,930 28	.....
of Deaf-Mutes (The),	706 30	.....	\$988 40	7,839 67	2,462 71	110,809 70	.....
lutes, Rome, .....	182 14	.....	413 40	391 67	1,097 59	42,450 45	.....
a Improved Instruction	428 03	\$482 50	2,413 29	1,613 32	179 42	55,335 26	\$1,000 00
of the Deaf and Dumb	4,013 82	392 01	.....	5,821 37	6,527 67	224,482 72	.....
Mutes (The), Malone,	.....	1,048 84	.....	635 67	5,330 58	39,511 26	2,300 67
d Instruction of Deaf-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ant.....	221 88	183 49	12 00	315 18	.....	32,199 19	.....
ant.....	691 04	339 96	.....	877 16	.....	94,729 11	5,000 00
lutes, Rochester, .....	379 91	327 13	61 33	923 62	.....	60,336 77	.....
.....	478 98	266 30	606 05	1,818 78	1,508 77	61,579 03	709 20
<b>Total maintenance expenses .....</b>	<b>\$7,220 76</b>	<b>\$3,040 23</b>	<b>\$4,484 47</b>	<b>\$20,310 98</b>	<b>\$19,147 58</b>	<b>\$728,373 77</b>	<b>\$9,009 87</b>

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 15.

## STATE OF NEW YORK~STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

CHART SHOWING THE RELATIVE EXPENSES INCURRED FOR MAINTENANCE IN THE SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND SUBJECT TO THE VISITATION AND INSPECTION OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.

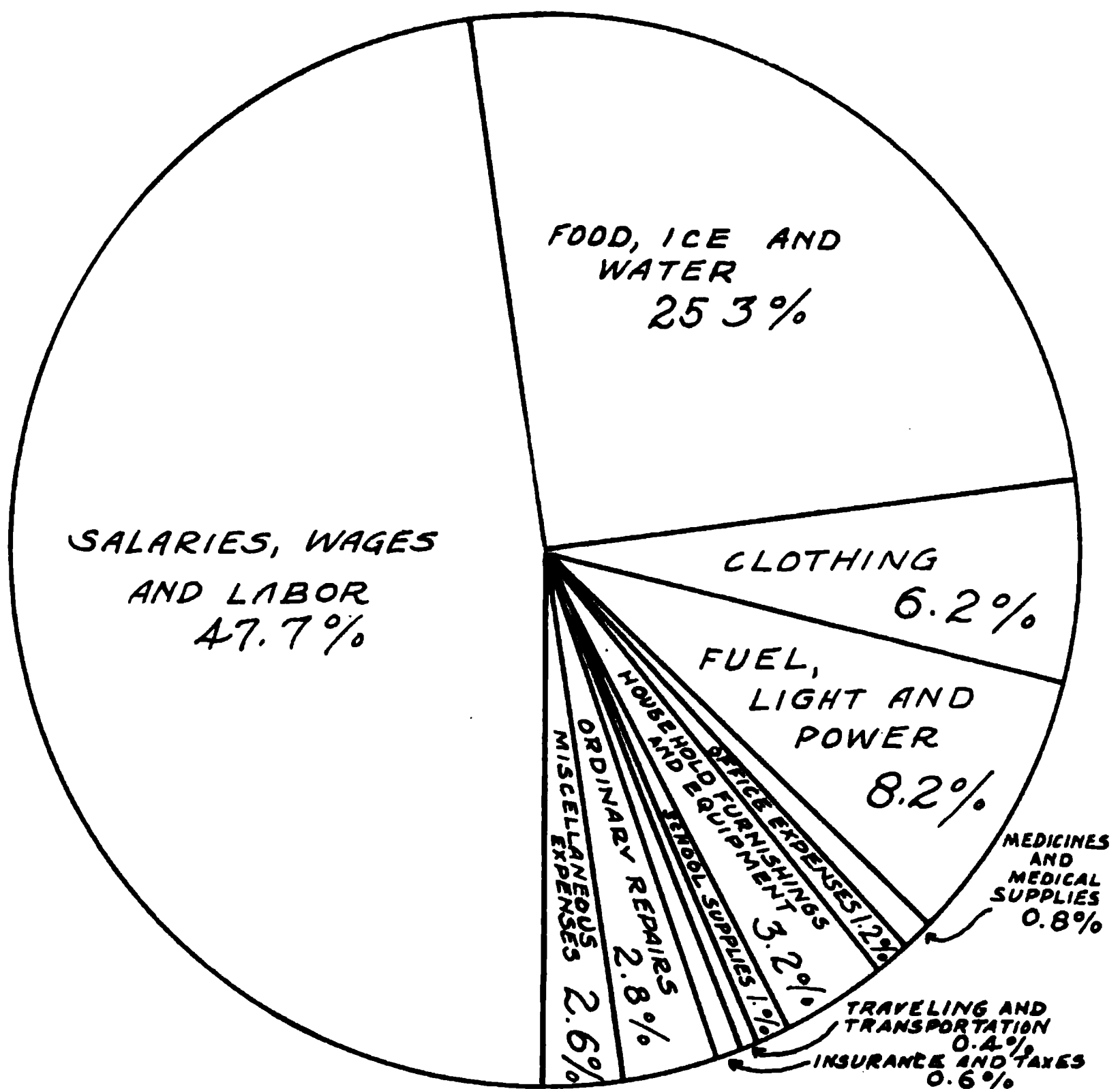






## STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

CHART SHOWING RELATIVE EXPENSES INCURRED FOR MAINTENANCE IN  
SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF, SUBJECT TO THE VISITATION AND INSPEC-  
TION OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1918.



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TABLE No. 18  
 NUMBER OF PUPILS SUPPORTED IN SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND AND IN SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF, AND THE CHANGES  
 DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918  
 A. Number of pupils received during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Received by commitment for improper guardianship	Received by commitment of poor law officers	Received from parents or guardians	Otherwise received	Total	Men	Women	Boys 16 to 21	Girls 10 to 21
SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND and Defective Children									
New York Institute for the Blind, (The).	1	0	1	1	3	3	5	2	1
New York Institute for the Education of the Blind (The).	1	2	18	1	22	3	5	4	1
New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, (The).	1	2	28	1	32	3	5	4	1
Total number of pupils received	3	2	47	3	55	9	15	10	3
SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF									
Massachusetts School for the Deaf	1	0	1	1	3	3	5	2	1
Massachusetts School for the Deaf-Mutes	1	28	14	1	44	3	1	7	2
Massachusetts School for the Deaf-Mutes, Rome.	1	1	37	1	40	3	1	1	1
Massachusetts School for the Deaf and Deaf-Mutes (The).	1	1	74	1	77	3	1	12	3
Massachusetts School for the Deaf and Deaf-Mutes (The).	1	1	16	1	19	3	1	1	1
Massachusetts School for the Deaf and Deaf-Mutes (The).	1	9	4	1	15	3	1	1	1
Massachusetts School for the Deaf and Deaf-Mutes (The).	1	14	1	1	17	3	1	1	1
Massachusetts School for the Deaf and Deaf-Mutes (The).	1	7	17	1	26	3	1	2	3
Total number of pupils received	6	52	105	24	187	24	4	24	9

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 15.

TABLE No. 18 — (Continued)  
A. Number of pupils received during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	OF THIS NUMBER									
	Boys 5 to 16	Girls 5 to 16	Boys 2 to 5	Girls 2 to 5	Boys under 2	Girls under 2	Total	Total number in the institu- tion during the year	Supported by public funds	Supported by private funds
<b>SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND</b>										
Brooklyn Home for Blind, Criminal and Ineffective Children,	4	3	1	1	1	1	8	35	33	2
Brooklyn Home for Blind, Criminal and Ineffective Children,	2	1	1	1	1	1	5	34	32	2
Brooklyn Home for Blind, Criminal and Ineffective Children,	12	4	1	1	1	1	18	124	124	0
Brooklyn Home for Blind, Criminal and Ineffective Children,	6	10	1	1	1	1	20	195	195	0
Brooklyn Home for Blind, Criminal and Ineffective Children,	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	44	11	33
<b>Total number of pupils received.</b>	24	18	2	2	1	1	61	432	395	37
<b>SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF</b>										
Brooklyn Home for Deaf and Dumb,	7	1	1	1	1	1	8	63	63	0
Brooklyn Home for Deaf and Dumb,	13	15	1	1	1	1	33	276	262	14
Brooklyn Home for Deaf and Dumb,	8	6	1	1	1	1	15	118	118	0
Brooklyn Home for Deaf and Dumb,	22	13	1	1	1	1	37	182	175	7
Brooklyn Home for Deaf and Dumb,	32	25	6	5	1	1	74	468	456	12
Brooklyn Home for Deaf and Dumb,	9	6	1	1	1	1	16	120	120	0
Brooklyn Home for Deaf and Dumb,	20	10	1	1	1	1	10	91	86	5
Brooklyn Home for Deaf and Dumb,	14	14	1	1	1	1	20	272	261	11
Brooklyn Home for Deaf and Dumb,	9	5	1	1	1	1	17	178	168	10
Brooklyn Home for Deaf and Dumb,	1	1	1	1	1	1	18	188	187	1
<b>Total number of pupils received.</b>	110	94	6	5	1	1	253	1,953	1,896	60

See footnote, table 15.

TABLE No. 18 -- (Continued)  
*B. Number of pupils discharged from schools for the blind and from schools for the deaf during the year ending June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	Returned to parents or guardians	Discharged to take employment	Transferred to other institutions	Otherwise discharged	Died	Total
Port Jefferson <sup>1</sup>	4	1	2	.....	.....	7
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	10	.....	9	1	21
.....	30	.....	.....	2	2	33
.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
.....	40	11	3	11	3	68
Total number of pupils discharged						
Albany	14	.....	2	.....	.....	16
New York	5	15	7	3	2	32
.....	3	13	8	.....	.....	24
..... of Deaf-Mutes	15	4	1	4	.....	24
..... (The), New	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	60
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	11	.....	4	.....	.....	15
.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	38
.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Total number of pupils discharged	203	32	22	7	2	266

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 15.

TABLE No. 18 — (Continued)  
*B. Number of pupils discharged from schools for the blind and from schools for the deaf during the year ending June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	Men	Women	Boys 16 to 21	Girls 16 to 21	Boys 5 to 16	Girls 5 to 16	Boys 2 to 5	Boys under 2	Total
<b>SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND</b>									
pled and Defective Child									
New York <sup>1</sup>			8		2	2			7
for the Blind (The)					2	2	1	1	6
Education of the Blind			10	2	7	2			21
Blind, Batavia			13	8	5	0			32
Girls (of the Mission of York), Mount Loretto		1							2
<b>Total number of pupils discharged</b>	12	7	26	30	16	13	1	1	68
<b>SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF</b>									
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf (The), Albany			3	3	5	5			16
Association for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes (The), New York	6	1	17	8	3	3			32
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome		1	7	4	2	5			24
Le Couvent St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Buffalo			10	5	5	4			24
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb (The), New York	4	1	20	14	10	11			60
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes (The), situation of		1	3	4	1	1			10
"				6		9			15
"			23	19	10	7			38
utes, Roch- ester	3	3	7	1	4	3			21
<b>Total number of pupils discharged</b>	12	7	98	64	40	43			260

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 15.

TABLE No. 18 — (Continued)  
*C. Number of pupils in schools for the blind and in schools for the deaf June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	Received by commitment for improper guardianship	Received by commitment of poor law officers	Received from parents or guardians	Otherwise received	Total	Men	Women
Children, Port	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn <sup>1</sup>	.....	26	2	.....	28	.....	.....
(The), New	.....	27	1	.....	28	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	103	.....	103	.....	.....
.....	.....	8	154	1	163	.....	.....
..... of the Im	.....	8	33	.....	41	.....	23
.....	2	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....
Total number of pupils June 30, 1918.....	2	60	293	1	364	.....	23
Deaf (The).	.....	20	.....	27	47	.....	.....
.....	.....	230	5	9	244	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	88	6	94	2	.....
Instruction	.....	.....	188	.....	188	1	2
and Dumb	.....	.....	408	.....	408	1	8
....., Malone.	.....	.....	110	.....	110	.....	.....
..... of Deaf-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	31	2	43	76	.....	.....
.....	.....	89	7	138	234	.....	.....
.....	.....	49	7	96	152	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	167	.....	167	1	1
Total number of pupils June 30, 1918.....	.....	419	963	219	1,600	5	11

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 15.



TABLE No. 18 — (Concluded)  
*C. Number of pupils in schools for the blind and in schools for the deaf June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	Boys 16 to 21	Girls 16 to 21	Boys 5 to 16	Girls 5 to 16	Boys 2 to 5	Girls 2 to 5	Total	Average number of pupils during the year
<b>BLIND</b>								
Defective Children, Port	.....	.....	18	9	1	.....	28	27
.....	.....	.....	10	12	4	2	28	29
.....	29	17	41	16	.....	.....	103	104
.....	21	19	71	52	.....	.....	163	126
.....	.....	9	.....	11	.....	.....	42	43
<b>Total number of pupils June 30, 1918.....</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>384</b>	<b>339</b>
<b>DEAF</b>								
Deaf (The).....	3	6	23	16	.....	.....	47	48
Deaf-Mutes (The).....	65	70	63	46	.....	.....	244	235
.....	20	3	39	20	.....	.....	94	98
.....	10	16	74	56	.....	.....	156	150
.....	94	47	153	97	3	5	408	411
.....	22	22	38	27	.....	.....	110	105
.....	.....	7	.....	69	.....	.....	76	78
.....	50	.....	184	.....	.....	.....	234	243
.....	.....	28	.....	124	.....	.....	152	156
.....	27	26	58	53	.....	1	167	170
<b>Total number of pupils June 30, 1918.....</b>	<b>291</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,690</b>	<b>1,694</b>

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 15.

**TABLE No. 19**  
*Estimated value of the property of eleemosynary educational institutions and day nurseries and their indebtedness*  
*June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	Real estate	PERSONAL PROPERTY		Total	Total indebtedness June 30 1918
		Furnishings and equipment	Investments		
and Home for the Friendless, New York: <sup>1</sup>					
Memorial)	\$11,000 00	\$787 00		\$11,787 00	
	22,000 00	607 00		22,607 00	
		603 00		603 00	
		562 00		562 00	
	10,000 00	973 00		10,973 00	
		833 00		833 00	
	54,250 00	750 00		55,000 00	\$154 25
	79,250 00	750 00		80,000 00	217 41
	47,250 00	750 00		48,000 00	137 83
	291,174 18	2,512 12		293,686 30	1,029 64
	109,250 00	750 00		110,000 00	962 82
	77,265 06	500 00		77,765 06	89 42
	84,000 00	1,000 00		85,000 00	238 65
	85,250 00	750 00		86,000 00	199 00
	88,000 00	2,000 00		90,000 00	203 08
	99,250 00	750 00		100,000 00	128 32
	7,000 00	800 00		7,800 00	191 45
West Side School.					
Syracuse Day Nursery (The), Syracuse					
Total property valuation and indebtedness.	\$1,064,939 24	\$15,177 12	\$600 00	\$1,080,716 36	\$3,551 96

<sup>1</sup> Finance and additional statistics on tables 7-10.

<sup>2</sup> Finance and statistics with parent institution; see tables 7-10.

<sup>3</sup> Finance on tables 7-9.

TABLE No. 20  
*Receipts of eleemosynary educational institutions and day nurseries for the year ending June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	Cash on hand July 1, 1917	From cities, towns and villages	From entertainments, benefits and other like sources	From donations and voluntary contributions	From interest and dividends on investments	From all other sources	Total receipts, including cash on hand July 1, 1917
Society and Home for the Friendless	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rose Memorial	.....	88,419 02	.....	221 00	.....	81,743 42	88,630 02
.....	.....	6,289 25	.....	108 00	.....	.....	8,140 67
.....	.....	825 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	825 80
.....	.....	3,915 68	.....	311 20	.....	263 64	4,490 52
.....	.....	10,323 49	.....	80 80	.....	.....	10,374 09
.....	.....	7,185 58	.....	143 50	.....	1,250 28	8,579 34
.....	.....	20,174 81	.....	360 75	.....	3,368 10	23,903 66
.....	.....	13,970 91	.....	153 80	.....	687 72	14,812 23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3,413 38	.....	6,842 96	82,122 55	5,704 80	18,183 69
.....	.....	12,485 42	.....	4,591 91	883 68	5,470 40	24,431 41
.....	.....	6,910 64	.....	1,114 06	441 84	3,570 27	12,037 41
.....	.....	9,557 38	.....	5,991 69	781 78	8,130 91	24,461 76
.....	.....	23,783 82	.....	10,467 97	3,288 86	8,092 91	45,633 26
.....	.....	10,531 34	.....	1,282 35	4,284 68	3,977 35	20,055 72
.....	.....	2,764 70	.....	3,192 39	4,946 12	4,406 12	15,309 33
.....	.....	9,868 65	.....	4,832 40	1,871 40	1,481 91	18,042 36
.....	.....	10,533 26	.....	1,600 53	2,903 56	4,604 05	19,641 39
.....	.....	9,254 99	.....	2,112 34	3,008 41	2,862 10	17,035 84
.....	.....	9,490 20	.....	5,285 44	3,073 43	4,504 89	22,353 96
Syracuse	8732 58	200 00	82,403 43	250 00	.....	.....	3,586 01
Total receipts	8732 58	4179,688 30	82,403 43	849,003 26	827,594 11	360,898 87	8330,308 57

See footnote, table 19.

TABLE No. 21

A. Expenditures of eleemosynary educational institutions and day nurseries for the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Rent	Miscellaneous expenditures	MAINTENANCE EXPENSES PAID		Total expenditures	Cash on hand June 30, 1918
			Of previous year	Of current year		
Society and Home for the Friendless	\$430 00	\$87 12		\$8,088 00	\$8,630 02	
(Rose Memorial)				8,140 87	8,140 87	
				31 06	625 80	
				4,490 52	4,490 52	
	3,040 00	8 29		7,725 80	10,874 09	
	1,200 00			7,379 34	8,579 34	
	4,860 00			19,328 66	23,908 66	
(ork:)	2,100 00			12,712 22	14,812 23	
			\$188 31	17,995 28	18,183 89	
			389 81	24,061 60	24,431 41	
			117 56	11,919 85	12,037 41	
			486 56	23,975 20	24,461 76	
			816 23	44,817 13	45,633 36	
			104 97	19,950 75	20,055 72	
			657 37	14,751 96	15,309 33	
			209 95	17,812 41	18,022 36	
			440 49	19,200 90	19,641 39	
			166 39	16,869 45	17,035 84	
			301 64	22,052 32	22,353 96	
Excess				2,615 60	2,615 60	\$970 41
Total expenditures	\$11,100 00	\$870 15	\$3,759 28	\$303,808 73	\$319,338 16	\$970 41

1 See footnote, table 19



TABLE No. 21 — (Concluded)  
*B. Maintenance expenses of eleemosynary educational institutions and day nurseries incurred during the year ending June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	Household furnishings and equipment	School supplies and equipment	Insurance and taxes	Ordinary repairs	Other maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred
Society and Home for the Friendless.						
.....	\$56 81	\$198 53	\$63 36	\$338 27	\$281 50	\$8,082 90
(Rose Memorial) .....	73 44	193 17	3 00	126 47	168 25	8,140 67
.....						31 06
.....	48 04	141 81	4 51	46 60	284 70	4,490 52
.....	82 94	159 59		2 25	220 60	7,725 80
.....	46 07	70 47	2 50	23 75	287 36	7,379 34
.....	166 33	293 84	2 50	424 69	492 95	19,223 68
.....	96 81	240 86	5 01	220 00	216 90	12,712 23
York:						
.....	729 16	833 20	6 42	324 35	1,581 20	18,149 63
.....	250 26	524 76	104 40	970 11	1,595 84	24,279 01
.....	121 57	281 63	52 07	750 16	721 13	12,057 68
.....	1,306 09	585 84	147 15	3,489 79	1,551 42	25,000 84
.....	677 52	1,711 83	517 78	1,300 57	3,233 74	45,779 95
.....	266 17	382 92	46 87	540 57	1,384 83	20,040 17
.....	131 48	122 06	141 93	583 09	1,013 68	14,990 61
.....	186 01	541 62	50 32	687 55	1,043 16	18,011 50
.....	247 97	213 10	114 26	1,725 28	1,328 43	19,403 98
.....	211 09	214 04	157 43	589 89	985 58	16,987 77
.....	184 43	501 23	74 20	695 42	1,530 15	22,243 77
Syracuse.....	12 52	20 59		130 41		2,615 60
Total maintenance expenses.....	\$4,842 81	\$7,230 89	\$1,453 78	\$13,039 82	\$21,526 44	\$807,360 62

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 19.      <sup>2</sup> Of this amount, \$4,536.00 for transportation of crippled children.

TABLE No. 22

Statistics of eleemosynary educational institutions and day nurseries for the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	AGGREGATE NUMBER ENROLLED DURING YEAR			AVERAGE NUMBER DURING YEAR			NUMBER ENROLLED JUNE 30, 1918		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Society and Home for the									
1. . . . .	282	278	557	200	188	383	198	181	374
(Rose Memorial) . . . . .	219	246	465	125	154	279	130	170	309
2. . . . .									
3. . . . .	342	288	525	206	240	448	216	275	491
4. . . . .	285	286	571	177	161	338	179	179	358
5. . . . .	331	333	1,094	448	452	900	424	446	870
6. . . . .	422	477	999	337	393	630	312	299	611
York:									
1. . . . .	322	607	1,429	302	314	706	264	239	503
2. . . . .	440	443	883	299	294	593	292	296	588
3. . . . .	220	224	454	146	143	289	154	152	306
4. . . . .	344	308	742	196	226	422	197	241	438
5. . . . .	362	844	1,706	579	617	1,196	602	610	1,212
6. . . . .	282	408	783	251	246	497	231	250	481
7. . . . .	93	80	173	68	59	127	73	66	139
8. . . . .	260	293	673	244	194	438	252	193	445
9. . . . .	491	399	890	271	210	481	273	211	484
10. . . . .	332	331	663	230	207	437	213	209	427
11. . . . .	260	326	686	246	211	457	247	230	477
12. . . . .	20	16	36	19	7	17	17	12	29
Total . . . . .	7,137	6,792	13,929	4,407	4,211	8,618	4,283	4,259	8,542

1 See footnote, table 19.      2 Closed June 30, 1917      3 Closed February 1, 1918.

**TABLE No. 23**  
*Estimated value of the property of fresh air charities and their indebtedness June 30, 1918*

[illegible]



TABLE No. 23 — (Continued)  
*Estimated value of the property of fresh air charities and their indebtedness June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	Real estate	PERSONAL PROPERTY		Total	INDEBTEDNESS JUNE 30, 1918		
		Furnishings and equipment	Investments		Real estate	Current bills	Total
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	\$111,416 79	\$18,368 21	\$41,644 11	\$171,429 11	.....	\$3,336 38	\$3,336 38
(The).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	17,000 00	.....	8,000 00	20,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Total property valuation and indebtedness..	\$1,134,436 45	\$49,901 18	\$388,360 96	\$1,559,788 59	\$75,000 00	\$7,721 49	\$82,721 49

<sup>1</sup> Finances on tables 7-9. <sup>2</sup> See tables 55-58. <sup>3</sup> Finances with parent institution or society. <sup>4</sup> See tables 27-29. <sup>5</sup> Closed. <sup>6</sup> Additional finances on tables 7-9.

TABLE No. 24  
Receipts of fresh air charities for the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Cash on hand July 1, 1917	From cities, towns and villages	From inmates or their relatives or friends for support	From legacies	From membership fees, enter- tainments, benefits and other like sources	From donations and voluntary contributions
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless (The), New						\$760 54
	\$1,888 72	\$4,625 00				2,013 00
						16,469 71
						1,002 63
						18,223 78
						1,825 00
County of Kings:						
	3,004 98	22,500 00		\$4,871 16	\$2,006 25	60,300 42
Brooklyn:						
	2,048 47	7,500 00	\$184 00	2,000 00	290 00	746 57
	60 75	765 47	299 00			37 80
Total receipts	\$7,962 92	\$35,380 47	\$413 00	\$6,871 16	\$3,296 25	\$101,979 63

1 See footnote, table 23.



**TABLE No. 25**  
**A. Expenditures of fresh air charities for the year ending June 30, 1918**

[illegible]

St. Mary's Infant Asylum and Maternity Hos-  
pital, Buffalo,  
St. Mary's Country House, Derby 1

St Mary's & County Home, Derby, 1

<sup>†</sup> See footnote, table 23.

TABLE No. 25 — (Continued)  
A. Expenditures of fresh air charities for the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Repayment of money borrowed or advanced including interest	Rent	Buildings and improvements and new equipment	Investments	Miscellaneous expenditures	MAINTENANCE EXPENSES PAID		Total expenditures	Cash on hand June 30, 1918
						Of previous year	Of current year		
	\$10 73	\$1,0 00	\$1,214 15		\$14,653 06	\$2,798 63	\$15,840 15	\$35,237 04	\$7,810 28
				\$3,000 00			1,044 52	4,004 52	
Total expenditures.....	\$19,184 09	\$1,916 00	\$3,347 75	\$4,250 00	\$14,845 86	\$7,207 32	\$183,437 65	\$234,190 23	\$11,273 32

See footnote, table 23.

**TABLE No. 25 — (Continued)**

**B. Maintenance expenses of fresh air charities incurred during the year ending June 30, 1918**

INSTITUTIONS		Salaries of officers, wages and labor	Food, ice and water	Clothing	Fuel, light and power	Medicines and medical supplies and equipment	Office expenses, including printing, telephone and postage
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless (The), New York: <sup>1</sup>		\$2,054 23	\$3,612 74		\$94 70	\$30 90	\$27 41
.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		4,365 86	6,822 57	.....	154 01	76 40	387 45
.....		5,280 61	6,042 57	\$27 62	193 50	6 52	294 39
.....		2,625 78	3,387 85	83 46	784 06	23 40	236 43
.....		4,224 30	6,841 64	43 41	370 24	81 62	355 49
.....		764 28	1,111 26	74 85	114 53	40 78	83 53
.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
County of Kings: <sup>1</sup>		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		33,240 81	14,777 84	360 40	1,202 03	895 28	4,559 83
.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York: <sup>1</sup>		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....		14,287 28	17,268 59	2,248 54	2,822 46	460 45	1,581 04
Brooklyn: <sup>2</sup>		754 00	671 03	.....	112 23	20 92	23 49
.....		\$68,203 15	\$60,126 09	\$2,788 28	\$5,847 76	\$1,626 17	\$7,549 63
Total maintenance expenses.....							

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 23



TABLE No. 26

*Statistics of fresh air charities for the year ending June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	Number of persons afforded fresh air relief during year	Number of days fresh air relief was afforded
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless (The), New York:		
Wright Memorial Home, Oceanport, N. J. <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....
Babies Hospital of the City of New York (The):		
Summer Branch, Oceanic, N. J. <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Children's Aid Society (The), Brooklyn:		
Seaside Home, Coney Island.....	\$8,789	\$26,236
Children's Aid Society, New York:		
Children's Summer Home, Bath Beach.....	8,949	28,429
Goodhue Home, West New Brighton.....	1,317	4,263
Health Home, Coney Island.....	5,588	19,248
Martha Summer Home, Ossining.....	102	3,216
Child's Hospital, Albany:		
St. Christina Home, Saratoga Springs <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....
House of Mercy Summer Home, Valhalla <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....
Industrial School Association of Brooklyn, E. D.:		
Locustdale Country Home, Hauppauge <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....
Infants' Summer Hospital, Charlotte <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....
Lathrop Memorial Summer Home, Castleton <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum in the City of Brooklyn in the County of Kings:		
St. John's Coney Island Summer Home, Coney Island <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....
Saint John's Guild, New York:		
Floating Hospital (Helen C. Juilliard), New York Harbor.....	34,279	26,786
Seaside Hospital, New Dorp.....	1,591	18,318
St. Mary's Infant Asylum and Maternity Hospital, Buffalo:		
St. Mary's Country Home, Derby <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Maternity Hospital and Infant's Asylum of Syracuse, N. Y.:		
Summer Home, Liverpool, R. F. D. <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....
St. Vincent Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo:		
Villa St. Vincent, Youngstown <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....
Saint Vincent's Orphan Asylum of Syracuse:		
Saint Vincent's Summer Home, Elbridge <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....
Sanitarium for Hebrew Children, Rockaway Park.....	2,179	40,548
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children (The), Brooklyn:		
Summerland Home, Demarest, N. J.....	99	8,839
Total.....	\$62,853	\$175,883

<sup>1</sup> Statistics with parent institution or society.  
<sup>2</sup> See footnote, table 23.



TABLE No. 27

*Estimated value of the property of agencies, public and private, for placing out children in families June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	Real estate	Personal property, investments	Total	Indebtedness, June 30, 1918, current bills
COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN AGENCIES				
Welfare				
Department of Charities and Corrections, Department of Child Welfare				
Home Bureau, New York				
Total property valuation and indebtedness, public agencies				

PRIVATE AGENCIES, INCLUDING THOSE CONNECTED WITH HOMES FOR CHILDREN

1	.....	\$71,013 46	\$358,514 53	\$420,527 99	.....
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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67	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
69	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
77	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
83	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
98	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total property valuation and indebtedness, private agencies, ...	.....	\$71,013 46	\$372,776 20	\$443,789 76	\$2,070 65
Total property valuation and indebtedness, public and private agencies, .....	.....	\$71,013 46	\$372,776 20	\$443,789 76	\$2,070 65

1 Finance with Department of Public Charities, New York City. 2 All finances included in report of Commissioners of Charities. 3 Finance on tables 7-9.



PRIVATE AGENCIES, INCLUDING THOSE CONNECTED WITH HOMES FOR CHILDREN									
Angel Guardian Home for Little Children, Brooklyn <sup>1</sup>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn <sup>1</sup>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Catholic Home Bureau for Dependent Children, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's Aid Society, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's Aid Society of Rochester	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Five Points House of Industry, New York <sup>1</sup>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hebrew Orphan Asylum of the City of New York <sup>1</sup>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York <sup>1</sup>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Catholic Protectory (The), New York <sup>1</sup>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Foundling Hospital (The), New York <sup>1</sup>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York <sup>1</sup>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total receipts, private agencies	\$6,104 73	\$70,268 86	\$26,975 28	\$8,705 97	\$17,600 00	\$195 00			
Total receipts, public and private agencies	\$17,257 65	\$218,739 59	\$33,473 80	\$14,722 89	\$17,600 00	\$195 00			

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 27.

TABLE No. 28 — (Concluded)

Receipts of agencies, public and private, for placing out children in families for the year ending June 30, 1918

	From donations and voluntary contribu- tions	From interest and dividends on investments	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments	From money borrowed	From all other sources	Total receipts, in- cluding cash on hand July 1, 1917
COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN AGENCIES						\$597 83
.....	321 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,370 11
.....	312 00	.....	.....	.....	\$491 50	1,301 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187 50	2,177 02
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,512 63
.....	121 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,299 46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,811 68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68 00	989 29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,037 26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,092 99
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,721 74
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,713 80	4,242 54
.....	599 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,471 30
.....	308 00	.....	.....	.....	890 75	3,384 19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,275 17
.....	206 02	.....	.....	.....	96 00	1,072 67
.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....	708 00	1,866 31
.....	824 36	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,728 63
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157 00	1,257 03
.....	248 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,139 01
.....	1,341 30	\$704 04	.....	.....	47 29	906 58
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,886 02
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,092 63
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total receipts, public agencies.....	\$4,121 58	\$704 04	.....	.....	\$4,289 84	\$181,213 55

Newburgh City and Town Agency for Dependent Children.....  
 New York City Department of Public Charities, Children's Home Bureau,  
 New York.....  
 Schenectady City Agency for Dependent Children.....  
 Syracuse City Agency for Dependent Children.....



TABLE No. 29

*A. Expenditures of agencies, public and private, for placing out children in families for the year ending June 30, 1918*

	Repayment of money borrowed or advanced, including interest	Rent	Investment	Miscellaneous expenditures	MAINTENANCE EXPENSES PAID		Total expenditures	Cash on hand June 30, 1918
					Of previous year	Of current year		
COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN AGENCIES								
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$597 83	\$597 83	\$702 27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,667 84	2,667 84	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,301 50	1,301 50	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,140 69	2,140 69	36 33
are.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,427 43	12,427 43	10,085 20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,299 46	73,299 46	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,514 77	1,514 77	206 91
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	959 29	959 29	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	956 01	956 01	101 24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,092 99	1,092 99	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,456 09	5,456 09	1,265 55
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,242 54	4,242 54	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,039 85	2,039 85	431 45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,378 77	2,378 77	1,005 42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,375 17	5,375 17	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,043 80	1,043 80	28 57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,468 01	1,468 01	306 33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,573 54	1,573 54	155 09
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,212 92	1,212 92	44 06
Charities and Correc-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,139 01	34,139 01	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900 91	900 91	5 64
Children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,474 53	4,474 53	411 49
Children's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,002 60	5,002 60	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total expenditures, public agencies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$100,265 58	\$100,265 58	\$14,067 97







PRIVATE AGENCIES, INCLUDING THOSE CONNECTED WITH HOMES FOR CHILDREN	\$13,437 85	\$1,115 84	\$5,395 56	\$266 08	\$437 22	\$956 40
Angel Guardian Home for Little Children, Brooklyn <sup>1</sup>						
Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn						
Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn <sup>1</sup>	9,153 50					333 95
Catholic Home Bureau for Dependent Children, New York	23,885 60		3,518 24		66 68	2,054 78
Children's Aid Society, New York			8,559 99		500 58	314 44
Children's Aid Society, of Rochester						
Five Points House of Industry, New York <sup>1</sup>						
Hebrew Orphan Asylum of the City of New York <sup>1</sup>						
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York <sup>1</sup>						
New York Catholic Protectory (The), New York <sup>1</sup>						
New York Foundling Hospital (The), New York <sup>1</sup>						
New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York <sup>1</sup>						
Total maintenance expenses, private agencies	\$46,476 95	\$1,115 84	\$17,473 79	\$266 08	\$1,004 48	\$3,659 57
Total maintenance expenses, public and private agencies	\$91,038 00	\$1,115 84	\$17,473 79	\$266 08	\$1,004 48	\$10,963 83

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 27.

TABLE No. 29 — (Concluded)

*B. Maintenance expenses of agencies, public and private, for placing out children incurred during the year ending June 30, 1918*

	Household furnishings and equipment	Board of children in family homes	Transportation and traveling expenses	Insurance and taxes	Ordinary repairs	Other maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred
COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN AGENCIES		\$7 00	\$78 09				\$857 83
			21 65				2,667 84
			348 41				1,301 50
						\$518 45	2,140 69
		6,361 86					12,437 43
		65,023 55					73,289 46
			2,088 80				1,514 77
			178 48			430 00	960 29
			249 28				956 01
			14 85			92 86	1,002 90
			186 44				5,456 08
		2,299 30	459 80				4,242 34
			1,344 00			1,713 80	2,039 85
		18 36	308 66			87 97	2,378 77
			30 00			861 25	5,375 17
		3,821 49	184 50			82 14	1,043 80
		28 00	276 40			12 75	1,468 01
		57 65	186 55			121 47	1,373 54
			308 02			382 00	1,212 92
						237 92	34,139 01
		17,296 95	1,477 56				900 94
		2,075 32	329 92			129 30	4,474 53
		4,048 84	113 72				5,062 60
Total expenditures, public agencies		\$101,631 38	\$8,169 18			\$1,589 71	\$110,269 28

[illegible]

1. See footnote, table 27

TABLE No. 30

STATISTICS OF AGENCIES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, FOR PLACING OUT CHILDREN IN FAMILIES DURING THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918

A. Number of children received during the year ending June 30, 1918

	From orphan asylums and similar institutions	Through commit- ments by courts	From poor law officers (i. e. without intervention of institutions)	From parents and friends	Otherwise	Total
COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN AGENCIES						
.....	15	3	3	..	21	39
.....	1	..	14	..	..	18
.....	2	..	21	..	..	23
Child Welfare	..	19	59	..	..	78
.....	23	..	594	..	211	828
.....	4	1	..	..	..	..
.....	1	..	15	..	..	20
.....	..	49	16	..	..	17
.....	..	5	68	..	..	117
.....	19	..	26	..	30	12
.....	3	..	22	..	..	75
.....	8	..	7	..	2	20
.....	..	..	17	..	..	0
.....	..	..	7	..	..	20
.....	2	..	6	..	4	7
.....	3	2	8	..	..	10
.....	..	..	3	..	3	12
.....	19	2	118	..	12	151
.....	..	..	2	..	..	2
Newburgh City and Town Agency for Dependent Children	13	..	..	..	2	15
New York City Department of Public Charities, Children's Home Bureau, New York	..	..	583	..	..	583
Schenectady City Agency for Dependent Children	14	6	36	..	..	53
Syracuse City Agency for Dependent Children	10	..	6	..	2	18
Total number received, public agencies	137	86	1,633	..	287	2,143

Private Agencies, Including Those Connected With Homes for Children, Angel Guardian Home for Little Children, Brooklyn.									
	345	2	43	20	24	374			
	15	3	108	60		153			
	41					152			
York	85					85			
	131		19	97	112	350			
			123	3		126			
	2		10		3	14			
	86		150	1		237			
			132			133			
	155				13	168			
	280				554	834			
			301	12		313			
Total number received, private agencies.	1,140	5			705	2,947			
Total number received, public and private agencies	1,277	91			992	5,000			

TABLE No. 30 — (Continued)  
 STATISTICS OF AGENCIES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, FOR PLACING OUT CHILDREN IN FAMILIES DURING THE  
 YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918  
 A. Total number under supervision during the year

	Boys 16 to 21	Girls 16 to 21	Boys 14 to 16	Girls 14 to 16	Boys 5 to 14	Girls 5 to 14	Boys 2 to 5	Girls 2 to 5	Boys under 2	Girls under 2	Grand total
Catholic Charities and Truist Agencies	1	3	4	5	18	28	4	2	4	8	77
		1		3	16	6	2	1	2	3	34
			1		12	6	5	4	3	5	36
					3	2					5
		1	5	8	52	28	9	12	7	8	130
	13	46	77	80	456	471	147	136	68	92	1,618
					4	3					7
		4	2	4	31	25	10	9	3	3	91
				4	4	6		1	3	1	10
		1	3	4	62	31	10	12	7	6	133
			1	4	1	12	7	3	4		33
	2	1	13	11	92	84	12	9	35	51	310
			1	1	7	14	6	1	4	2	36
			2		10	1	2	1	1	1	16
					20	14	7	7	6	3	59
					3	1	4	3	1	1	13
		1	1	4	1	2	1	1	2	4	13
					4	5	1		2	2	14
Articles and Cor		1			6	5			2		15
	4	5	13	22	50	63	20	30	22	34	278
	1				1	3		1			6
	3	1	1	3	9	7	6	4		1	35
Children's Aid Society					354	287	234	264	10	15	1,184
					26	24	13	11	9	10	97
	5	4	4	3	21	20	7	9	6	10	69
Total number under supervision, public agencies	29	69	132	154	1,265	1,145	637	627	220	200	4,347

PRIVATE AGENCIES, INCLUDING THOSE CONNECTED WITH HOMES FOR CHILDREN	10	16	21	17	16	132	263	184	240	230	942
...	10	16	21	17	16	132	263	184	240	230	942
...	...	...	1	2	150	57	19	27	21	18	440
New	...	...	...	...	54	...	63	59	...	...	242
...	534	126	156	98	257	401	48	67	5	13	1,707
...	458	142	346	127	712	363	80	53	26	18	2,312
...	28	19	38	28	214	149	52	51	13	18	610
...	...	2	5	3	63	43	28	26	...	...	170
...	2	4	16	10	292	172	12	11	...	...	518
...	...	1	3	1	213	183	13	5	...	...	419
...	185	68	228	19	83	20	...	...	...	...	605
...	198	258	411	411	969	1,311	1,024	1,023	840	836	7,333
...	...	...	...	...	102	75	193	223	183	175	966
Total number under supervision, private agencies	1,413	638	1,224	716	3,135	2,920	1,781	1,731	1,333	1,368	16,259
Total number under supervision, public and private agencies	1,442	707	1,356	870	4,400	4,085	2,318	2,258	1,562	1,628	20,606





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TABLE No. 30 — (Continued)  
 STATISTICS OF AGENCIES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, FOR PLACING OUT CHILDREN IN FAMILIES DURING THE  
 YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918  
 B. Discharged from supervision during the year ending June 30, 1918

	By legal adoption	Returned to parents or relatives	Returned to institu- tions	Became self- support- ing	Trans- ferred to other placing- out agencies	Other- wise dis- charged	Died	Total
COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN AGENCIES								
.....	7	15	1	2	.....	1	2	28
.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	9	.....	13
.....	.....	15	7	1	6	.....	1	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	14	25	.....	27	.....	1	67
.....	26	205	27	8	200	326	9	801
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
.....	1	5	5	2	.....	43	1	57
.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	1	.....	10
.....	2	83	4	1	.....	1	4	96
.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	1	1	8
.....	35	4	7	1	.....	1	3	51
.....	.....	2	6	.....	9	.....	1	19
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	5
.....	4	10	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	8
.....	.....	72	21	11	20	7	8	139
.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	7	1	3	.....	.....	.....	10
Children, Children's Home	.....	329	414	.....	9	99	6	867
.....	3	26	18	.....	5	.....	1	48
.....	8	15	3	3	2	2	3	36
Total number discharged, public agencies.....	88	816	556	32	288	503	41	2,324

PRIVATE AGENCIES, INCLUDING THOSE CONNECTED WITH HOMES FOR CHILDREN	33	174	83	.....7	.....	12	46	354
Angel Guardian Home for Little Children, Brooklyn.....	2	149	14	.....	.....	5	2	179
Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn.....	.....	27	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	151
Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	31	3	23	42	.....	10	8	117
Catholic Home Bureau for Dependent Children, New York.....	73	68	28	223	.....	66	5	463
Children's Aid Society, New York.....	6	32	.....	13	.....	36	4	91
Children's Aid Society of Rochester.....	.....	19	51	.....	.....	4	1	75
Five Points House of Industry, New York.....	1	89	166	8	.....	1	1	266
Hebrew Orphan Asylum of the City of New York.....	.....	64	99	2	.....	1	.....	166
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York.....	.....	42	20	97	.....	51	1	211
New York Catholic Protectory (The), New York.....	.....	904	7	297	.....	.....	33	1,372
New York Foundling Hospital (The), New York.....	131	154	80	.....	43	.....	36	318
New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total number discharged, private agencies.....	277	1,725	701	689	43	191	137	3,763
Total number discharged, public and private agencies.....	365	2,541	1,257	721	331	694	178	6,087



254
179
151
117
463
91
75
263
166
211
1,372
318
3,703
6,067

100	8	6
New	48	13
	286	49
	6	3
	1	
	3	1
	1	1
	131	33
	152	150
Total number discharged, private agencies.....	636	255
Total number discharged, public and private agencies	655	289



TABLE No. 30 — (Continued)  
 STATISTICS OF AGENCIES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, FOR PLACING OUT CHILDREN IN FAMILIES DURING THE  
 YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918  
 C. Number remaining under supervision June 30, 1918

COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN AGENCIES	In free homes	At employ- ment	In boarding houses	In temporary shelter	In hospitals	Otherwise	Total
.....	46	2	2	..	..	..	49
.....	..	..	21	..	..	..	21
.....	..	..	6	..	..	..	6
.....	2	..	2	..	..	..	4
.....	2	..	41	..	20	..	63
.....	198	5	609	5	..	..	817
.....	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
.....	26	..	7	1	..	..	34
.....	..	..	9	..	..	..	9
.....	34	1	2	..	1	..	38
.....	5	..	16	..	..	..	24
.....	251	..	8	..	..	..	259
.....	..	..	12	5	..	..	17
.....	1	..	10	..	..	..	11
.....	12	..	20	..	..	..	32
.....	2	..	5	..	..	..	7
.....	6	..	3	1	..	..	10
.....	2	..	7	..	..	..	9
.....	..	1	9	..	..	..	10
.....	..	..	114	..	..	..	139
.....	17	..	..	..	8	..	25
.....	2	1	..	..	..	..	3
.....	13	2	9	..	1	..	25
.....	..	..	200	1	17	..	327
.....	17	..	32	..	..	..	49
.....	35	..	18	..	..	..	53
Total number under supervision on June 30, 1918, public agencies.....	673	12	1,278	13	47	..	2,023

Yates County Agency .....

of Charities and Corrections, Department of .....

Newburgh City and Town Agency for Dependent Children .....

New York City Department of Public Charities .....

Children's Home Bureau, New York .....

Eschenectady City Agency for Dependent Children.....

Syracuse City Agency for Dependent Children.....

688	31	12,496
201	87	14,519
91		
1,590		
1,849		
519		
95		
253		
253		
294		
5,956		
638		
118		
118		

These Agents have been placed in the following manner:

TABLE No. 28

Receipts of agencies, public and private, for placing out children in families for the year ending June 30, 1918

	Cash on hand July 1, 1917	From boards of super- visors	From cities, towns and villages	From inmates or their relatives or friends for support	From legacies	From membership fees, enter- tainments, benefits and other like sources
COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN AGENCIES						
.....	\$610 55	\$597 83	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,690 56	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	900 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	200 22	1,408 30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welfare .....	8,378 79	10,250 85	.....	\$3,882 99	.....	.....
.....	.....	73,290 46	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	263 80	900 00	.....	526 50	.....	.....
.....	.....	969 29	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	164 25	825 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,092 99	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6,721 74	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,266 56	\$202 18	.....	.....	.....
.....	208 96	1,633 82	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	875 41	1,250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5,275 17	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	711 65	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	258 34	880 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4 25	900 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	24,130 01	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8 06	650 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	43 22	.....	1,143 74	1,607 43	.....	.....
Children .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's Home Bureau, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	5,002 60	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total receipts, public agencies.....	\$11,152 92	\$148,470 73	\$6,498 52	\$6,010 92	.....	.....



TABLE No. 28 — (Concluded)  
*Receipts of agencies, public and private, for placing out children in families for the year ending June 30, 1918*

	From donations and voluntary contribu- tions	From interest and dividends on investments	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments	From money borrowed	From all other sources	Total receipts, in- cluding cash on hand July 1, 1917
COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN AGENCIES						
.....	\$21 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$597 83
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,370 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,301 50
.....	312 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,177 02
Welfare.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,512 63
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,299 46
.....	121 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,811 68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	969 29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63 00	1,067 25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,092 99
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,721 74
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,713 80	4,242 54
.....	599 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,471 30
.....	368 00	.....	.....	.....	880 75	3,384 19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,275 17
.....	266 02	.....	.....	.....	95 00	1,072 67
.....	20 00	.....	.....	.....	708 00	1,866 31
.....	824 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,728 63
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157 00	1,257 03
of Charities and Corrections, Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,130 01
.....	248 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	908 58
Children	1,341 30	\$704 04	.....	.....	47 29	4,886 02
Children's Home Bureau,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,092 63
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total receipts, public agencies.....	\$4,121 58	\$704 04	.....	.....	\$4,268 84	\$181,233 55

PRIVATE AGENCIES, INCLUDING THOSE CONNECTED WITH HOMES FOR CHILDREN	\$11,109 84	\$19,591 18	\$7,284 00	\$3,000 00	\$1,300 10	\$85,071 95
Angel Guardian Home for Little Children, Brooklyn <sup>1</sup>						
Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn						
Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn <sup>1</sup>	87 70	5 04			5,376 43	13,457 63
Catholic Home Bureau for Dependent Children, New York	14,732 31	12,991 88			20,586 41	55,079 33
Children's Aid Society, New York					23 65	72,329 47
Children's Aid Society of Rochester						
Five Points House of Industry, New York <sup>1</sup>						
Hebrew Orphan Asylum of the City of New York <sup>1</sup>						
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York <sup>1</sup>						
New York Catholic Protectory (The), New York <sup>1</sup>						
New York Foundling Hospital (The), New York <sup>1</sup>						
New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York <sup>1</sup>						
Total receipts, private agencies	\$25,929 85	\$32,588 10	\$7,284 00	\$3,000 00	\$27,286 59	\$225,938 38
Total receipts, public and private agencies	\$30,061 43	\$33,292 14	\$7,284 00	\$3,000 00	\$31,555 43	\$407,171 93

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 27.

TABLE No. 29

A. Expenditures of agencies, public and private, for placing out children in families for the year ending June 30, 1918

	Repayment of money borrowed or advanced, including interest	Rent	Investment	Miscellaneous expenditures	MAINTENANCE EXPENSES PAID		Total expenditures	Cash on hand June 30, 1918
					Of previous year	Of current year		
OWN AGENCIES								
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$597 83	\$597 83	\$702 27
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,667 84	2,667 84	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,301 50	1,301 50	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,140 69	2,140 69	86 33
Welfare	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,427 43	12,427 43	10,085 20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,299 46	73,299 46	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,514 77	1,514 77	296 91
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	969 29	969 29	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	956 01	956 01	101 24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,092 99	1,092 99	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,456 09	5,456 09	1,265 66
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,242 54	4,242 54	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,039 85	2,039 85	431 46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,378 77	2,378 77	1,005 42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,275 17	5,275 17	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,043 80	1,043 80	28 87
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,468 01	1,468 01	398 33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,573 54	1,573 54	165 09
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,212 92	1,212 92	44 06
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34,139 01	34,139 01	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900 94	900 94	5 64
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,474 53	4,474 53	411 49
Children, Children's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,002 00	8,002 00	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total expenditures, public agencies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$100,265 58	\$100,265 58	\$14,967 97





TABLE No. 29 — (Continued)  
*B. Maintenance expenses of agencies, public and private, for placing out children incurred during the year ending June 30, 1918*

	Salaries of officers, wages and labor	Provisions	Clothing	Fuel and light	Medicines and medical supplies and equipment	Office expenses, including printing, telephone and postage
COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN AGENCIES						
.....	\$500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$12 74
.....	2,436 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	231 06
.....	1,109 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	170 10
.....	1,232 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 48
Welfare.....	3,724 12	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,341 43
.....	5,762 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	425 00
.....	900 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 29
.....	720 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	825 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	23 80
.....	900 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 55
.....	2,528 56	.....	.....	.....	.....	168 43
.....	1,042 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	141 90
.....	1,465 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	161 34
.....	916 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	571 52
.....	1,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	711 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00
.....	980 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	142 34
.....	702 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	171 53
.....	975 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
of Charities and Corrections, Department of						
.....	13,034 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,329 57
.....	780 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 94
Newburgh City and Town Agency for Dependent Children.	1,115 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	224 85
New York City Department of Public Charities, Children's Home Bureau, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Behemoctady City Agency for Dependent Children.	930 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse City Agency for Dependent Children.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total maintenance expenses, public agencies.	\$44,561 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$7,304 26

PRIVATE AGENCIES, INCLUDING THOSE CONNECTED WITH HOMES FOR CHILDREN	\$13,437 85	\$1,115 84	\$5,395 56	\$266 08	\$437 22	\$956 40
Angel Guardian Home for Little Children, Brooklyn <sup>1</sup>						
Brooklyn Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn						
Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn <sup>1</sup>						
Catholic Home Bureau for Dependent Children, New York	9,153 50					333 95
Children's Aid Society, New York	23,885 60		3,518 24		66 68	2,054 78
Children's Aid Society, of Rochester			8,559 99		500 58	314 44
Five Points House of Industry, New York <sup>1</sup>						
Hebrew Orphan Asylum of the City of New York <sup>1</sup>						
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York <sup>1</sup>						
New York Catholic Protectory (The), New York <sup>1</sup>						
New York Foundling Hospital (The), New York <sup>1</sup>						
New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York <sup>1</sup>						
Total maintenance expenses, private agencies	\$46,476 95	\$1,115 84	\$17,473 79	\$266 08	\$1,004 48	\$3,659 57
Total maintenance expenses, public and private agencies	\$91,038 00	\$1,115 84	\$17,473 79	\$266 08	\$1,004 48	\$10,963 83

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 27.

TABLE NO. 29 — (Concluded)

*B. Maintenance expenses of agencies, public and private, for placing out children incurred during the year ending June 30, 1918*

	Household furnishings and equipment	Board of children in family homes	Transportation and traveling expenses	Insurance and taxes	Ordinary repairs	Other maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred
CITY AND TOWN AGENCIES		\$7 00	\$78 09				\$597 83
Welfare			21 65				2,667 84
			348 41			\$518 45	1,301 50
		6,361 85					2,140 69
		65,023 55	2,088 90				12,427 43
			178 48				73,299 46
			249 29			430 00	1,514 77
			14 85				969 29
			188 44			92 56	956 01
		2,290 30	459 80				1,092 99
			1,344 00			1,713 80	5,456 09
		18 36	306 66			87 97	4,242 34
			30 00			861 25	2,039 85
		3,824 49	168 50			82 18	2,378 77
		28 00	276 40			12 75	5,275 17
		57 65	186 55			121 47	1,043 80
			308 02			302 00	1,466 01
						237 92	1,573 54
							1,212 92
of Charities and Corrections,							
		17,290 95	1,477 58				34,139 01
							900 94
Home		2,675 32	329 92			120 36	4,474 53
		4,048 86	113 72				5,092 60
Total expenditures, public agencies		\$101,641 38	\$8,160 18			\$4,380 71	\$164,263 56



**TABLE No. 30**  
**STATISTICS OF AGENCIES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, FOR PLACING OUT CHILDREN IN FAMILIES DURING THE**  
**YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918**  
**A. Number of children received during the year ending June 30, 1918**

	From orphan asylums and similar institutions	Through commit- ments by courts	From poor law officers (i. e. without intervention of institutions)	From parents and friends	Otherwise	Total
COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN AGENCIES						
.....	15	3	3	..	21	30
.....	1	..	14	..	..	18
.....	2	..	21	..	..	23
Welfare	..	19	50	..	..	78
.....	23	..	504	..	211	828
.....	4	1	15	..	..	20
.....	1	..	16	..	..	17
.....	..	40	68	..	..	117
.....	..	5	7	..	..	12
.....	19	..	29	..	30	75
.....	3	..	23	..	..	20
.....	8	..	7	..	2	9
.....	..	..	12	..	..	20
.....	..	..	7	..	..	7
.....	2	..	6	..	4	10
.....	3	2	8	..	..	12
.....	..	..	3	..	3	9
of Charities and Corrections, Department of	19	2	118	..	12	151
.....	..	..	2	..	..	2
Newburgh City and Town Agency for Dependent Children	13	..	..	..	2	15
New York City Department of Public Charities, Children's Home Bureau, New York	..	..	583	..	..	583
Schenectady City Agency for Dependent Children	14	5	36	..	..	55
Syracuse City Agency for Dependent Children	10	..	6	..	2	18
Total number received, public agencies	137	86	1,633	..	287	2,143

PRIVATE AGENCIES, INCLUDING THOSE CONNECTED WITH HOMES FOR CHILDREN		ANGEL GUARDIAN HOME FOR LITTLE CHILDREN, BROOKLYN		NEW YORK		OTHER		TOTAL	
Total number received, private agencies	1,140	345	2	15	43	29	705	2,947	
Total number received, public and private agencies	1,277	41	3	85	108	69	992	5,000	



PRIVATE AGENCIES, INCLUDING THOSE CONNECTED WITH HOMES FOR CHILDREN	10	16	21	17	16	132	203	184	240	230	942
New	534	128	156	98	257	401	48	67	5	13	1,707
..	458	142	246	127	712	363	60	55	26	18	2,312
..	28	19	38	28	214	149	52	51	13	18	610
..	2	2	5	3	63	43	28	26	..	..	170
..	2	4	15	10	292	172	12	11	..	..	518
..	185	68	228	19	213	183	13	5	..	..	419
..	196	258	411	411	969	1,311	1,024	1,023	819	836	605
..	..	..	..	..	102	75	193	223	189	176	7,338
Total number under supervision, private agencies...	1,413	638	1,224	716	3,135	2,920	1,781	1,731	1,333	1,368	16,259
Total number under supervision, public and private agencies.....	1,442	707	1,356	870	4,400	4,065	2,318	2,256	1,562	1,628	20,636





[illegible]



[illegible]

TABLE No. 30 — (Continued)  
 STATISTICS OF AGENCIES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, FOR PLACING OUT CHILDREN IN FAMILIES DURING THE  
 YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918  
 B. Discharged from supervision during the year ending June 30, 1918

	By legal adoption	Returned to parents or relatives	Returned to institu- tions	Became self- support- ing	Trans- ferred to other placing- out agencies	Other- wise dis- charged	Died	Total
CITY AND TOWN AGENCIES								
.....	7	15	1	2	.....	1	2	28
.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	9	.....	13
.....	.....	15	7	.....	6	.....	1	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
.....	.....	14	25	.....	27	.....	1	67
.....	26	235	27	8	200	328	9	801
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6
.....	1	5	5	2	.....	43	1	57
.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	1	.....	10
.....	2	83	4	1	.....	1	4	95
.....	.....	1	5	.....	.....	1	1	8
.....	26	4	7	1	.....	1	3	51
.....	.....	2	6	.....	9	1	1	19
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	5
.....	4	10	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	.....	3
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	72	21	11	20	7	8	139
.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	.....	7	1	2	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	320	414	.....	9	99	6	857
.....	2	26	13	.....	5	.....	1	48
.....	8	15	3	3	2	.....	3	36
Total number discharged, public agencies,.....	88	816	556	32	288	503	41	2,324

10 WITH HOMES					
1.....	33	174	80	254	
2.....	2	149	14	179	
3.....		27	124	151	
New York.....	31	3	23	117	
.....	73	68	28	463	
.....	6	32	..	91	
.....	..	19	51	75	
.....	1	80	106	266	
.....	..	64	99	166	
.....	..	42	20	211	
.....	131	904	7	1,372	
.....	..	154	80	318	
Total number discharged, private agencies.....	277	1,725	701	3,763	
Total number discharged, public and private agencies .....	365	2,541	1,257	6,067	

TABLE No. 30 — (Continued)  
 STATISTICS OF AGENCIES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, FOR PLACING OUT CHILDREN IN FAMILIES DURING THE  
 YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918  
*B. Discharged from supervision during the year ending June 30, 1918*

	TOTALS										Grand total
	Boys 16 or over	Girls 16 or over	Boys 14 to 16	Girls 14 to 16	Boys 5 to 14	Girls 5 to 14	Boys 2 to 5	Girls 2 to 5	Boys under 2	Girls under 2	
AGENCIES											
.....	1	3	.....	3	3	7	1	1	4	6	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	1	.....	.....	1	1	13
.....	.....	.....	1	1	11	4	4	4	2	3	30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	12	6	5	5	2	1
.....	8	25	30	34	216	194	76	80	75	63	67
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	801
.....	.....	.....	2	1	21	17	9	5	2	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	21	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	57
.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	3	10	1	2	1	10
.....	.....	.....	4	4	44	18	.....	7	4	5	95
.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	6	.....	.....	1	.....	8
.....	.....	1	4	1	9	11	1	2	7	16	51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	3	1	2	2	19
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	7	1	3	2	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Charities and Cor	4	1	6	9	31	35	13	19	9	11	139
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
at Chil	2	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	1	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	3	.....	204	208	178	188	7	13	357
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	11	6	10	2	3	48
.....	4	1	.....	1	7	6	3	5	3	6	36
Total number discharged, public agencies.....	19	33	54	65	682	559	316	332	129	135	2,324

ED	8	6	13	5	53	481	482	463	378	359	3,763
..	8	6	13	5	53	481	482	463	378	359	3,763
..	..	..	1	1	60	..	..	..	..	..	..
New	48	13	2	4	15	26	3	6	..	..	117
..	286	49	22	10	20	29	11	8	..	..	463
..	6	3	10	4	20	28	4	8	..	..	91
..	1	..	5	..	29	36	3	2	..	..	75
..	3	1	11	9	160	80	1	1	..	..	206
..	1	1	1	..	84	75	4	..	..	..	166
..	131	33	36	1	6	2	..	..	..	..	211
..	152	150	5	4	41	46	249	279	229	217	1,372
..	..	..	..	..	56	43	57	43	62	57	318
Total number discharged, private agencies.....	636	255	118	38	553	481	482	463	378	359	3,763
Total number discharged, public and private agencies	655	268	172	103	1,235	1,040	798	795	507	494	6,087



TABLE No. 30 — (Continued)  
 STATISTICS OF AGENCIES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, FOR PLACING OUT CHILDREN IN FAMILIES DURING THE  
 YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918  
 C. Number remaining under supervision June 30, 1918

	In free homes	At employ- ment	In boarding homes	In temporary shelter	In hospitals	Otherwise	Total
COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN AGENCIES							
.....	45	2	2	.....	.....	.....	49
.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	21
.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	2	.....	41	.....	20	.....	63
.....	195	5	609	5	.....	.....	817
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
.....	26	.....	7	1	.....	.....	34
.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	34	1	2	.....	1	.....	38
.....	8	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	24
.....	251	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	256
.....	.....	.....	12	5	.....	.....	17
.....	1	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	11
.....	12	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	32
.....	2	.....	5	1	.....	.....	7
.....	6	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	9
.....	.....	1	9	.....	.....	.....	10
.....	17	.....	114	.....	8	.....	139
.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
.....	13	2	9	.....	1	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	309	1	17	.....	327
.....	17	.....	32	.....	.....	.....	49
.....	35	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	53
Total number under supervision June 30, 1918, public agencies	673	12	1,278	13	47	.....	2,023

Newburgh City 1  
 New York City 1  
 Children's Home  
 Schenectady City  
 Syracuse City 1

Total number under supervision June 30, 1918, public agencies

533	31	12,400
201	87	14,510
91		
1,500		
1,849		
519		
95		
233		
253		
304		
5,000		
5,038		
	118	
	118	

TABLE No. 30 — (Concluded)  
 STATISTICS OF AGENCIES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE, FOR PLACING OUT CHILDREN IN FAMILIES DURING THE  
 YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918  
 C. Number remaining under supervision June 30, 1918

	Totals										Number under supervision in free homes outside of State	
	Boys 16 or over	Girls 16 or over	Boys 14 to 16	Girls 14 to 16	Boys 5 to 14	Girls 5 to 14	Boys 2 to 5	Girls 2 to 5	Boys under 2	Girls under 2		Grand total
.....	.....	2	6	2	13	20	3	1	1	2	49	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	2	7	5	2	1	1	2	21	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1	.....	1	6	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	3	24	15	5	8	1	3	63	.....
.....	5	21	47	45	242	277	71	56	23	20	817	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	.....	4	2	5	8	6	1	4	1	3	34	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	1	.....	9	.....
.....	.....	.....	4	2	12	10	2	5	3	.....	38	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	7	2	4	1	.....	24	.....
.....	2	.....	9	10	82	73	11	7	28	36	269	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	7	4	1	1	.....	17	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	6	.....	1	1	.....	1	11	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	14	9	5	3	3	2	38	.....
.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....	7	.....
.....	.....	1	.....	4	1	2	1	.....	.....	1	10	.....
.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	1	.....	1	2	9	.....
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Bohemian City Agency for Dependent Children	4	5	1	2	14	11	9	1	4	7	49	
Synagogue City Agency for Dependent Children	4	5	6	3	12	13	3	4	1	4	53	
Total number under supervision June 30, 1918, public agencies	18	44	86	97	363	366	315	196	77	103	2,022	
Trauman Children												
Brooklyn	7	30	12	18	16	8	230	162	35	94	535	
Brooklyn				1	103	77	6	10	5	3	261	
East Child					42	30	9	9			91	
	500	164	144	115	189	323	37	51	2	6	1,500	737
	173	93	214	117	633	339	49	47	31	14	1,849	1,503
	38	38	30	22	192	126	33	36	5	2	519	
York		4		1	43	27	16	4			95	
York	1	4	9	12	134	91	2	9			203	
York			3	2	134	112	2				253	
New York Catholic Protective (The), New York	93	53	192	16	38	3					394	13
New York Foundling Hospital (The), New York	434	401	280	314	1,044	1,306	617	513	373	375	5,905	3,478
New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, New York					53	36	148	166	77	73	638	
Total number under supervision, June 30, 1918, private agencies	1,300	766	1,008	619	2,701	2,805	1,139	1,014	576	573	12,496	5,819
Total number under supervision June 30, 1918, public and private agencies	1,318	810	1,693	716	3,294	3,393	1,254	1,212	653	676	14,519	5,819

TABLE No. 31  
Receipts of county and city boards of child welfare for the year ending June 30, 1918

COUNTIES	Cash on hand July 1, 1917	From boards of supervisors	From cities, towns and villages	From all other sources	Total receipts, including cash on hand July 1, 1917
Albany.....	\$12,661 88	\$28,000 00	.....	\$58 00	\$40,719 88
Allegany.....	2,055 33	2,000 00	.....	.....	4,055 33
Bronx <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broome.....	6,478 61	1,050 00	\$14,623 00	8 00	22,159 61
Cattaraugus.....	331 30	3,500 00	.....	.....	3,831 30
Cayuga.....	5,015 51	10,100 00	.....	.....	15,115 51
Chautauqua.....	3,889 40	5,422 56	3,159 00	74 56	12,545 52
Chemung.....	2,941 48	4,208 64	.....	.....	7,150 12
Chenango.....	841 17	3,616 77	.....	36 00	4,493 94
Cortland.....	1,680 43	4,000 00	.....	.....	5,680 43
Dutchess.....	.....	5,942 00	.....	.....	5,942 00
Erie.....	21,569 03	18,250 00	.....	.....	39,819 03
Essex.....	2,510 32	4,000 00	.....	.....	6,510 32
Genesee.....	1,300 00	3,600 00	.....	.....	4,900 00
Herkimer.....	1,212 80	3,000 00	.....	.....	4,212 80
Kings <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston.....	1,163 09	1,700 00	.....	.....	2,863 09
Monroe.....	.....	58,789 19	.....	.....	58,789 19
Montgomery.....	2,711 00	7,000 00	.....	.....	9,711 00
Nassau.....	5,109 63	34,475 00	.....	.....	39,584 63
New York County <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York City (including all boroughs).....	848,531 53	.....	1,555,950 00	.....	2,404,481 53
Niagara.....	6,438 00	9,000 00	.....	.....	15,438 00
Oneida.....	4,856 71	29,000 00	.....	.....	33,856 71
Onondaga.....	5,466 61	21,075 00	.....	.....	26,541 61
Oswego.....	5,359 83	6,500 00	.....	.....	11,859 83
Putnam.....	823 85	1,361 15	.....	.....	2,185 00
Queens <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer.....	20,958 55	38,026 00	.....	.....	58,983 55
Richmond <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockland.....	5,201 67	5,000 00	.....	.....	10,201 67
Steuben.....	4,092 67	5,934 60	.....	.....	10,027 17
Suffolk.....	5,360 61	11,800 00	.....	.....	17,160 61



TABLE No. 32

A. Expenditures of county and city boards of child welfare for the year ending June 30, 1918

COUNTIES	Maintenance expenses of current year paid	Total expenditures	Cash on hand June 30, 1918
Albany.....	\$27,131 12	\$27,131 12	\$13,588 76
Allegany.....	1,877 38	1,877 38	2,177 95
Bronx <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....
Broome.....	17,347 53	17,347 53	4,812 08
Cattaraugus.....	2,353 72	2,353 72	1,477 58
Cayuga.....	13,229 28	13,229 28	1,886 23
Chautauqua.....	5,732 41	5,732 41	6,813 11
Chemung.....	4,085 54	4,085 54	3,064 58
Chenango.....	3,935 56	3,935 56	558 38
Cortland.....	3,520 35	3,520 35	2,160 08
Dutchess.....	5,942 00	5,942 00	.....
Erie.....	39,819 03	39,819 03	.....
Essex.....	3,370 00	3,370 00	3,140 32
Genesee.....	3,889 00	3,889 00	1,011 00
Herkimer.....	3,637 45	3,637 45	575 35
Kings <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston.....	1,457 55	1,457 55	1,405 54
Monroe.....	29,708 07	29,708 07	29,081 12
Montgomery.....	4,814 37	4,814 37	4,896 63
Nassau.....	24,782 79	24,782 79	14,801 84
New York County <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....
New York City (including all boroughs).....	1,518,654 67	1,518,654 67	885,826 86
Niagara.....	8,330 00	8,330 00	7,108 00
Oneida.....	31,467 76	31,467 76	2,388 95
Onondaga.....	14,917 71	14,917 71	11,623 90
Oswego.....	6,738 48	6,738 48	5,121 35
Putnam.....	1,252 80	1,252 80	932 20
Queens <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer.....	38,151 60	38,151 60	20,831 95
Richmond <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....
Rockland.....	6,023 60	6,023 60	4,178 07
Steuben.....	7,612 57	7,612 57	2,414 60
Suffolk.....	14,909 01	14,909 01	2,251 60
Sullivan.....	1,400 00	1,400 00	.....
Tompkins.....	796 66	796 66	730 09
Wayne.....	1,905 01	1,905 01	2,040 30
Westchester, Commissioner of Charities and Corrections			
Department of Child Welfare.....	43,424 30	43,424 30	.....
Yates.....	666 18	666 18	333 82
Total expenditures.....	\$1,892,883 50	\$1,892,883 50	\$1,037,232 24

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 31.

**STATE OF NEW YORK - STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES**

**CHART SHOWING EXPENSES INCURRED BY THE BOARDS OF CHILD WELFARE AS REPORTED TO THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.**

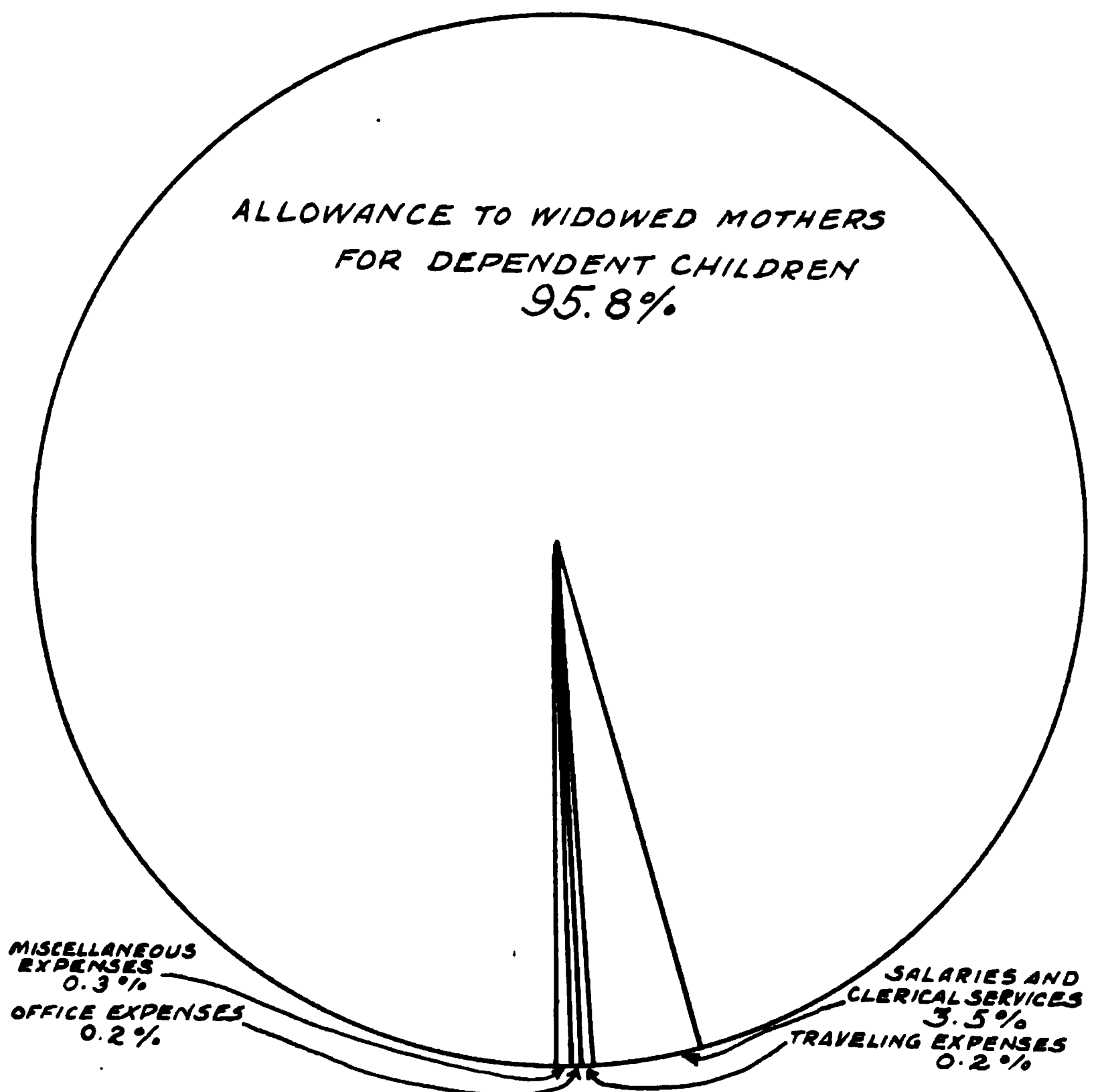






TABLE NO. 32 — (Concluded)

## B. Maintenance expenses of boards of child welfare during the year ending June 30, 1918

COUNTIES	Salaries of officers, wages and labor	Traveling expenses	Office expenses, including printing, telephone and postage	Allowance to widowed mothers for dependent children	Other maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred
Albany.....	\$1,599 96		\$344 71	\$25,176 00	\$10 45	\$27,131 12
Allegany.....	25 00	\$126 64	11 50	1,651 00	63 24	1,877 38
Bronx <sup>1</sup> .....						
Broome.....	875 32	17 36	28 85	16,426 00		17,347 53
Cattaraugus.....	25 00	46 00	16 72	2,261 00	5 00	2,353 72
Cayuga.....	500 03	107 63	253 86	11,552 50	815 26	13,229 28
Chautauqua.....			74 56	3,657 85	2,600 06	5,732 41
Chemung.....	222 61	6 18	15 75	3,841 00		4,085 54
Chenango.....	150 00	51 39	67 17	3,662 00	5 00	3,935 56
Cortland.....	60 00	12 06	13 16	3,412 75	22 44	3,520 35
Dutchess.....				5,942 00		<sup>1</sup> 5,942 00
Erie.....	1,770 00	67 65	450 01	37,322 96	208 41	39,819 03
Essex.....		15 00		3,355 00		3,370 00
Genesee.....				3,889 00		3,889 00
Herkimer.....	300 00	16 62	7 83	3,313 00		3,637 45
Kings <sup>1</sup> .....						
Livingston.....		157 55	25 00	1,275 00		1,457 55
Monroe.....	780 00	32 85	251 67	28,619 55	24 00	29,708 07
Montgomery.....	300 00		2 00	4,303 00	209 37	4,814 37
Nassau.....	1,200 00	112 80	108 99	23,361 00		24,782 79
New York County <sup>1</sup> .....						
New York City (including all boroughs).....	52,380 00	1,832 23	746 37	1,463,200 86	495 21	1,518,654 67
Niagara.....				8,330 00		8,330 00
Oneida.....	1,706 00	206 34	324 81	29,230 61		31,467 76
Onondaga.....	468 94	175 82	162 64	14,067 00	43 31	14,917 71
Oswego.....	160 00	91 40	31 08	6,441 00	15 00	6,738 48
Putnam.....	360 00	147 95	24 40	720 45		1,252 80
Queens <sup>1</sup> .....						
Rensselaer.....	2,400 00	122 85	226 75	35,402 00		38,151 60
Richmond <sup>1</sup> .....						
Rockland.....	240 00		11 11	5,749 00	23 49	6,023 60
Steuben.....	303 00	82 68	129 39	7,097 50		7,612 57
Suffolk.....	800 00	302 87	227 73	12,435 00	1,143 41	14,909 01
Sullivan.....		200 00		1,200 00		1,400 00
Tompkins.....		1 00	20 00	765 66	10 00	796 66
Wayne.....		19 00		1,880 90	5 11	1,905 01
Westchester, Commissioner of Charities and Corrections Department of Child Welfare.....				43,424 30		<sup>1</sup> 43,424 30
Yates.....		8 18		658 00		666 18
Total maintenance expenses.....	\$66,625 86	\$3,959 99	\$3,576 06	\$1,813,022 89	\$5,698 70	\$1,892,883 50

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 31.

TABLE No. 33  
 NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES OF COUNTY AND CITY BOARDS OF CHILD WELFARE FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
 JUNE 30, 1918  
 A. Families and children under supervision during the year ending June 30, 1918

COUNTIES	NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES DURING YEAR					
	RECEIVING ALLOWANCES JULY 1, 1917		GRANTED ALLOWANCES DURING YEAR		TOTALS	
	Families	Children	Families	Children	Families	Children
Albany.....	128	312	56	132	184	444
Allegany.....	9	28	7	17	16	45
Bronx <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broome.....	85	176	31	83	116	259
Cattaraugus.....	18	38	7	21	25	59
Cayuga.....	32	94	18	42	50	136
Chautauqua.....	18	56	6	16	24	72
Chemung.....	12	41	1	5	13	46
Chenango.....	14	46	7	27	21	73
Cortland.....	12	40	3	13	15	53
Dutchess.....	25	88	17	70	42	158
Erie.....	221	672	97	306	318	978
Essex.....	25	80	6	21	31	101
Genesee.....	16	52	4	14	20	66
Herkimer.....	10	33	6	18	16	51
Kings <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston.....	8	29	3	7	11	36
Monroe.....	76	251	55	164	131	415
Montgomery.....	14	45	3	12	17	57
Nassau.....	59	190	26	82	85	272
New York County <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York City (including all boroughs).....	8,129	9,690	2,260	5,597	5,389	15,287
Niagara.....	56	188	11	42	67	230
Oneida.....	85	247	36	116	121	363

Onondaga.....	67	179	26	74	93	253
Oswego.....	39	139	11	38	50	177
Putnam.....	9	20	1	3	10	23
Queens <sup>1</sup> .....						
Rensselaer.....	166	434	36	113	202	547
Richmond <sup>1</sup> .....						
Rockland.....	26	83	5	17	31	100
Steuben.....	33	95	9	29	42	124
Suffolk.....	48	152	19	50	67	202
Sullivan <sup>2</sup> .....	9	39	7	24	16	63
Tompkins.....	4	16	2	6	6	23
Wayne.....	13	32	6	19	19	51
Westchester, Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, Department of Child Welfare.....	93	335	65	228	158	563
Yates.....	3	6	2	7	5	13
Total.....	4,562	13,926	2,849	7,413	7,411	21,339

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 31.      <sup>2</sup> This county board was aiding 13 families involving 55 children early in 1918 when the funds appropriated by the board of supervisors of the county became exhausted.

TABLE No. 33 — (Continued)  
 NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES OF COUNTY AND CITY BOARDS OF CHILD WELFARE FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
 JUNE 30, 1918  
*B. Families and children for whom allowances were discontinued during the year ending June 30, 1918*

COUNTIES	ALLOWANCES DISCONTINUED DURING YEAR BECAUSE OF									
	DEATH OF MOTHER		REMARRIAGE OF MOTHER		REMOVAL OF FAMILY FROM COUNTY OR CITY		CHILDREN BECOMING 16 YEARS OF AGE		DEATH OF CHILDREN	
	Families	Children	Families	Children	Families	Children	Families	Children	Families	Children
Albany.....	1	2	3	5	4	8	4	16	1	1
Allegany.....	1	4			1	2		1		
Bronx <sup>1</sup> .....										
Broome.....	4	9	6	9	1	2	2	7		
Cattaraugus.....			1	3	1	1				
Cayuga.....	1	3			1	2	1	14		
Chautauqua.....			1	4	1	2		1		
Chemung.....			1	3						
Chenango.....								1		
Cortland.....										
Dutchess.....			1	5						
Erie.....	2	4	13	36	2	5		3		3
Essex.....										
Genesee.....	1	1	1	4				1		1
Herkimer.....			1	3						
Kings <sup>1</sup> .....										
Livingston.....			2	7	1	2				
Monroe.....			5	17	1	2	2	5		1
Montgomery.....										
Nassau.....	1	1			3	5				
New York County <sup>1</sup> .....										
New York City (including all boroughs).....	42	96	92	211			27	61		
Niagara.....	1	3	3	11	3	4				
Oneida.....	2	6	5	11	3	7		19		2

Queens	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	9	1	1
Cowago	2	7	2	7	1	1	1	1	1	1
Putnam										
Queens <sup>1</sup>										
Bennington	3	5		8	2	4	1	20	1	1
Richmond <sup>1</sup>										
Rockland										
Staten				4	2	7	1	1		
Suffolk	1	1		7			1	1	1	
Sullivan <sup>2</sup>										
Tompkins										
Wayne					1	2				
Westchester, Commissioner of Charities and										
Corrections, Department of Child Welfare	1	2		3				10		1
Yates										
Total	64	146	148	308	28	56	36	179	3	11

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 31.      <sup>2</sup> This county board was aiding 13 families involving 55 children early in 1918, when the funds appropriated by the board of supervisors of the county became exhausted.



Queens <sup>1</sup> .....	26	68	.....	1	3	26	118	106	420
Rensselaer.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	4	14	27	86
Rockland.....	2	7	.....	.....	.....	9	27	23	97
Staten.....	3	9	3	.....	.....	17	38	50	164
Suffolk.....	9	21	8	.....	55	16	63	.....	.....
Sullivan <sup>1</sup> .....	3	5	.....	13	9	4	13	2	9
Tompkins.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	4	17	47
Wayne.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester, Commissioner of Charities and	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corrections, Department of Child Welfare	5	17	4	2	6	10	43	145	520
Yates.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	13
Total.....	406	997	211	134	337	908	2,305	6,503	19,024

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 31. <sup>2</sup> This county board was aiding 13 families involving 55 children early in 1918, when the funds appropriated by the board of super-  
<sup>3</sup> exhausted.  
of Child Welfare



TABLE No. 33 — (Concluded)  
NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES OF COUNTY AND CITY BOARDS OF CHILD WELFARE FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1918  
C. Number of families remaining under supervision June 30, 1918

COUNTIES	Number of applications pending July 1, 1917, families	Number of applications received during year, families	Number of applications granted, families	Number of applications denied, families	Number of applications withdrawn, families	Number of applications pending June 30, 1918, families
Albany.....	3	82	56	23	.....	6
Allegany.....	5	11	7	4	.....	.....
Brenx <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broome.....	3	39	31	3	.....	8
Cattaraugus.....	3	10	7	2	.....	3
Cayuga.....	4	23	18	6	.....	2
Chautauqua.....	.....	15	6	9	.....	.....
Chemung.....	1	10	1	7	.....	3
Chenango.....	.....	11	7	4	.....	.....
Cortland.....	.....	10	3	6	.....	1
Dutchess.....	.....	29	17	6	.....	3
Erie.....	24	194	97	58	31	32
Essex.....	1	6	6	.....	.....	1
Genesee.....	.....	6	4	1	.....	1
Herkimer.....	.....	14	6	5	.....	1
Kings <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston.....	1	5	3	.....	.....	2
Monroe.....	.....	99	55	35	.....	8
Montgomery.....	1	11	3	7	.....	2
Nassau.....	5	38	26	16	.....	1
New York County <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York City (including all boroughs).....	3,343	2,253	2,260	993	2,143	200
Niagara.....	1	32	11	4	17	1
Oncida.....	21	57	36	24	1	17
Onondaga.....	9	41	26	20	.....	4
Cswego.....	.....	16	11	5	.....	.....
Putnam.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....

Queens <sup>1</sup> .....	6	59	36	20	.....	9
Rensselaer.....					.....	
Richmond <sup>1</sup> .....	3	3	5	.....	.....	1
Rockland.....	4	9	9	4	.....	.....
Steuben.....		26	19	7	.....	.....
Suffolk.....		12	7	5	.....	.....
Sullivan.....		3	2	1	.....	.....
Tompkins.....		12	6	5	.....	.....
Wayne.....					1	.....
Westchester, Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, Department of Child Welfare.....	108	164	65	77	38	92
Yates.....		4	2	2	.....	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,546</b>	<b>3,306</b>	<b>2,849</b>	<b>1,359</b>	<b>2,246</b>	<b>398</b>

**See footnote, table 31.**

TABLE No. 33 — (Concluded)  
NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES OF COUNTY AND CITY BOARDS OF CHILD WELFARE FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1918  
C. Number of families remaining under supervision June 30, 1918

COUNTIES	Number of applications pending July 1, 1917, families	Number of applications received during year, families	Number of applications granted, families	Number of applications denied, families	Number of applications withdrawn, families	Number of applications pending June 30, 1918, families
Albany.....	3	82	56	23	.....	6
Allegany.....	5	11	7	4	.....	.....
Brenx <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broome.....	3	39	31	3	.....	8
Cattaraugus.....	3	10	7	2	1	3
Cayuga.....	4	23	18	6	1	2
Chautauqua.....	.....	15	6	9	.....	.....
Chemung.....	1	10	1	7	.....	3
Chenango.....	.....	11	7	4	.....	.....
Cortland.....	.....	10	3	6	.....	1
Dutchess.....	.....	29	17	6	3	3
Erie.....	24	194	97	58	31	32
Essex.....	1	6	6	1	.....	1
Genesee.....	.....	6	4	.....	.....	1
Herkimer.....	.....	14	6	5	2	1
Kings <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Livingston.....	1	5	3	.....	1	2
Monroe.....	.....	99	55	35	1	8
Montgomery.....	1	11	3	7	.....	2
Nassau.....	5	38	26	16	.....	1
New York County <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York City (including all boroughs).....	3,343	2,253	2,260	993	2,143	200
Niagara.....	1	32	11	4	17	1
Oneida.....	21	57	36	24	1	17
Onondaga.....	9	41	26	20	.....	4
Cswego.....	.....	16	11	5	.....	.....
Putnam.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....

Queens 1	6	59	36	20	9
Rensselaer					
Richmond 1	3	3	5		1
Rockland	4	9	9	4	
Steuben		26	19	7	
Suffolk		12	7	5	
Sullivan		3	2	1	
Tompkins		12	6	5	
Wayne					
Westchester, Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, Department of Child Welfare	108	164	65	77	92
Yates		4	2	2	
Total	3,546	3,306	2,849	1,359	398

**See footnote, table 31.**



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## **DIVISION OF ADULT WARDS**

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**COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN ALMSHOUSES**

**HOMES FOR THE AGED**

**HOMES, TEMPORARY, FOR ADULTS**

**POOR-LAW OFFICERS**

**TABLE No. 34**

*Property of county, city and town almshouses and valuation  
June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	Number of acres	Number of acres in cultivation	Value of land and buildings
Albany City and County Almshouse.....	25	20	\$70,000 00
Allegany County Almshouse.....	368	183	55,000 00
Albany City )	175	115	95,000 00
do.....	193	110	68,398 38
do.....	138	115	70,000 00
do.....	480	150	155,380 00
do.....	305	80	93,500 00
do.....	175	100	40,000 00
do.....	574	60	90,000 00
do.....	198	140	46,000 00
do.....	118	45	30,000 00
do.....	180	80	15,000 00
do.....	103	63	80,000 00
do.....	13	5	75,000 00
do.....	164	110	350,000 00
do.....	580	240	58,000 00
do.....	110	100	25,000 00
do.....	100	70	42,000 00
do.....	285	155	65,000 00
do.....	198	138	30,000 00
do.....	60	35	125,000 00
do.....	150	90	70,000 00
Kings County (see New York City).			
Lewis County Almshouse.....	50	30	50,000 00
Livingston County Almshouse.....	151	125	78,500 00
Madison County Almshouse.....	1654	104	88,000 00
Monroe County Almshouse.....	80	80	200,000 00
Monroe County Hospital <sup>1</sup> .....			
Montgomery County Almshouse.....	196	85	35,000 00
Nassau County <sup>1</sup> .....			
Hempstead Town Almshouse.....	65	50	92,500 00
Oyster Bay and North Hempstead Almshouse.....	25	22	170,000 00
New York County (see New York City.)			
New York City.			
New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm, Manhattan Division.....	194	14	3,825,000 00
New York City Home for the Aged and Infirm, Brooklyn Division.....	67	6	750,000 00
New York City Farm Colony, Castleton Corners.....	854	65	669,996 00
Niagara County Infirmary.....	174	159	184,700 00
Oneida County Home.....	331	300	275,000 00
Onondaga County Almshouse.....	235	200	600,000 00
Ontario County Almshouse.....	212	180	40,000 00
Orange County Almshouse.....	263	239	125,000 00
Home of the City and Town of Newburgh.....	85	65	80,000 00
Orleans County Almshouse.....	155	140	72,850 00
Oswego County Almshouse.....	241	105	55,000 00
Oswego City Almshouse.....	136	80	51,000 00
Otsego County Almshouse.....	298	150	50,000 00
Putnam County Almshouse.....	200	125	25,000 00
Queens County (see New York City)			
Rensselaer County House of Industry.....	146	100	100,000 00
Richmond County (see New York City.)			
Rockland County Almshouse.....	47	33	50,000 00
St. Lawrence County Almshouse.....	335	175	128,000 00
Saratoga County Almshouse.....	127	75	40,000 00
Schenectady County Almshouse.....	5	5	250,000 00
Schoharie County Almshouse.....	60	40	30,000 00
Schuyler County <sup>1</sup> .....			
Seneca County Almshouse.....	126	114	32,000 00
Steuben County Almshouse.....	190	100	40,000 00
Suffolk County Almshouse.....	610	350	100,000 00
Sullivan County Almshouse.....	101	75	18,000 00

<sup>1</sup> No county almshouse.  
For finances and statistics, see tables 55-58.

TABLE No. 34 — (Concluded)

*Property of county, city and town almshouses and valuation  
June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	Number of acres	Number of acres in cultivation	Value of land and buildings
Tioga County Almshouse.....	203	90	\$28,000 00
Tompkins County Almshouse.....	103	90	45,000 00
Ulster County Almshouse.....	203	112	71,000 00
Kingston City Home.....	84	40	55,800 00
Warren County Almshouse.....	203	60	35,000 00
Washington County Almshouse.....	275	150	40,000 00
Wayne County Almshouse.....	150	112	75,900 00
Westchester County Almshouse.....	525	175	160,750 00
Wyoming County Almshouse.....	383	145	45,000 00
Yates County Almshouse.....	215	200	40,000 00
Total acreage and property valuation.....	11,231½	6,776½	\$10,597,174 38



TABLE No. 35  
*Receipts of county, city and town almshouses for the year ending June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	Balance July 1, 1917	From county	From cities and towns	From sale of farm and garden produce	From paying inmates	From other sources	Total receipts
.....	\$6,834 44	\$41,500 00	.....	\$1,625 24	.....	\$164 35	\$49,924 03
.....	14,370 53	17,100 00	.....	4,878 24	\$382 95	.....	36,731 73
.....	36,404 86	883 03	\$16,392 29	3,199 68	.....	1,707 68	60,587 54
.....	.....	16,000 00	.....	1,909 06	896 86	.....	18,705 94
.....	.....	19,300 00	.....	2,518 42	.....	914 12	22,732 54
.....	.....	28,492 65	.....	2,082 80	957 06	77 70	31,610 23
.....	5,371 79	7,726 10	11,595 72	52 90	.....	.....	24,746 51
.....	.....	30,100 00	.....	.....	975 25	23,886 46	54,961 71
.....	.....	16,688 38	.....	900 00	.....	.....	17,588 38
.....	7,542 82	28,500 00	.....	1,404 41	.....	173 60	37,620 83
.....	2,903 47	4,616 50	3,669 90	1,833 00	.....	.....	13,022 87
.....	5,007 54	370 73	7,978 90	2,250 38	.....	.....	16,607 56
.....	13,743 38	13,900 00	2,045 93	291 63	.....	.....	29,980 94
.....	8,555 60	.....	21,328 72	.....	.....	288 20	30,172 52
.....	.....	239,641 45	.....	.....	.....	6,947 49	246,588 94
.....	485 66	9,665 92	.....	2,588 78	176 00	.....	13,916 36
.....	.....	12,223 79	.....	1,168 62	.....	.....	13,392 41
.....	2,629 49	13,700 00	.....	298 20	.....	.....	16,627 69
.....	15,942 99	10,516 65	12,957 20	4,953 20	332 50	44 80	44,747 34
.....	1,302 13	14,601 62	.....	430 38	.....	40 78	16,374 91
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	17,357 80	30,882 79	6,577 97	276 84	869 90	.....	55,985 30
.....	3,607 01	6,700 00	9,621 53	614 03	.....	1,613 87	22,353 49
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,472 50	9,700 00	.....	1,181 55	.....	792 26	15,146 31
.....	1,966 98	20,466 98	.....	3,308 12	.....	.....	25,742 08
.....	.....	16,904 02	.....	756 44	42 74	.....	17,703 20
.....	.....	29,949 35	.....	5,618 28	.....	1,061 69	46,629 32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	12,529 94	4,365 79	1,739 73	595 33	.....	19,220 79
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	86 26	1,379 00	13,168 66	1,746 16	.....	2,278 33	18,658 51
Almshouse	2,970 78	.....	9,475 00	1,561 98	.....	3,544 80	17,552 03



TABLE No. 36  
Expenditures of county, city and town almshouses during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Buildings and improvements and purchase of real estate	Miscellaneous purposes	General maintenance expenses	Total expenditures	Cash balance June 30, 1918
County Almshouse	.....	.....	\$41,890 01	\$41,890 01	\$6,084 03
City Almshouse	.....	.....	19,089 26	19,089 26	17,042 46
Town Almshouse	9687 19	\$1,079 08	31,396 52	33,162 79	37,424 75
.....	1,033 37	.....	16,563 52	17,596 89	1,110 06
.....	.....	.....	21,354 60	21,354 60	1,377 94
.....	.....	.....	31,610 23	31,610 23	.....
.....	.....	.....	20,614 78	20,614 78	4,131 73
.....	.....	180 00	50,339 30	50,489 30	4,472 41
.....	.....	.....	17,588 38	17,588 38	.....
.....	.....	1,777 43	21,180 76	22,958 19	14,662 64
.....	.....	.....	8,981 68	8,981 68	4,041 19
.....	.....	.....	10,809 95	10,809 95	4,797 60
.....	.....	.....	16,617 25	16,617 25	13,363 69
.....	835 23	.....	14,425 93	15,261 15	14,911 37
County Hospital	.....	6,947 49	239,641 45	246,588 94	.....
.....	.....	.....	12,691 52	12,691 52	224 84
.....	.....	1,168 62	12,223 79	13,392 41	.....
.....	.....	298 20	12,925 84	13,223 84	3,408 85
.....	5,460 76	.....	23,309 49	27,760 25	16,987 09
.....	.....	.....	12,704 60	12,704 60	3,670 31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10,504 70	.....	25,986 06	36,580 76	19,404 54
.....	.....	.....	21,051 36	21,051 36	1,305 13
City Almshouse	792 26	.....	10,901 58	11,693 84	3,452 47
.....	.....	.....	22,720 59	22,720 59	3,021 49
.....	.....	.....	17,703 20	17,703 20	.....
.....	.....	.....	46,629 32	46,629 32	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	19,220 79	19,220 79	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,921 83	.....	15,736 69	18,658 51	.....
.....	.....	.....	9,942 25	9,942 25	7,610 37



TABLE No. 36 -- (Continued)  
 Maintenance expenses of county, city and town almshouses incurred during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Services of officers and employees	Provisions	Clothing	Fuel and light	Medicines and medical supplies	Furniture, beds and bedding	Shop, farm and garden
un- der- n- y.)	\$13,278 92 6,267 89	\$10,471 00 2,540 12	\$774 03 475 62	\$3,550 76 2,259 83	\$371 30 235 83	\$166 17 102 14	\$1,166 20 3,449 37
	6,448 77	9,040 56	1,247 03	5,099 59	565 23	486 33	5,727 06
	4,024 68	4,752 86	342 49	3,472 42	149 17	362 90	2,925 00
	5,219 52	4,954 33	934 84	5,087 48	298 41	54 58	3,050 00
	5,724 81	11,243 41	1,868 28	2,094 54	587 23	009 36	3,769 86
	2,661 16	5,502 15	832 13	3,683 06	255 17	1,358 14	921 44
	4,400 10	21,810 34	4,007 37	4,637 82	616 72	614 86	3,227 76
	3,300 00	6,000 00	700 00	3,900 00	85 00	200 00	
	2,989 94	10,524 65	1,200 19	2,385 17	198 63	175 41	1,844 53
	2,502 42	2,793 95	102 85	812 52	78 10	87 60	2,070 64
	2,540 00	4,237 37	624 85	1,736 93	255 82	91 50	
	1,487 00	7,219 00	995 72	2,351 71	145 47	123 00	694 99
	3,493 53	3,547 18	561 18	3,647 34	176 40	217 68	117 40
hospital)	67,561 71	71,399 57	7,766 94	48,788 69	9,491 35	1,050 66	10,159 28
	3,141 66	5,017 52	796 89	1,277 19	67 94		
	2,152 73	3,197 64	583 94	1,468 28	363 04	114 53	3,296 38
	3,151 58	2,961 49	714 16	1,762 76	377 23	1,046 44	1,523 50
	5,621 50	3,841 42	1,134 58	3,951 65	249 28	218 50	657 76
	1,941 21	5,403 95	289 66	1,356 20	47 82		
	4,690 00	7,861 06	1,838 79	3,436 52	1,201 84	370 62	3,606 73
	3,595 50	13,624 63	886 51	2,899 84	142 86		
by.)							
	2,909 70	2,793 18	505 60	1,249 26	214 85	190 08	2,000 05
	3,781 11	6,416 54	1,413 29	3,466 98	290 34	408 98	5,433 70
	3,048 47	4,385 16	1,142 23	2,866 43		452 69	3,990 94
	9,681 60	21,349 76	3,809 42			1,375 81	7,749 98
	4,080 80	5,204 72	977 38	1,858 61	466 90	203 63	3,423 49



TABLE No. 36 — (Concluded)  
Maintenance expenses of county, city and town almshouses incurred during the year ending July 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Ordinary repairs and improvements	All other purposes including burials	Total maintenance expenses	Average weekly cost of support	Value of products of farm, shop and garden	Value of labor of poor persons
House .....	\$1,874 74	\$1,216 89	\$41,390 01	\$4 06	\$1,625 24	..... \$600 00
(City) .....	2,063 73	1,704 73	19,089 26	3 91	9,000 00	.....
.....	704 14	2,615 91	31,296 52	3 17	12,000 00	1,000 00
.....	328 00	2,005 00	16,562 52	3 26	8,120 00	100 00
.....	237 47	1,519 89	21,351 60	2 94	8,500 00	.....
.....	2,853 24	2,879 42	31,610 23	3 53	13,000 00	1,000 00
.....	586 73	3,828 75	20,614 78	3 14	4,000 00	800 00
.....	2,565 89	8,559 74	50,329 20	4 13	24,861 71	2,500 00
.....	.....	3,403 28	17,686 33	4 01	8,545 00	2,000 00
.....	757 52	1,106 72	21,180 76	.....	3,760 00	500 00
.....	371 12	363 48	8,981 58	3 82	.....	50 00
.....	501 98	821 50	10,309 95	3 83	3,170 02	200 00
.....	2,175 76	1,434 60	16,617 25	3 14	2,600 00	500 00
.....	352 03	2,313 19	14,425 93	4 52	400 00	.....
(hospital) .....	9,130 16	17,313 10	239,641 45	6 09	12,631 01	15,000 00
.....	1,127 98	1,262 32	12,691 52	3 53	4,500 00	350 00
.....	247 61	909 64	13,223 79	3 37	8,164 69	200 00
.....	677 01	812 35	12,925 64	3 79	5,313 59	100 00
.....	1,005 81	5,737 89	23,309 49	4 17	9,500 00	50 00
.....	318 55	3,347 21	12,704 60	3 13	2,780 50	75 00
.....	.....	3,096 80	20,996 06	.....	4,500 00	200 00
.....	.....	.....	27,061 26	3 09	5,000 00	500 00
(City) .....	.....	938 72	10,901 55	3 22	5,500 00	.....
.....	139 76	1,299 90	22,739 59	4 91	8,424 26	200 00
.....	1,043 96	774 23	17,703 20	3 29	9,187 39	200 00
.....	1,149 49	1,513 27	46,629 32	2 55	18,046 56	1,000 00
.....	1,568 26	1,408 01	19,230 79	3 25	7,293 60	300 00

**STATE OF NEW YORK — STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES**

**CHART SHOWING RELATIVE EXPENSES FOR MAINTENANCE IN THE  
COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN ALMSHOUSES AS REPORTED TO THE STATE  
BOARD OF CHARITIES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.**

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## COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN ALMSHOUSES

.....	1,206 00	1,195 54	15,736 00	4 43	6,785 75	1,000 00
.....	532 34	635 39	9,945 36	3 55	3,250 00	2,000 00
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See footnote, table 34.



# County, City and Town Almshouses

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Almshouse	1,206 96	1,195 54	15,736 09	4 43	6,785 76	1,000 00
	532 34	535 39	9,942 25	3 55	3,250 00	2,000 00
and Infirm, Manhattan						
and Infirm, Brooklyn	11,913 06	14,949 19	501,394 02	3 41		
etons Corners	923 24	1,840 15	139,923 45	2 06	700 00	84,087 00
	14 20	2,845 16	136,025 14	3 12	18,450 32	
	1,483 51	2,546 77	16,400 94	2 24	5,812 00	3,000 00
		2,984 33	52,850 50	5 06	3,000 00	1,000 00
		12,454 79	122,134 15	5 62	20,296 42	2,200 00
	993 47	1,125 92	19,254 06	4 44	3,074 00	1,000 00
	1,853 46	4,686 48	42,813 57	3 95	9,500 00	1,000 00
burgh	2,297 08	2,370 13	37,919 03	4 09	6,500 00	
	319 75	2,819 75	21,923 51	4 63	1,000 00	500 00
	430 00	441 91	20,482 85	3 16	9,500 00	300 00
	498 42	57 24	9,688 15	2 67	7,240 00	400 00
	550 98	1,820 36	19,827 08	3 56	15,375 00	700 00
	1,712 34	2,215 37	7,522 99	5 26	3,000 00	
	595 82	125 40	48,634 92	3 00	4,681 60	750 00
	204 72	913 68	16,740 01	3 94	3,932 00	250 00
	1,206 36	2,412 65	22,355 60	3 67	9,000 00	250 00
	478 11	3,273 17	17,431 82	3 27	4,604 03	1,050 00
	1,468 84	4,048 06	51,522 90	5 72		
	152 92	142 64	5,910 09	2 32		
	184 60	723 13	8,803 87	3 12	6,000 00	300 00
	1,711 88	8,344 25	23,105 65	4 65	8,212 95	1,250 00
	2,317 00	951 00	26,764 31	2 40	15,000 00	1,500 00
	10 50	508 88	13,678 92	3 93	4,896 00	250 00
	49 41	1,764 91	10,245 29	2 79	4,561 53	100 00
	83 19	111 40	8,968 81	3 04	5,341 37	1,100 00
	625 44	2,655 01	18,548 20	3 57	4,750 00	1,700 00
	200 53	455 18	12,407 41	4 95	2,000 00	500 00
	125 16	2,850 23	8,923 55	2 58	6,613 55	1,024 25
	200 00	1,372 83	9,390 32	1 85	8,333 00	1,400 00
	29 55	2,465 43	19,635 35	4 60	4,800 00	500 00
	665 56	3,918 07	38,130 81	2 70	1,800 00	15,500 00
	668 69	7,726 23	21,932 34	4 32	7,971 33	300 00
		48 00	8,053 54	2 90	5,000 00	150 00
Total maintenance expenses	956,484 76	8169,315 30	32,364,102 83	.....	8418,411 52	\$151,265 75

See footnote, table 24.

TABLE No. 37

Total and average number of persons supported, number of State, county and city or town poor and the changes in the population of the county, city and town almshouses during the year ending June 30, 1918; also classification relative to physical condition of those in these institutions June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Number in almshouse July 1, 1917	Received during year	Born in almshouse	Total Supported				State poor	County poor	City or town poor	Paying inmates
				Male	Female	Native born	Foreign born				
Asylum	225	217	...	329	113	319	123	26	180	236	...
City	45	49	...	57	37	84	10	...	93	...	...
County	173	197	2	270	102	280	83	11	58	267	16
State	75	59	...	102	32	108	26	1	23	101	9
...	95	114	...	149	60	200	9	...	24	184	...
...	147	91	...	165	73	185	53	...	6	217	15
...	110	124	...	166	66	207	27	...	25	209	...
...	127	76	...	136	67	190	13	...	71	117	15
...	84	62	...	110	26	101	35	...	136	...	...
...	112	90	1	145	58	163	40	...	203	...	...
...	42	35	1	53	25	67	11	...	13	65	...
...	52	41	...	69	34	74	19	...	16	77	...
...	91	104	...	157	38	99	96	...	181	...	14
...	65	45	1	70	41	74	37	...	...	109	2
...	712	2,011	66	2,176	613	1,735	1,054	141	2,048	...	...
...	48	14	...	41	21	48	14	...	14	47	1
...	54	32	4	63	27	66	24	...	87	...	3
...	57	63	...	92	27	94	25	...	5	107	7
...	73	57	...	97	33	89	41	...	17	110	3
...	69	40	1	60	60	101	9	...	110	...	...
...	111	125	1	179	56	196	41	...	107	123	7
...	104	113	6	144	79	176	47	2	60	161	...
...	52	31	...	53	30	63	20	...	14	69	3
...	61	57	...	67	21	69	49	...	118	...	...
...	85	46	1	105	27	112	20	...	6	123	3
...	314	795	...	873	235	839	270	8	81	1,017	...
...	63	45	1	70	39	84	25	...	18	88	3

New York County (see New York City.)											
Hempstead Town Almshouse	45	70	1	86	2,717	2,166	4,474	6,640	17	13	103
Oyster Bay and N. Hempstead Almshouse	37	53	...	78	805	904	1,234	2,038	...	1	86
New York County (see New York City.)											
Aged and	2,864	3,776	...	3,923	2,717	2,166	4,474	6,640	17	...	6,570
Aged and	1,211	827	...	1,233	805	904	1,234	2,038	...	...	2,038
Castleton	848	1,043	...	1,777	114	1,261	430	1,891	...	...	1,891
...	115	284	3	283	130	281	121	402	...	386	...
...	218	226	...	241	103	361	83	444	8	431	...
...	335	674	10	819	250	708	361	1,069	89	154	...
...	45	76	...	107	14	60	61	121	...	121	...
...	168	155	2	244	61	284	71	325	...	42	...
Newburgh	168	88	...	166	90	171	85	256	...	...	283
...	69	56	...	94	31	51	74	125	...	18	...
...	88	37	...	76	49	102	23	135	...	18	...
...	45	34	...	57	22	41	38	79	...	...	99
...	97	75	...	117	55	142	30	172	...	41	...
...	23	15	...	30	8	53	15	38	...	36	...
...	245	488	...	564	160	478	256	733	...	22	...
...	77	50	1	88	40	81	47	128	...	10	...
...	90	57	...	101	46	114	33	147	2	25	...
...	94	117	...	172	39	167	44	211	...	13	...
...	161	390	...	430	111	335	206	541	7	138	...
...	34	24	...	43	15	56	2	68	...	9	...
...	35	32	...	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	77	91	...	129	11	57	10	67	...	14	...
...	137	85	6	189	26	153	15	168	...	18	...
...	48	27	...	46	29	69	6	75	...	72	...
...	67	14	...	67	24	79	2	81	...	12	...
...	43	34	...	59	18	73	4	77	...	8	...
...	74	75	...	113	36	120	20	149	...	9	...
...	45	25	...	42	28	46	24	70	...	9	...
...	62	69	...	96	26	112	20	132	...	132	...
...	65	46	1	88	24	106	6	112	...	112	...
...	75	29	...	72	32	80	24	104	...	7	...
...	247	353	...	467	133	254	346	600	...	63	...
...	58	21	1	49	31	66	14	80	...	14	...
...	30	28	...	39	19	51	7	53	...	4	...
Total	11,456	14,255	111	18,340	7,482	15,022	10,800	25,822	312	6,291	19,008
											211

See footnote, table 34.

TABLE No. 37 — (Continued)

Total and average number of persons supported, number of State, county and city or town poor and the changes in the population of the county, city and town almshouses during the year ending June 30, 1918; also classification relative to physical condition of those in these institutions June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER DISCHARGED				NUMBER REMAINING JUNE 30, 1918								
	Ab- sconded	Dis- charged	Died	Total	Male	Female	Native born	Foreign born	Total	State poor	County poor	City or town poor	Paying inmates
Albany City and County Almshouse.	122	97	38	257	134	51	139	46	185	.....	39	105	.....
City.)	5	27	17	49	20	26	41	4	45	.....	44	.....	1
.....	29	131	50	210	105	57	129	33	162	3	17	132	10
.....	3	30	22	55	58	21	60	19	79	1	10	64	4
.....	1	38	17	106	60	43	98	5	103	.....	10	93	.....
.....	.....	73	27	100	96	42	85	53	138	.....	6	120	12
.....	5	106	31	145	54	35	80	9	89	.....	8	81	.....
.....	3	49	22	79	72	52	114	10	124	.....	28	83	13
.....	.....	50	7	57	53	36	50	30	79	.....	79	.....	.....
.....	.....	73	27	100	85	35	85	18	103	.....	106	.....	.....
.....	1	21	14	36	21	21	38	4	42	.....	8	34	.....
.....	.....	33	9	32	40	21	48	13	61	.....	6	56	.....
.....	13	32	17	112	59	24	43	40	83	.....	69	.....	14
.....	4	39	13	56	34	21	35	20	55	.....	.....	54	1
.....	113	1,706	297	2,113	519	157	302	314	676	10	666	.....	.....
.....	.....	13	9	22	25	15	28	12	40	.....	5	34	1
.....	.....	26	9	35	36	19	39	16	55	.....	53	.....	2
.....	.....	42	15	57	41	21	53	9	62	.....	5	54	3
.....	45	2	12	59	44	37	51	20	71	.....	8	63	.....
.....	1	21	20	42	32	36	60	3	68	.....	68	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	95	32	128	80	29	87	22	109	.....	56	46	5
City.)	1	89	19	100	61	53	95	19	114	1	22	91	.....
.....	2	24	5	31	33	19	37	15	52	.....	9	43	.....
.....	6	43	11	60	42	16	32	26	58	.....	58	.....	.....
.....	2	34	15	51	60	21	67	14	81	.....	1	80	.....
.....	11	844	3	858	174	77	131	120	251	2	20	229	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	14	28	5	47	42	20	48	14	62	.....	12	49	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	7	53	6	66	35	16	39	21	50	.....	6	44	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	45	5	50	38	6	22	17	59	.....	1	36	.....

New York County (see New York City)  
 New York City: City Home for the  
 Aged and Infirm, Manhattan  
 Division  
 New York City Home for the  
 Aged and Infirm, Brooklyn  
 Division

	3,129	670	4,108	1,205	1,237	689	1,843	2,532	4	2,117	2,478	53
	36	231	1,140	308	530	337	501	898			898	
	40	73	815	912	111	684	342	1,026		97	1,023	0
	12	41	299	69	34	57	43	103		108		3
	1	45	267	105	72	145	42	177	0	108		
	51	149	712	233	124	248	109	357	10	10	331	
	52	12	64	45	12	30	27	57		57		
	17	44	105	113	47	130	30	160		14	141	
	2	22	86	100	61	103	64	170			170	
	40	14	00	48	17	43	23	65		10	54	1
	23	17	42	50	33	08	15	81		10	68	5
	17	6	33	33	13	32	14	40			45	1
	46	25	76	64	32	90	0	93		19	71	3
	15	2	17	15	6	19	2	21		21		
	463	71	531	140	59	111	89	199		5	194	
	10	15	54	44	20	41	53	74		7	63	1
	38	12	51	02	34	08	28	96		18	78	
	8	31	126	61	21	72	13	85		6	79	
	304	62	397	111	33	87	57	144		12	131	1
	12	10	22	27	9	35	1	36		5	31	
	20	11	31	29	7	29	7	36		4	32	
	06	14	90	61	17	68	10	78		12	65	1
	70	27	104	88	53	100	44	144		37	95	12
	18	8	27	28	20	44	4	48		7	41	
	19	5	27	35	19	54	2	54		1	53	
	22	11	34	33	10	41	17	43		4	39	
	58	11	75	51	23	57	17	74		4	70	
	21	2	23	28	19	30	17	47		49	44	3
	74	7	83	30	19	38	11	48		55		
	47	10	57	31	24	49	6	55		33		
	22	12	34	44	26	40	21	70		3	67	
	378	10	378	147	75	93	127	232		12	210	5
	12	10	23	37	20	48	9	57		5	47	
	13	6	20	32	15	33	5	38		1	37	
Total	1,135	2,771	15,246	6,099	3,877	6,003	4,573	10,576	37	2,117	8,263	159

See footnote, table 34.



TABLE No. 37

Total and average number of persons supported, number of State, county and city or town poor and the changes in the population of the county, city and town almshouses during the year ending June 30, 1918; also classification relative to physical condition of those in these institutions June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Number in almshouse July 1, 1917	Received during year	Born in almshouse	TOTAL SUPPORTED				State poor	County poor	City or town poor	Paying inmates
				Male	Female	Native born	Foreign born				
Asylum	225	217	.....	329	113	319	123	26	180	236	.....
City	45	40	.....	57	37	84	10	.....	93	.....	1
County	173	197	2	270	102	289	83	11	58	287	16
State	75	59	.....	102	32	106	26	1	23	101	9
City	95	114	.....	149	60	200	9	.....	24	184	1
County	147	91	.....	165	73	185	53	.....	6	217	15
State	110	124	.....	168	66	207	27	.....	25	209	.....
City	127	76	.....	186	67	190	13	.....	71	117	15
County	84	52	.....	110	52	101	35	.....	136	.....	.....
State	112	90	1	145	58	163	40	.....	203	.....	.....
City	42	35	1	53	25	67	11	.....	13	65	.....
County	52	41	.....	69	24	74	19	.....	16	77	.....
State	91	104	.....	157	38	99	96	.....	181	.....	14
City	65	45	1	70	41	74	37	.....	109	.....	2
County	712	2,011	66	2,176	613	1,735	1,054	141	2,648	.....	.....
State	48	14	.....	41	21	48	14	.....	14	47	1
City	54	32	4	63	27	66	24	.....	87	.....	3
County	57	62	.....	92	27	94	25	.....	5	107	7
State	73	57	.....	97	33	89	41	.....	17	110	3
City	69	40	1	60	50	101	9	.....	110	.....	.....
County	111	125	1	179	58	196	41	.....	107	123	7
State	104	113	6	144	79	176	47	2	60	161	.....
City	52	31	.....	53	30	63	20	.....	14	69	3
County	61	57	.....	97	21	69	49	.....	118	.....	.....
State	85	46	1	105	27	112	20	.....	5	123	3
City	214	795	.....	873	236	839	270	8	81	1,017	.....
County	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State	63	45	1	70	39	84	25	.....	18	89	3

# County, City and Town Almshouses

479

Massachusetts

Almshouse (City)	45 37	70 52	1 .....	85 78	30 11	75 46	41 43	116 89	.....	13 1	103 86	.....
8 Aged and	2,864	3,776	.....	3,923	2,717	2,166	4,474	6,640	17	.....	6,570	53
8 Aged and	1,211	837	.....	1,233	805	804	1,234	2,033	.....	.....	2,033	.....
8, Castleton	848	1,043	.....	1,777	114	1,261	630	1,891	.....	.....	1,891	.....
.....	115	284	3	282	120	281	121	402	.....	396	.....	6
.....	218	226	.....	341	103	361	83	444	8	431	.....	5
.....	385	674	10	819	260	708	361	1,069	89	154	826	.....
.....	45	76	.....	107	14	60	61	121	.....	121	.....	.....
.....	168	155	2	244	81	254	71	325	.....	42	263	.....
1 Newburgh	168	86	.....	166	90	171	85	256	.....	.....	256	.....
.....	69	55	.....	94	31	51	74	125	.....	18	102	5
.....	99	37	.....	76	49	102	33	125	.....	18	99	8
.....	45	34	.....	57	22	41	38	79	.....	.....	78	1
.....	97	75	.....	117	55	142	30	172	.....	41	128	3
.....	23	15	.....	30	8	23	15	38	.....	38	.....	.....
.....	245	488	.....	564	169	478	256	733	.....	32	701	.....
.....	77	50	.....	88	40	81	47	128	.....	10	112	6
.....	90	57	1	101	46	114	33	147	2	25	120	.....
.....	94	117	.....	172	39	167	44	211	.....	13	198	.....
.....	161	380	.....	430	111	335	206	541	7	138	395	1
.....	34	24	.....	43	15	56	2	58	.....	9	49	.....
.....	35	32	.....	56	11	57	10	67	.....	.....	53	.....
.....	77	91	.....	129	29	183	18	168	.....	14	149	.....
.....	137	85	6	159	89	147	101	243	.....	18	164	1
.....	48	27	.....	46	29	69	6	75	.....	72	63	12
.....	67	14	.....	57	24	79	2	81	.....	12	73	.....
.....	43	34	.....	59	18	73	4	77	.....	8	66	2
.....	74	75	.....	113	36	120	29	149	.....	9	140	.....
.....	45	25	.....	42	28	46	24	70	.....	9	67	3
.....	62	69	1	96	36	112	20	132	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	65	46	1	88	24	106	6	112	.....	132	.....	.....
.....	75	20	.....	72	32	80	24	104	.....	112	.....	.....
.....	247	353	.....	467	133	254	346	600	.....	7	537	.....
.....	58	21	1	49	31	66	14	80	.....	63	61	5
.....	30	28	.....	39	19	51	7	58	.....	14	54	.....
Total	11,456	14,255	111	18,340	7,482	15,022	10,800	25,822	312	6,291	19,006	211

See footnote, table 34.

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TABLE No. 37 — (Continued)

Total and average number of persons supported, number of State, county and city or town poor and the changes in the population of the county, city and town almshouses during the year ending June 30, 1918; also classification relative to physical condition of those in these institutions June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER DISCHARGED				NUMBER REMAINING JUNE 30, 1918								
	Ab-sconded	Dis-charged	Died	Total	Male	Female	Native born	Foreign born	Total	State poor	County poor	City or town poor	Paying inmates
Albany City and County Almshouse.	122	97	38	257	184	51	139	46	185	.....	80	105	.....
(y.)	5	27	17	49	20	26	41	4	66	.....	44	.....	.....
.....	29	131	50	210	106	57	129	33	162	3	17	132	10
.....	3	30	22	55	38	21	60	19	79	1	10	64	4
.....	1	38	17	106	60	43	98	5	103	.....	10	93	.....
.....	.....	73	27	100	56	42	85	53	138	.....	6	120	12
.....	8	106	31	145	54	35	80	9	99	.....	8	81	.....
.....	8	49	22	79	72	32	114	10	124	.....	28	83	13
.....	.....	50	7	57	53	36	50	29	79	.....	79	.....	.....
.....	.....	73	27	100	68	36	85	18	108	.....	108	.....	.....
.....	1	21	14	36	21	21	36	4	42	.....	8	34	.....
.....	.....	23	9	32	40	21	48	13	61	.....	6	55	.....
.....	13	82	17	112	50	24	48	40	83	.....	60	.....	14
.....	4	39	13	56	34	21	35	20	55	.....	.....	54	1
.....	113	1,708	297	2,113	519	157	362	314	676	10	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	13	9	22	25	15	28	12	40	.....	5	34	1
.....	.....	26	9	35	36	19	30	16	56	.....	53	.....	2
.....	.....	42	15	57	41	21	53	9	62	.....	5	54	2
.....	45	2	12	59	44	27	51	20	71	.....	8	63	.....
.....	1	21	20	42	32	26	60	8	68	.....	68	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	95	32	128	80	29	87	22	109	.....	56	48	5
(y.)	1	80	19	100	61	53	96	19	114	1	22	91	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	24	5	31	38	19	37	15	52	.....	9	43	.....
.....	6	43	11	60	42	16	32	26	58	.....	58	.....	.....
.....	2	34	15	51	60	21	67	14	81	.....	1	90	.....
.....	11	844	3	858	174	77	131	120	251	2	20	229	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	14	28	5	47	42	20	48	14	62	.....	12	49	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	7	53	6	66	35	15	29	21	50	.....	6	44	.....
Albany Almshouse.	.....	45	5	50	38	6	32	17	39	.....	1	38	.....

New York County (see New York City)  
New York City  
New York City Home for the  
Aged and Infirm, Manhattan  
Division  
New York City Home for the  
Aged and Infirm, Brooklyn  
Division.....

36	3,159	979	4,108	1,295	1,237	689	1,813	2,532	4	2,117	8,283	159
873	231	1,140	308	530	337	531	531	898			2,478	50
352	73	865	912	111	684	342	342	1,026			1,023	0
245	41	290	49	34	57	41	41	103		97		3
219	47	267	105	72	145	42	42	177	0	108		
511	119	712	243	124	248	100	100	357	10	19	331	
52	12	64	42	12	30	27	27	57		57		
104	44	105	113	47	130	30	30	160		14	145	
2	22	86	108	61	103	64	64	170			170	1
46	11	60	48	17	41	22	22	63		10	54	5
23	17	42	50	33	68	15	15	81		10	68	1
17	6	33	33	13	32	14	14	43		19	45	1
46	25	76	64	32	90	6	6	93		21	74	3
15	2	17	15	6	19	2	2	21				
404	71	534	140	59	111	88	88	199		5	194	
29	15	64	44	20	41	33	33	74		7	63	1
35	12	51	62	34	68	28	28	96		18	78	
8	31	156	61	24	72	13	13	85		5	79	
304	62	397	111	33	87	67	67	144		12	131	1
12	10	22	27	9	35	1	1	36		5	31	
20	11	31	29	7	29	7	7	36		4	32	
66	14	90	61	17	68	10	10	78		12	65	1
70	27	104	88	63	100	44	44	144		37	95	12
18	8	27	28	20	44	4	4	48		7	41	
19	6	27	35	19	54	4	4	54		1	53	
22	11	34	33	10	41	2	2	43		4	39	
56	11	75	51	23	57	17	17	74		4	70	
21	2	23	28	19	30	11	11	47		49	41	3
74	7	83	30	19	38	6	6	49		55		
47	10	57	31	24	49	21	21	70		3	67	
22	12	34	44	26	49	127	127	222		12	210	
378	10	378	147	75	95	9	9	67		6	47	6
12	6	20	37	20	48	5	5	38		1	37	
13		20	22	16	33							
1,125	11,340	2,771	15,246	6,099	3,877	6,003	4,573	10,576	37	2,117	8,283	

See footnote table 24.

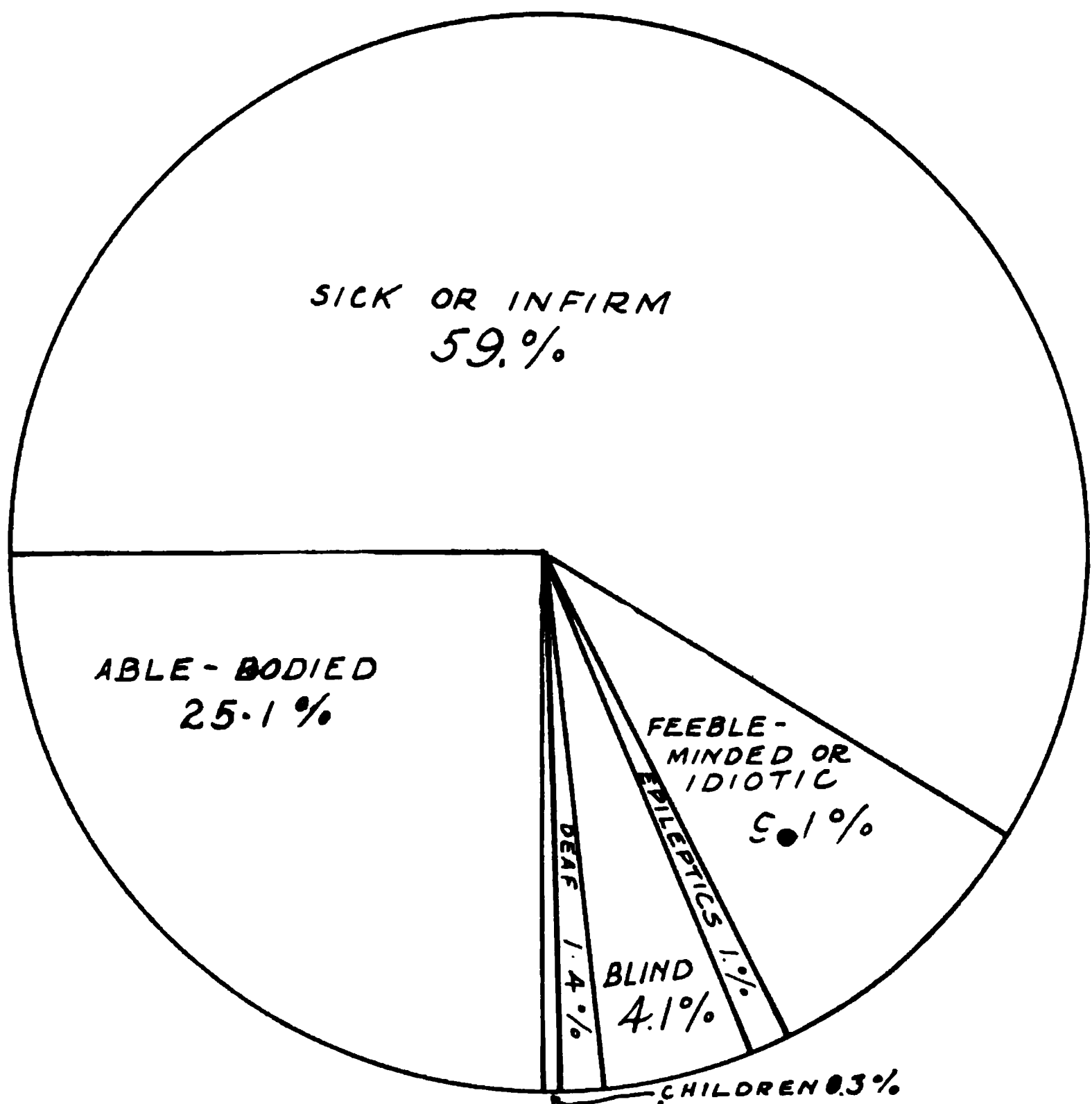
TABLE NO. 37 — (Concluded)

Total and average number of persons supported, number of State, county and city or town poor and the changes in the population of the county, city and town almshouses during the year ending June 30, 1918; also classification relative to physical condition of those in these institutions June 30, 1918

NUMBER REMAINING JUNE 30, 1918, CLASSIFIED AS TO PHYSICAL CONDITION										
INSTITUTIONS	Able-bodied	Sick or infirm	Feeble-minded or idiotic	Epileptics	Blind	Deaf	Children	Total	Daily average number of inmates during year	Number of transients, wayfarers or tramps furnished meals and a single night's lodging each at the almshouse during year
Albany City and County Almshouse	71	80	22	1	2	9	...	185	198	1
		24	18	...	2	1	...	45	65	20
	12	123	21	2	3	1	2	162	171	7
		67	9	2	1	...	...	70	87	
	12	67	16	5	3	...	...	103	118	
	8	114	6	...	8	2	...	138	161	3
	0	58	17	4	4	...	...	89	127	
	18	64	41	3	0	2	...	124	123	43
	11	46	14	...	5	3	...	70	80	30
	7	68	35	...	1	...	2	103	119	250
	0	14	12	1	2	1	3	42	49	6
	31	18	10	...	1	...	1	61	68	
	28	60	1	2	1	...	...	83	100	13
	10	31	0	...	2	...	...	55	90	
spital)	20	003	22	1	1	8	8	676	757	
	13	14	7	2	2	2	...	40	55	8
	2	31	16	4	1	...	1	65	63	
	1	46	12	1	2	...	...	62	63	
	...	60	4	...	4	...	...	71	90	3
	4	36	19	1	1	1	4	68	78	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	101	6	1	1	...	...	100	120	61
	...	91	13	3	7	...	...	114	124	0
Livingston County Almshouse	7	28	11	1	2	...	...	52	58	
Madison County Almshouse	1	53	3	...	1	...	...	58	70	
	2	66	11	2	1	...	...	81	94	23

**STATE OF NEW YORK ~ STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES**  
**CHART SHOWING THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF INMATES IN**  
**COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN ALMSHOUSES**  
**JUNE 30, 1918**  
**(10,576)**

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Monroe County Almshouse	226	17	6	2	140	39	10,576	11,938	1,026
Monroe County Hospital <sup>1</sup>	41	10	2	..	..	..	62	64	..
Montgomery County Almshouse	23	1	..	1	..	..	50	53	11
Nassau County <sup>1</sup>	36	1	1	1	..	..	30	38	28
Hempstead Town Almshouse	818	10	114	3	..	..	2,512	2,827	..
Oyster Bay and North Hempstead Almshouse	522	142	32	62	..	..	803	1,303	..
Land	305	16	27	8	..	..	1,021	838	..
Land	1	12	9	3	..	..	104	121	..
Leton	20	14	8	2	..	..	177	231	..
..	9	58	11	..	..	..	357	400	..
..	10	8	7	..	..	..	57	70	62
..	6	19	4	6	..	..	140	181	144
..	9	2	6	..	..	..	170	174	..
..	48	8	2	..	..	..	65	74	10
..	5	8	4	1	..	..	83	98	13
..	18	9	4	..	..	..	46	48	..
..	32	4	3	1	..	..	93	101	150
..	46	17	5	..	..	..	21	22	..
..	27	1	2	..	..	..	193	270	..
..	40	6	3	1	..	..	74	79	..
..	10	12	5	1	..	..	91	100	7
..	3	15	3	2	..	..	85	103	..
..	11	11	4	4	..	..	144	173	240
..	112	12	5	1	..	..	36	47	2
..	7	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	2	2	..	..	..	31	40	..
..	20	11	5	3	..	..	78	90	73
..	54	59	19	4	..	..	114	160	150
..	25	13	4	..	..	..	48	53	120
..	43	6	4	..	..	..	54	67	..
..	28	31	2	1	..	..	43	52	15
..	47	16	6	3	..	..	74	92	..
..	83	3	..	1	..	..	47	46	5
..	18	24	5	1	..	..	49	61	10
..	35	11	4	..	..	..	55	72	..
..	53	5	3	1	..	..	70	74	..
..	82	9	6	3	..	..	222	271	100
..	31	7	3	..	..	..	57	59	3
..	25	13	3	..	..	..	38	38	..
Total	2,056	957	436	140	39	..	10,576	11,938	1,026

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 34

TABLE No. 38

*Estimated value of property of homes for the aged and their indebtedness June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	Real estate	PERSONAL PROPERTY		Total
		Furnishings and equipment	Investments	
<b>PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS</b>				
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath	\$520,844 00	\$120,508 74	.. .. .	\$641,432 74
New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford	318,275 77	41,818 27	.. .. .	360,094 04
Total property valuation, public homes for the aged	\$839,139 77	\$162,387 01	.. .. .	\$1,001,526 78
<b>PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS</b>				
Aged and Infirm of Buffalo, N. Y. (The)	\$56,000 00	\$4,000 00	459,763 54	\$70,000 00
Brooklyn	30,000 00	.. .. .	.. .. .	79,763 54
Homes of Buffalo and its vicinity (The)	50,000 00	.. .. .	30,873 71	80,873 71
in the City of Rochester (The)	55,212 36	2,072 00	.. .. .	57,304 36
Home	39,600 00	8,300 00	70,024 77	118,524 77
Syracuse	80,000 00	10,000 00	205,000 00	355,000 00
	21,012 83	800 00	.. .. .	22,412 83
of Buffalo, N. Y.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
St. Vincent's and Hospice Society of New York	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
(The), Ogdensburg	37,777 08	3,810 53	.. .. .	41,637 63
New York	16,000 00	4,000 00	.. .. .	20,000 00
	60,000 00	10,000 00	304,261 59	464,261 59
	205,000 00	20,400 00	5,200 00	228,600 00
	32,000 00	6,000 10	.. .. .	38,000 10
	400,000 00	50,000 00	.. .. .	500,000 00

Society of Deaconesses' Work of Buffalo (The).<sup>1</sup>  
Home for the Aged, Buffalo.<sup>2</sup>  
Syracuse Home Association, Syracuse

	75,000 00	10,000 00	215,155 00	300,155 00
Total property valuation, private homes for the aged.....	\$1,208,222 27	\$129,512 65	\$1,040,878 61	\$2,376,613 53
Total property valuation, public homes for the aged.....	539,139 77	162,387 01		1,001,526 78
Total property valuation, public and private homes for the aged...	\$2,045,362 04	\$291,899 66	\$1,040,878 61	\$3,378,140 31

<sup>1</sup> See also, tables 1-6.    <sup>2</sup> Finances and additional statistics on tables 7-10.    <sup>3</sup> Finances with the parent institution or society.    <sup>4</sup> See Society for Deaconesses' the Aged.    <sup>5</sup> Finances and additional statistics on tables 55-58.    <sup>6</sup> See Association of the Lutheran Church Home for the Aged and



Society of Deaconess' Work of Buffalo (The): <sup>1</sup>				
Home for the Aged, Buffalo <sup>2</sup>	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse Home Association, Syracuse	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total indebtedness, private homes for the aged.....	\$250,600 00	\$17,043 60	\$44,688 38	\$312,331 98
Total indebtedness, public homes for the aged.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total indebtedness, public and private homes for the aged.....	\$250,600 00	\$17,043 60	\$44,688 38	\$312,331 98

<sup>1</sup> See also, tables 1-6.      <sup>2</sup> Finances and additional statistics on tables 7-10.      <sup>3</sup> See Society for Deaconess' Work of Buffalo, Home for the Aged.      <sup>4</sup> Finances and additional statistics on tables 55-58.      <sup>5</sup> See Association of the Lutheran Church Home for the Aged and Infirm of Buffalo, N. Y.



Ogdensburg City Hospital and Orphan Asylum (The), Ogdensburg:	586 47																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 38.

**\* Of this, \$15,456.86 for life payments for maintenance.**





St. Francis Asylum of the City of Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	1,572 87	2,202 40	1,699 36	76,583 11
St. Francis Home, Gardenville <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Francis Home, Williamsville <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Society of Deaconess' Work of Buffalo (The): <sup>1</sup>							
Home for the Aged, Buffalo <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse Home Association, Syracuse.....	11,463 71	1,300 00	.....	.....	.....	78 16	79,213 59
Total receipts, private homes for the aged.....	\$51,999 53	\$11,900 00	\$1,125 00	\$1,572 87	\$3,926 19	\$11,187 96	\$410,356 68
Total receipts, public homes for the aged.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,892 51	547,749 23
Total receipts, public and private homes for the aged.....	\$51,999 53	\$11,900 00	\$1,125 00	\$1,572 87	\$3,926 19	\$13,080 47	\$958,105 91

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 38.

TABLE No. 40  
A. Expenditures of homes for the aged for the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Incubated upon real estate, principal and interest	Other indebtedness existing July 1, 1917, including interest	Repayment of money borrowed or advanced, including interest	Expenses of farm and garden	Buildings and improvements and new equipment	Investment
New York State Soldiers					\$22,372 83	
New York State Woman					98 10	
Total expenditures, homes for the aged.					\$22,470 93	
Aged and Infirmed	\$1,487 50	\$636 17		\$22 83	\$212 82	\$20,000 00
Brooklyn:				14 25		
of Buffalo and	249 99					1,800 00
in the City of	300 00			621 14	303 93	
Homer.						
Syracuse.	303 75				494 27	35,500 00
Buffalo, N. Y.						
and	1,360 00	3,408 08			372 10	
(The), Ogden						
new York.	125 00					10,000 00
	1,660 00	53 50		1,405 94	728 00	

St. Catharine's Infirmary, North Amityville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Francis Asylum of the City of Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Francis Home, Gardenville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Francis Home, Williamsville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Society of Deaconess' Work of Buffalo (The).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Aged, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse Home Association, Syracuse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total expenditures, private homes for the aged.....	\$5,485 24	\$4,538 75	\$983 20	\$8,563 72	\$5,623 91	\$101,988 88		
Total expenditures, public homes for the aged.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,470 93	.....		
Total expenditures, public and private homes for the aged.....	\$5,486 24	\$4,538 75	\$983 20	\$8,563 72	\$28,034 84	\$101,988 88		

1 See footnote table 28.      2 Maintenance expenses in more detail in table 3.



St. Francis Asylum of the City of Buffalo.....	5,608 08	3,327 28	55,633 35	71,106 90	5,476 15
St. Francis Home, Gardenville <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Francis Home, Williamsville <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Society of Deaconess' Work of Buffalo (The): <sup>1</sup>					
Home for the Aged, Buffalo <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse Home Association, Syracuse.....	2,805 56	.....	16,800 59	53,695 03	25,518 50
Total expenditures, private homes for the aged.....	\$14,334 80	\$11,481 54	\$184,516 36	\$337,537 40	\$72,819 28
Total expenditures, public homes for the aged.....	68,486 36	.....	392,956 55	483,913 84	63,835 39
Total expenditures, public and private homes for the aged.....	\$82,821 16	\$11,481 54	\$577,472 91	\$821,451 24	\$136,654 67

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 38.



Saint Ann's Home for the Aged, Rochester.....	7,520 77	16,779 05	495 81	5,113 97	159 63	110 35	1,870 80
St. Catharine's Infirmary, North Amityville.....	5,984 34	4,512 52	140 53	1,469 01	168 20	241 83	723 46
St. Francis Asylum of the City of Buffalo.....	5,488 50	33,813 48	2,707 02	9,013 64	1,492 51	302 22	1,704 05
St. Francis Home, Gardenville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Francis Home, Williamsville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Society of Deaconess' Work of Buffalo (The):.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Aged, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse Home Association, Syracuse.....	5,907 66	5,965 55	.....	2,462 05	403 79	48 93	50 00
Total maintenance expenses, private homes for the aged.....	\$49,910 02	\$90,213 96	\$4,680 17	\$20,527 48	\$3,121 54	\$2,407 42	\$3,020 61
Total maintenance expenses, public homes for the aged.....	147,782 11	107,807 87	.....	45,294 13	.....	2,557 51	32,342 32
Total maintenance expenses, public and private homes for the aged.....	\$197,692 13	\$198,021 83	\$4,680 17	\$74,821 61	\$3,121 54	\$4,964 93	\$38,362 93

See footnote, table 38.

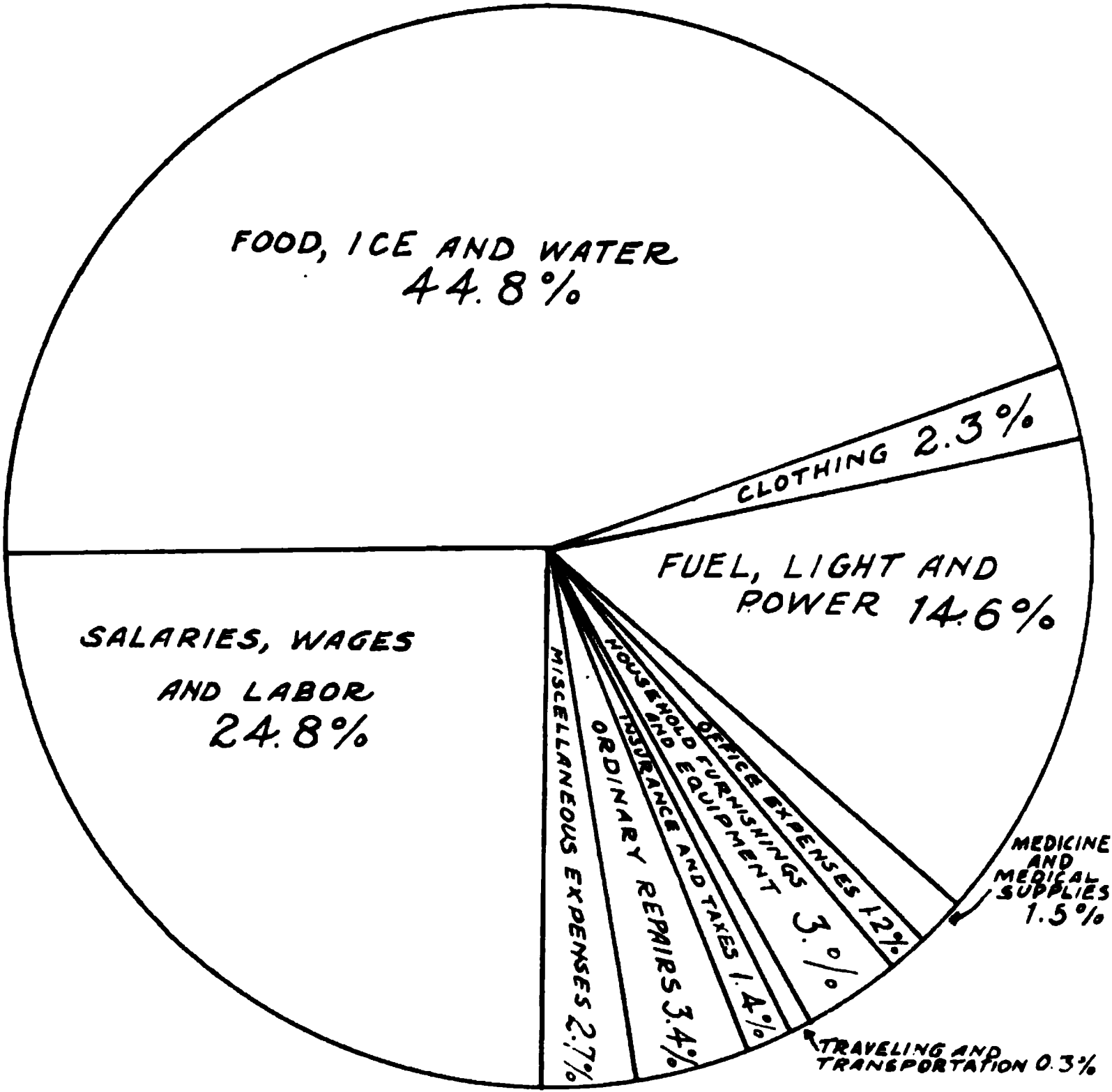


TABLE No. 40 — (Concluded)  
 B. Maintenance expenses of homes for the aged incurred during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Traveling and transportation	Insurance and taxes	Ordinary repairs	Other maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred	Estimated value of farm and garden produce in addition to provisions purchased
<b>PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS</b>						
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath	...	...	...	\$43,124 11	\$320,275 72	...
New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford	...	...	...	14,048 50	63,680 83	...
<b>Total maintenance expenses, homes for the aged...</b>	...	...	...	\$57,172 61	\$392,956 55	...
<b>Private Institutions</b>						
Land Infirm	...	\$107 25	\$383 61	\$180 31	\$4,472 01	\$35 00
Brooklyn	...	107 04	592 03	15 50	9,431 79	...
Buffalo and	...	4 20	32 28	350 47	7,302 54	...
the City of	...	46 75	...	151 84	5,433 58	...
...	...	41 59	195 22	979 50	8,209 07	50 00
...	...	...	698 99	...	17,751 35	...
...	221 64	10 00	72 06	582 45	5,917 82	...
Buffalo, N. Y.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Friend and	76 20	...	35 00	37 37	4,275 48	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	146 60	105 79	1,607 23	...
York	...	525 80	720 43	377 00	13,247 06	...

**STATE OF NEW YORK~STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES**

**CHART SHOWING RELATIVE EXPENSES INCURRED FOR MAINTENANCE IN THE PRIVATE HOMES FOR THE AGED SUBJECT TO THE VISITATION AND INSPECTION OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918**





Saint Ann's Home for the Aged, Rochester.....	65 00	676 29	1,607 33	60 11	34,464 85	2,479 70
St. Catharine's Infirmary, North Amityville.....	226 35	210 11	.....	35 00	13,741 44	13,245 94
St. Francis Asylum of the City of Buffalo.....	.....	450 48	1,846 54	1,915 41	58,783 85	7,842 24
St. Francis Home, Gardenville <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Francis Home, Williamsville <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Society of Deaconess' Work of Buffalo (The): <sup>1</sup>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Aged, Buffalo <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse Home Association, Syracuse.....	.....	594 33	571 33	816 94	16,800 59	.....
Total maintenance expenses, private homes for the aged.....	\$539 19	\$2,776 90	\$6,892 98	\$5,419 89	\$201,550 96	\$23,652 88
Total maintenance expenses, public homes for the aged.....	.....	.....	.....	57,172 61	392,953 55	.....
Total maintenance expenses, public and private.....	\$589 19	\$2,776 90	\$6,892 98	\$62,592 30	\$594,516 51	\$23,652 88

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 38.  
: Maintenance expenses in more detail on table 3.

TABLE No. 41  
NUMBER OF PERSONS SUPPORTED IN HOMES FOR THE AGED AND THE CHANGES DURING THE YEAR ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1918

A. Number of inmates received in homes for the aged during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Received by civil nutrient officers	Received on their own ap- plication	Totals			Total number in the insti- tutions during the year	Of this number —	
			Men	Women	Grand total		supported by public funds	Supported by private funds
<b>PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS</b>								
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath		718	718		718	1,836	1,836	
New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford		62	12	50	62	253	253	
Total number received, public homes for the aged		780	730	50	780	2,119	2,119	
<b>PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS</b>								
Association of the Lutheran Church Home for the Aged and Infirm	4	3	1	6	7	42	18	24
Brooklyn		7		7	7	43	3	40
of Buffalo and		3		3	3	20	1	19
in the City of	6	2	4	4	8	49	21	28
omer		8		8	8	26	2	24
racine		11		11	11	46	1	45
		4		4	4	46	3	43
	3	7	6	4	10	25	8	18
Buffalo, N. Y.	55		25	30	55	200	200	3
on's Friend and		4		4	4	13		13
ed, Ogdensburg	6	21	12	15	27	100	22	84

Orthodox Jewish Old Folks Home, Buffalo.....	9	.....2	1	8	9	9	.....
Peabody Home for the Aged and Indigent Women, New York.....	.....8	37	.....16	2	34	34	.....136
Saint Ann's Home for the Aged, Rochester.....	.....	34	16	20	198	62	.....115
St. Catharine's Infirmary, North Amityville.....	.....32	61	43	18	133	18	.....188
St. Francis Asylum of the City of Buffalo.....	.....7	38	25	50	296	108	.....164
St. Francis Home, Gardenville.....	.....6	16	7	20	203	39	.....61
St. Francis Home, Williamsville.....	.....	.....	.....	15	91	30	.....
Society for Deaconess' Work of Buffalo (The): <sup>1</sup>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Aged, Buffalo.....	.....	.....7	.....	.....	45	5	.....40
Syracuse Home Association, Syracuse.....	.....	.....	.....	7	60	10	.....50
Total number received, private homes for the aged.....	136	265	156	245	1,715	600	1,115
Total number received, public homes for the aged.....	.....	780	730	50	2,119	2,119	.....
Total number received, public and private homes for the aged..	136	1,045	886	295	3,834	2,719	1,115

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 38.

TABLE No. 41 — (Continued)  
 B. Number discharged from homes for the aged during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Transferred to other institutions	Otherwise discharged	Died	TOTALS		
				Men	Women	Grand total
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS						
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	650	160	819	.....	819
New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	68	27	21	74	95
Total number discharged, public homes for the aged.....	.....	727	187	840	74	914
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS						
Association of the Lutheran Church Home for the Aged and Infirm of Buffalo, N. Y. (The).....	.....	2	4	2	4	6
Asylum Home for the Friendless (The) Auburn.....	.....	2	6	.....	8	8
..... d its Vicinity	1	.....	1	.....	2	2
..... of Rochester	4	.....	6	6	4	10
.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5
.....	.....	7	1	.....	8	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	1	2	.....	4	4
.....	.....	2	3	4	1	5
.....	11	12	30	24	29	53
..... and Hoepice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	1	1	2	3
.....	.....	10	13	6	17	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	3
.....	3	21	28	23	20	43
.....	.....	20	9	14	15	29

St. Francis Asylum of the City of Buffalo.....	.....	47	38	43	42	85
St. Francis Home, Gardenville.....	.....	33	22	32	23	55
St. Francis Home, Williamsville.....	.....	7	9	9	7	16
Society for Deaconess' Work of Buffalo (The): <sup>1</sup>						
Home for the Aged, Buffalo.....	.....	2	7	4	5	9
Syracuse Home Association, Syracuse.....	1	.....	3	.....	4	4
Total number discharged, private homes for the aged.....	21	169	190	168	212	380
Total number discharged, public homes for the aged.....	.....	727	187	840	74	914
Total number discharged, public and private homes for the aged.....	21	896	377	1,008	286	1,294

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 38.



TABLE No. 41 — (Concluded)  
C. Number of inmates remaining in homes for the aged June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Received by commit- ment of poor law officers	Received on their own application	TOTALS			Average number of inmates during the year
			Men	Women	Grand total	
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS						
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath		1,047	1,047		1,047	1,005
New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home, Oxford		158	25	133	158	181
Total number June 30, 1918, public homes for the aged		1,205	1,072	133	1,205	1,186
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS						
Association of the Lutheran Church Home for the Aged and Infirm of Buffalo, N. Y., (The)	15	21	8	28	36	34
Brooklyn:		35		35	35	35
of Buffalo and its Vicinity	1	17		18	18	18
in the City of Rochester	13	26	13	26	39	40
Mer.		21		21	21	20
		38		38	38	36
		62		62	62	62
racure	5	16	11	10	21	19
	150		60	96	156	155
Buffalo, N. Y.		10	2	8	10	9
ren's Friend and Hospice		64	36	47	83	74
h, Ogdensburg	19		1	8	9	9
York,		31		31	31	31
	49	97	29	117	146	149
		104	33	81	104	100
	84	127	80	131	211	207
	33	115	52	65	148	153
	24	51	42	33	75	72

Society of Deaconess' Work of Buffalo (The): <sup>1</sup>						
Home for the Aged, Buffalo.....	1	35	20	16	36	49
Syracuse Home Association, Syracuse.....	.....	59	.....	59	56	55
Total number June 30, 1918, private homes for the aged.....	409	925	407	928	1,335	1,318
Total number June 30, 1918, public homes for the aged.....	.....	1,205	1,072	133	1,205	1,183
Total number June 30, 1918, public and private homes for the aged.....	409	2,131	1,479	1,061	2,540	2,504

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 38.

TABLE No. 42

*Estimated value of the property of homes, temporary, for adults, including children with their mothers, and their indebtedness June 30, 1918*

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Sheltering Arms Nursery of Brooklyn (The) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children (The), Brooklyn <sup>2</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total property valuation and indebtedness, private institutions.....	\$383,849 98	\$37,711 84	\$10,365 36	\$431,927 18	\$58,200 00	\$0,340 40	\$519 79	\$65,060 25	
Total property valuation and indebtedness, public institutions.....	336,332 32	.....	.....	336,332 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total property valuation and indebtedness, public and private institutions.....	\$720,182 30	\$37,711 84	\$10,365 36	\$768,259 50	\$58,200 00	\$0,340 40	\$519 79	\$65,060 25	

<sup>1</sup> Closed.      <sup>2</sup> Finances and additional statistics on tables 7-10.      <sup>3</sup> Finances and additional statistics on tables 38-41.      <sup>4</sup> Finances and additional statistics on tables 51-54.



39 30	...	...	4,285 97	301 00	...	...	...	5,787 50	...	...	2,074 53	12,488 30
447 28	705 08	...	1,003 36	3,043 59	250 00	523 54	...	3,391 97	10	6,920 40	...	10,192 03
120 18	...	...	38 20	485 02	...	423 31	...	1,086 22	...	23 31	...	3,176 24
.....	8,784 14	...	...	196 00	...	...	...	5,672 41	...	...	...	14,652 33
641 46	...	...	1,407 81	1,220 00	...	530 00	...	5,350 12	...	9,170 62	...	10,320 01
512 75	\$15,219 01	\$16,790 03	\$9,412 59	\$1,350 00	\$1,920 61	\$29,534 12	\$1,113 79	\$36,599 19	\$20,518 72	80,001 77	...	...
542 75	\$41,090 00	\$70,450 44	\$9,412 59	\$1,350 00	\$1,920 61	\$29,534 12	\$1,113 79	\$36,599 19	\$200,613 49	...	...	...

See footnote, Table 42







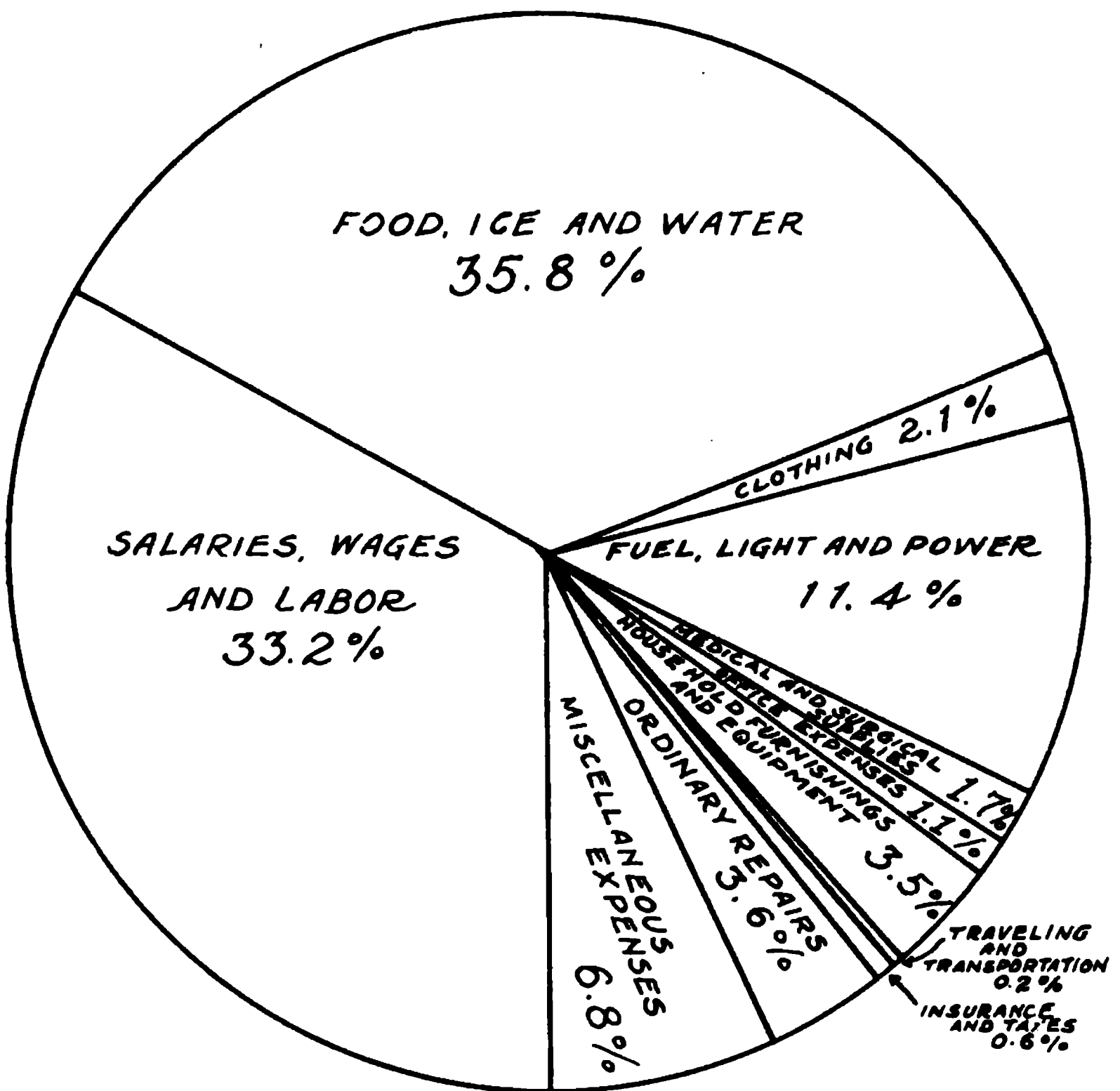
TABLE No. 44 -- (Continued)  
 B. Maintenance expenses of homes, temporary, for adults incurred during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Salaries of officers, managers and labor	Food, ice and water	Clothing	Fuel, light and power	Medicines and medical supplies and equipment	Office expenses, including printing, telephone and postage
Eric Mun New	\$10,056 01	\$7,914 46	\$436 67	\$2,039 24	\$215 40	....
	25,780 36	19,622 35	341 89	10,597 13	342 62	....
Total maintenance expenses, public institutions..	\$35,836 36	\$27,536 81	\$778 56	\$12,636 37	\$558 02	....
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS						
and Hospice Society of	\$1,311 60	\$1,153 43	..	\$520 53	\$26 76	\$72 50
	4,076 50	7,251 08	\$417 64	2,008 31	132 42	118 35
	773 90	1,141 51	..	213 98	53 17	157 05
	6,029 43	9,105 88	1,455 77	2,014 85	410 91	757 12
	1,427 00	1,218 40	..	130 49	..	111 11
	2,460 02	4,486 62	44 01	728 57	71 24	158 81
(The), Buffalo	7,347 77	4,091 82	309 04	403 95	190 09	228 37
	680 00	850 51	..	469 99	14 21	61 27
n, New York	680 25	8,743 18	708 25	611 00	321 18	81 10
(The), Brooklyn	3,245 20	6,737 76	296 72	1,645 47	1,487 83	293 15
Total maintenance expenses, private institutions	\$28,331 76	\$41,719 22	\$3,251 46	\$9,370 14	\$2,743 81	\$2,043 83
Total maintenance expenses, public institutions	35,845 36	27,536 81	778 56	12,636 37	558 02	..
Total maintenance expenses, public and private institutions.	\$64,177 12	\$69,256 03	\$4,030 02	\$22,006 51	\$3,301 83	\$2,043 83

See footnote, table 42

**STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES**

**CHART SHOWING RELATIVE EXPENSES INCURRED FOR MAINTENANCE  
IN THE HOMES, TEMPORARY, FOR ADULTS SUBJECT TO THE VISITATION  
AND INSPECTION OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.**





**TABLE No. 44 — (Concluded)**

**B. Maintenance expenses of homes, temporary, for adults incurred during the year ending June 30, 1918**

INSTITUTIONS	Household furnishings and equipment	Traveling and trans- portation	Insurance and taxes	Ordinary repairs	Other maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred
.....	\$230 18	.....	.....	\$375 94	\$5,182 59	\$26,440 39
.....	1,491 56	.....	.....	2,045 68	2,423 83	62,654 38
Total maintenance expenses, public institutions.....	\$1,711 76	.....	.....	\$2,421 47	\$7,606 42	\$89,094 77
.....	\$57 07	.....	\$34 32	\$27 78	\$32 00	\$3,235 94
.....	474 23	.....	590 27	797 12	277 00	16,777 93
.....	1,078 00	.....	18 45	9 78	40 26	2,408 13
d Hospices Society of	.....	.....	37 90	192 52	2,823 30	21,473 37
.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	202 43	3,094 43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	177 76	.....	54 23	1,842 43	1,445 85	11,469 70
Tel., Buffalo.....	708 47	\$211 65	140 91	68 00	320 95	14,173 12
.....	100 21	8 75	.....	90 45	227 81	2,823 20
.....	795 99	23 00	93 00	1,204 74	.....	13,269 60
New York.....	587 47	173 99	99 07	349 41	120 94	15,267 10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
e), Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total maintenance expenses, private institutions.....	\$4,974 80	\$417 39	\$1,067 35	\$4,582 19	\$5,490 54	\$103,992 61
Total maintenance expenses, public institutions.....	1,711 76	.....	.....	2,421 47	7,606 42	89,094 77
Total maintenance expenses, public and private institutions.....	\$6,686 56	\$417 39	\$1,067 35	\$7,003 66	\$13,096 96	\$193,087 38

See footnote, table 42.

TABLE No. 45

NUMBER SUPPORTED IN HOMES, TEMPORARY, FOR ADULTS, INCLUDING CHILDREN WITH THEIR MOTHERS, AND THE CHANGES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918

A. Number received in homes, temporary, for adults, including children with their mothers, during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	RECEIVED BY JUDICIAL COMMITMENT			Received by commitment or acceptance of poor law officers	Received from parents or guardians	Received on their own application	Otherwise received	Total
	For destitution	For delinquency	For improper guardianship					
Private Institutions								
1. ....		137	5	275		909	3,608	4,934
2. ....								
3. ....					1,863	60,180		62,043
Total number received, public institutions	137	137	5	275	1,863	61,680	3,608	66,977
Hospices								
1. ....		1				1	4	5
2. ....	30	60		141	19	12	54	326
3. ....						230	5	235
4. ....						1	79	80
5. ....								
6. ....		2		5	1	7	251	261
7. ....				181		102	9	24
8. ....					25			263
9. ....								25
10. ....				552		25		577
(The) ....								
11. ....		34			10	70		194
12. ....					4	2		23
13. ....								309

Salvation Army Rescue and Industrial Home for Women, New York	.....	9	.....	.....	66	13	19	107
Sheltering Arms Nursery of Brooklyn (The) <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children (The), Brooklyn <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	2	61	153	.....	216
Total number received, private institutions.....	39	106	.....	1,172	270	616	459	2,662
Total number received, public institutions.....	.....	137	5	275	1,863	61,089	3,608	66,977
Total number received, public and private institutions.....	39	243	5	1,447	2,133	61,705	4,067	69,639

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 42.

TABLE No. 45 — (Continued)

A. Number received in homes, temporary, for adults, including children with their mothers, during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Totals						
	Men	Women	Boys 16 to 21	Girls 16 to 21	Boys 5 to 16	Girls 5 to 16	Boys 2 to 5
<b>PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS</b>							
Erie County Lodging House, Buffalo	4,463	28	368	1	46	9	9
Municipal Lodging House, Schenectady	51,009	9,171	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York City Department of Charities:							
Municipal Lodging House, New York	55,472	9,199	368	1	46	9	9
Total number received, public institutions							
1	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	183	.....	63	.....	10	1
.....	.....	234	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	6	.....	23	.....	3	.....
Hospice Society of New	89	148	.....	1	2	5	3
.....	.....	4	.....	13	.....	2	.....
.....	.....	197	.....	81	.....	5	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	470	.....	36	4	9	7
The), Buffalo	.....	85	.....	51	.....	5	1
.....	.....	2	.....	7	.....	3	.....
.....	.....	29	.....	1	57	57	53
New York	.....	36	.....	23	.....	6	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	138	.....	15	6	9	10
he), Brooklyn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total number received, private institutions	89	1,544	.....	325	99	114	77
Total number received, public institutions	55,472	9,199	368	1	46	9	9
Total number received, public and private institutions	55,561	10,743	368	326	145	123	86

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 42.

TABLE No. 45 — (Continued)

A. Number received in homes, temporary, for adults, including children with their mothers, during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	TOTALS — Concluded			Grand total	Total number in institutions during the year	OF THIS NUMBER —	
	Girls 3 to 5	Boys under 2	Girls under 2			Supported by public funds	Supported by private funds
.....	1	8	1	4,934	4,901	4,901	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	932	931	62,043	62,367	62,357	.....
Total number received, public institutions.....	1	940	932	66,977	67,218	67,218	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	25	5	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	5	21	2	19
.....	4	29	35	325	402	302	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	235	245	90	155
.....	.....	22	17	80	124	115	9
.....	3	.....	.....	251	259	.....	259
.....	.....	4	1	24	36	25	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	283	421	215	206
.....	.....	15	7	25	38	38	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
.....	18	17	16	577	614	584	30
.....	2	28	22	194	247	48	199
.....	.....	5	6	23	40	2	38
.....	41	18	23	309	355	361	4
.....	4	24	12	167	150	29	121
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	8	14	16	216	234	226	8
Total number received, private institutions.....	80	179	155	2,063	3,245	2,124	1,122
Total number received, public institutions.....	1	940	932	66,977	67,218	67,218	.....
Total number received, public and private institutions.....	81	1,119	1,087	69,639	70,484	69,342	1,122

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 42.



TABLE NO. 45 — (Continued)

*B. Number discharged from homes, temporary, for adults, including children with their mothers, during the year ending June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	Returned to parents or guardians	Discharged to take employment	Transferred to other institutions (including hospitals)	Otherwise discharged including those left without permission	Died	Total
.....	88	3,807	47	1,185	.....	4,927
.....	1,885	.....	.....	60,336	.....	62,201
Total number discharged, public institutions.....	1,953	3,807	47	61,521	.....	67,128
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
.....	58	12	19	236	16	12
.....	34	235	11	22	1	232
Hospice.....	7	9	.....	245	1	235
.....	.....	302	3	4	1	76
.....	18	.....	4	1	.....	249
.....	71	.....	.....	4	.....	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	806	.....	307
.....	120	62	8	11	3	23
.....	11	6	3	8	1	4
.....	235	30	19	22	1	579
.....	76	27	5	3	.....	205
Refuge of the City of Binghamton (The).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Rosemary Smith Home for Women and Children, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	307
Salvation Army Rescue and Industrial Home for Women, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	111

Sheltering Arms Nursery of Brooklyn (The)¹	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children: Brooklyn¹	67	.....	.....	.....	154	221
Total number discharged, private institutions	697	693	77	28	1,214	2,709
Total number discharged, public institutions	1,953	3,607	47	.....	61,521	67,128
Total number discharged, public and private institutions	2,650	4,300	124	28	62,735	69,837

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 42.

TABLE No. 45 — (Continued)

B. Number discharged from homes, temporary, for adults, including children with their mothers, during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Totals										Grand total
	Men	Women	Boys 16 to 21	Girls 16 to 21	Boys 5 to 16	Girls 5 to 16	Boys 2 to 5	Girls 2 to 5	Boys under 2	Girls under 2	
.....	4,461	30	361	1	46	9	9	1	8	1	4,927
"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	51,154	9,182	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	932	933	62,201
Total number discharged, public institutions...	55,615	9,212	361	1	46	9	9	1	940	934	67,128
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn (he), Buffalo	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
.....	.....	196	.....	64	.....	7	1	5	27	33	332
.....	.....	235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	235
.....	.....	8	.....	30	.....	2	.....	.....	18	18	76
Friend and	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	89	146	.....	1	2	5	3	3	.....	2	249
.....	.....	4	.....	15	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
ark	.....	198	.....	104	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	307
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
York	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Brooklyn	.....	471	.....	37	.....	9	7	15	17	16	579
rescue Home	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
.....	.....	90	.....	48	.....	7	1	5	30	24	205
.....	.....	3	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	8	39
iren, Buffalo	.....	42	.....	2	82	58	50	34	23	16	307
for Women,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	35	.....	23	.....	5	5	7	23	13	111
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
nd Children	.....	140	.....	14	6	11	11	6	14	10	221
Total number discharged, private institutions	89	1,576	.....	351	94	110	78	78	175	158	2,709
Total number discharged, public institutions	55,615	9,212	361	1	46	9	9	1	940	934	67,128
Total number discharged, public and private institutions	55,704	10,788	361	352	140	119	87	79	1,115	1,092	69,837

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 42.

TABLE No. 45 — (Continued)  
C. Number remaining in homes, temporary, for adults, including children with their mothers, June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	RECEIVED BY JUDICIAL COM- MITMENT			Received by com- mitment or accep- tance of poor law officers	Received from parents or guardian	Received on their own ap- plication	Otherwise received	Total
	For des- titution	For delin- quency	For improper guardian- ship					
.....	9	.....	.....	7	.....	13	5	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	54	.....	56
Total number June 30, 1918, public institutions.....	9	.....	.....	7	2	67	5	90
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	13	1	.....	.....	.....	17	4	21
.....	.....	12	.....	36	2	11	3	9
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	5	81
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	2	.....	3	2	1	10	10
.....	.....	.....	2	60	.....	54	1	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	114
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	33	.....	3	.....	36
..... (The), Bal-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	12	1	.....	23	6	.....	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	71	3	.....	4	78
.....	.....	8	.....	.....	20	6	5	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	10	.....	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	13	35	3	204	72	121	89	537
Total number June 30, 1918, private institutions.....	9	.....	.....	7	2	67	5	90
Total number June 30, 1918, public institutions.....	23	35	3	211	74	188	94	627
Total number June 30, 1918, public and private institutions.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 42.

TABLE No. 45 — (Concluded)

C. Number remaining in homes, temporary, for adults, including children with their mothers, June 30, 1918

Salvation Army Rescue and Industrial Home for Women, New York.....	.....	17	.....	7	.....	6	.....	1	4	4	39	44
Sheltering Arms Nursery of Brooklyn (The)¹.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children (The), Brooklyn¹.....	.....	8	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	13	74
Total number June 30, 1918, private in- stitutions.....	6	259	.....	86	26	35	18	18	46	43	537	723
Total number June 30, 1918, public insti- tutions.....	68	12	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	90	211
Total number June 30, 1918, public and private institutions.....	74	271	8	86	26	35	18	18	47	44	627	934

¹ See footnote, table 42.

TABLE No. 46

General expenditures of poor law officers and number of persons given outdoor relief

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	Salaries and compensation	Office expenses	Traveling and transportation	OUTDOOR RELIEF		Miscellaneous expenditures	Total expenditures	NUMBER GIVEN OUTDOOR RELIEF		
				For residents	For non-residents			Resi-dents	Non-resi-dents	Total
Albany County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$6,300 00	\$546 68	\$1,133 39	.....	.....	.....	\$7,980 07	.....	.....	.....
Albany, city.....	3,900 00	720 00	.....	\$13,334 11	\$1,086 24	.....	19,040 35	3,436	323	3,759
Cohoes, city.....	.....	.....	.....	2,992 60	.....	.....	2,992 60	140	.....	140
Watervliet, city.....	900 00	.....	.....	901 75	.....	.....	1,801 75	117	.....	117
Towns.....	.....	.....	.....	1,717 05	50 50	.....	1,767 55	123	37	160
Total.....	\$11,100 00	\$1,266 68	\$1,133 39	\$18,945 51	\$1,136 74	.....	\$33,582 32	3,816	360	4,176
Allegany County:										
County superintendent of poor	.....	\$231 22	\$492 32	\$5,075 47	\$20 45	.....	\$5,819 46	133	.....	133
Towns.....	\$135 95	.....	.....	385 50	54 37	.....	575 82	82	43	125
Total.....	\$135 95	\$231 22	\$492 32	\$5,460 97	\$74 82	.....	\$6,395 28	215	43	258
Bronx County: 1										
Broome County:										
County superin'endent of poor	\$2,350 00	\$85 05	\$14 23	\$3,078 19	\$149 16	.....	\$5,675 63	217	22	239
Binghamton, city.....	3,083 75	188 30	96 61	12,543 71	.....	.....	15,912 37	459	.....	459
Towns.....	1,039 46	.....	.....	4,193 94	1 00	.....	5,234 40	239	4	243
Total.....	\$6,473 21	\$273 35	\$110 84	\$19,815 84	\$149 16	.....	\$26,822 40	915	26	941
Cattaraugus County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$2,500 00	\$229 65	\$204 20	\$1,896 47	\$103 58	.....	\$4,933 90	64	44	108
Olean, city.....	960 00	78 32	.....	6,485 82	126 83	.....	7,650 97	340	34	374
Salamanca, city.....	350 00	.....	35 00	.....	.....	.....	385 00	.....	.....	.....
Towns.....	2,196 68	.....	.....	15,044 25	117 09	.....	17,368 02	530	44	574
Total.....	\$6,006 68	\$307 97	\$239 20	\$23,426 54	\$347 50	.....	\$30,327 89	934	122	1,056

## POOR-LAW OFFICERS

525

Cayuga County:	\$2,454 40	\$87 02	\$271 70	\$1,406 61	\$24 26	.....	\$3,885 27	71	18	89
County superintendent of poor	4,116 50	.....	\$271 70	13,686 30	.....	.....	18,221 52	812	.....	812
Auburn, city.....	466 49	.....	.....	3,627 25	20 49	.....	4,114 23	163	.....	163
Towns.....										
Total.....	\$7,117 39	\$87 02	\$271 70	\$18,701 16	\$14 75	.....	\$26,221 02	1,036	28	1,064
Chautauqua County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$2 400 00	.....	\$9 00	2,544 98	\$93 77	.....	\$5,047 75	103	41	141
Dunkirk, city.....	.....	.....	.....	2,129 85	20 11	.....	2,149 96	123	19	142
Jamestown, city.....	2,648 33	\$225 8	87 82	11,517 55	.....	.....	14,479 53	800	.....	00
Towns.....	712 13	.....	.....	6,26 90	13 90	.....	6,981 93	285	11	296
Total.....	\$5,750 46	\$225 83	\$96 82	\$22,458 28	\$127 78	.....	\$28,659 17	1,311	71	1,382
Chemung County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$1,560 00	.....	\$147 08	\$32 87	.....	.....	\$1,679 95	3	.....	3
Elmira, city.....	2,873 84	\$200 78	332 44	709 43	\$50 78	\$1,806 21	5,973 48	8	13	21
Towns.....	200 75	.....	.....	1,854 74	43 10	.....	2,098 59	93	92	185
Total.....	\$4,634 59	\$200 78	\$479 52	\$3,597 04	\$93 88	\$1,806 21	\$9,752 02	104	105	209
Chenango County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$1,500 00	.....	\$403 09	\$3,833 39	.....	.....	\$5,736 48	72	.....	72
Norwich, city.....	900 00	\$9 10	54 18	998 00	\$10 51	.....	1,971 79	121	.....	128
Towns.....	137 00	.....	.....	1,726 62	88 11	.....	1,951 73	92	80	172
Total.....	\$2,537 00	\$9 10	\$457 27	\$6,558 01	\$98 62	.....	\$9,660 00	285	87	372
Clinton County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$1,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,200 00	.....	.....	.....
Plattsburgh, city.....	600 00	.....	.....	\$4,975 88	.....	.....	5,575 88	433	.....	433
Towns.....	1,403 78	.....	.....	9,089 71	\$22 46	.....	10,515 95	333	33	366
Total.....	\$3,203 78	.....	.....	\$14,065 59	\$22 46	.....	\$17,291 83	766	33	799
Columbia County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$2,000 00	.....	\$763 82	\$1,200 99	.....	\$35 00	3,999 81	11	.....	11
Hudson, city.....	.....	.....	.....	957 45	\$36 79	.....	994 24	94	6	100
Towns.....	35 55	.....	.....	312 20	16 00	.....	363 75	57	149	206
Total.....	\$2,035 55	.....	\$763 82	\$2,470 64	\$52 79	\$35 00	\$5,357 80	151	155	306
Cortland County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$800 00	.....	\$21 94	\$900 21	\$17 88	.....	\$1,740 03	30	6	36
Cortland, city.....	400 00	.....	20 17	3,369 44	.....	.....	3,789 61	88	.....	88
Towns.....	117 45	.....	.....	1,064 55	.....	.....	1,182 00	77	.....	77
Total.....	\$1,317 45	.....	\$42 11	\$5,334 20	\$17 88	.....	\$6,711 64	195	6	201

<sup>1</sup> See New York City.



TABLE No. 46 — (Continued)  
General expenditures of poor law officers and number of persons given outdoor relief

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	Salaries and compensation	Office expenses	Traveling and transportation	OUTDOOR RELIEF		Miscellaneous expenditures	Total expenditures	NUMBER GIVEN OUTDOOR RELIEF		
				For residents	For non-residents			Residents	Non-residents	Total
Delaware County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$1,200 00	\$38 00	\$588 83	\$432 23	.....	.....	\$2,259 06	33	.....	33
Towns.....	.....	.....	.....	4,474 02	\$51 00	.....	4,525 02	161	33	194
Total.....	\$1,200 00	\$38 00	\$588 83	\$4,906 25	\$51 00	.....	\$6,784 08	194	33	227
Dutchess County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$1,700 00	.....	.....	\$1,694 30	.....	.....	\$3,394 30	50	10	60
Beacon, city.....	399 90	70	.....	2,500 76	.....	.....	2,901 36	508	.....	508
Poughkeepsie, city.....	550 00	127 91	64 60	4,725 44	\$25 40	\$221 50	5,714 85	681	14	695
Towns.....	622 50	.....	.....	1,388 71	50 10	.....	2,061 31	156	15	171
Total.....	\$3,272 40	\$128 61	\$64 60	\$10,309 21	\$75 50	\$221 50	\$14,071 82	1,395	39	1,434
Erie County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$13,006 32	\$4,472 91	\$1,956 48	\$25 00	.....	\$1,972 05	\$21,432 76	1	.....	1
Buffalo, city.....	14,925 40	1,724 92	925 17	51,859 42	.....	.....	69,434 91	4,205	.....	4,205
Lackawanna, city.....	750 00	.....	.....	609 00	.....	.....	1,359 00	17	.....	17
Tonawanda, city.....	500 00	.....	.....	211 95	\$7 60	.....	719 55	37	6	43
Towns.....	1,434 14	.....	.....	1,739 88	524 73	.....	3,698 55	151	852	1,003
Total.....	\$30,615 86	\$6,197 83	\$2,881 65	\$54,445 05	\$532 33	\$1,972 05	\$96,644 77	4,411	858	5,269
Essex County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$1,400 00	.....	.....	\$2,976 99	.....	.....	\$4,376 99	49	.....	49
Towns.....	776 75	.....	.....	7,19 72	\$274 75	.....	\$8,249 22	175	35	210
Total.....	\$2,176 75	.....	.....	\$10,174 71	\$274 75	.....	\$12,626 21	224	35	259
Franklin County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$900 00	\$245 30	\$807 41	\$117 50	.....	\$114 15	\$2,184 36	6	.....	6
Towns.....	1,173 45	.....	.....	19,112 43	.....	.....	20,285 88	669	.....	669
Total.....	\$2,073 45	\$245 30	\$807 41	\$19,229 93	.....	\$114 15	\$22,470 24	675	.....	675

## POOR-LAW OFFICERS

527

Fulton County:	\$1,200 00	\$64 31	\$16 20	.....	.....	\$114 68	\$1,395 19	.....	.....	.....
County superintendent of poor	2,600 00	75 00	103 33	\$3,162 36	\$14 60	.....	5,955 29	.....	.....	.....
Gloversville, city.....	360 00	60 00	20 00	4,431 00	.....	18 15	4,889 15	.....	.....	.....
Johnstown, city.....	570 00	.....	2,863 37	7 65	.....	.....	3,441 02	.....	.....	.....
Towns.....										
Total.....	\$4,730 00	\$199 31	\$3,002 90	\$7,601 01	\$14 60	\$132 83	\$15,680 65	693	5	698
Genesee County:										
County superintendents of										
poor.....		\$81 63	\$210 66	\$1,226 74	\$29 13	\$3,102 83	\$4,650 99	67	22	89
Batavia, city.....		.....	.....	4,722 69	.....	.....	4,722 69	173	.....	173
Towns.....		.....	.....	2,460 29	16 13	.....	2,476 42	70	.....	91
Total.....		\$81 63	\$210 66	\$8,409 72	\$45 26	\$3,102 83	\$11,850 10	310	43	353
Greene County:										
County superintendent of poor.	\$1,200 00	.....	.....	\$1,193 59	.....	.....	\$2,393 59	53	.....	53
Towns.....		.....	.....	890 06	\$16 46	.....	906 52	127	8	135
Total.....	\$1,200 00	.....	.....	\$2,083 65	\$16 46	.....	\$3,300 11	190	8	188
Hamilton County:										
County superintendents of										
poor.....	\$126 00	.....	\$114 00	\$246 10	.....	.....	\$486 10	1	.....	1
Towns.....		.....	.....	1,627 52	.....	.....	1,627 52	10	.....	10
Total.....	\$126 00	.....	\$114 00	\$1,873 62	.....	.....	\$2,113 62	11	.....	11
Herkimer County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$900 00	.....	.....	\$1,288 27	\$40 54	\$2,262 60	\$4,491 41	41	.....	41
Little Falls, city.....	1,000 00	\$100 00	.....	1,659 75	29 63	.....	2,789 38	33	.....	33
Towns.....	163 33	.....	.....	6,857 99	197 27	.....	7,218 59	206	308	514
Total.....	\$2,063 33	\$100 00	.....	\$9,806 01	\$267 44	\$2,262 60	\$14,499 38	280	308	588
Jefferson County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$1,000 00	\$10 00	\$94 62	\$4,519 67	\$75 48	.....	\$5,699 77	194	87	281
Watertown, city.....	1,699 98	222 93	12 00	10,098 92	.....	\$63 00	12,098 83	702	.....	702
Towns.....		.....	.....	2,037 91	8 75	.....	2,046 66	56	4	60
Total.....	\$2,699 98	\$232 93	\$106 62	\$16,656 50	\$94 23	\$63 00	\$19,843 26	952	91	1,043
Kings County: 1										
Lewis County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$900 00	.....	\$188 34	\$546 22	.....	\$19 75	\$1,554 31	30	.....	30
Towns.....	263 20	.....	.....	4,486 02	\$1 95	.....	4,751 17	93	5	98
Total.....	\$1,063 20	.....	\$188 34	\$5,032 24	\$1 95	\$19 75	\$6,305 48	123	5	128

<sup>1</sup> See New York City.

TABLE No. 46 — (Continued)  
General expenditures of poor law officers and number of persons given outdoor relief

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	Salaries and compensation	Office expenses	Traveling and transportation	OUTDOOR RELIEF		Miscellaneous expenditures	Total expenditures	NUMBER GIVEN OUTDOOR RELIEF		
				For residents	For non-residents			Resi-dents	Non-resi-dents	Total
Livingston County: County superintendent of poor Towns.....	\$1,000 00 995 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,000 00 9,935 73	..... 286	..... 51	..... 337
Total.....	\$1,995 75	.....	.....	\$8,900 73	\$39 25	.....	\$10,935 73	286	51	337
Madison County: County superintendent of poor Oneida, city.....	\$1,325 00 400 00	\$62 47 .....	\$103 16 .....	\$2,823 36 1,239 49 2,342 96	..... \$48 80 85 48	.....	\$4,313 99 1,688 29 2,428 44	39 27 110	..... 31 126	39 58 236
Total.....	\$1,725 00	\$62 47	\$103 16	\$6,405 81	\$134 28	.....	\$8,430 72	176	157	333
Monroe County: County superintendent of poor Rochester, city.....	\$5,536 00 12,909 84 2,594 25	\$1,165 70 1,838 92 .....	\$146 78 405 69 .....	\$25,172 26 85,852 74 18,384 38	\$699 50 ..... 60 63	.....	\$32,720 24 101,007 19 21,039 26	874 6,982 545	107 ..... 55	981 6,982 600
Total.....	\$21,040 09	\$3,004 62	\$552 47	\$129,409 38	\$760 13	.....	\$154,766 69	8,401	162	8,563
Montgomery County: County superintendent of poor Amsterdam, city.....	\$1,000 00 3,999 73 1,697 25	..... \$177 41 .....	\$359 41 41 45 .....	\$1,166 63 13,090 12 7,019 00	..... \$8 29 164 45	.....	\$2,526 04 17,707 00 8,880 70	27 572 202	2 3 4	29 575 206
Total.....	\$6,696 98	\$177 41	\$790 86	\$21,275 75	\$172 74	.....	\$29,113 74	801	9	810
Nassau County: County superintendent of poor Glen Cove City.....	\$1,700 00 .....	\$105 35 .....	\$748 08 .....	\$3,123 58 .....	.....	\$750 02	\$6,427 03	109	.....	109
Towns.....	7,600 00	.....	.....	18,812 84	\$17 70	.....	26,430 54	..... 708	..... 6	..... 714
Total.....	\$9,300 00	\$106 85	\$748 08	\$21,936 42	\$17 70	\$750 02	\$32,857 57	817	6	823



TABLE No. 46 — (Continued)  
General expenditures of poor law officers and number of persons given outdoor relief

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	Salaries and compensation	Office expenses	Traveling and transportation	OUTDOOR RELIEF		Miscellaneous expenditures	Total expenditures	NUMBER GIVEN OUTDOOR RELIEF		
				For residents	For non-residents			Resi-dents	Non-resi-dents	Total
Orleans County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$1,300 00	.....	.....	\$874 60	.....	\$1,768 82	\$3,943 42	32	.....	32
Towns.....	2,185 93	.....	.....	11,130 40	\$3 23	.....	13,319 56	288	3	291
Total.....	\$3,485 93	.....	.....	\$12,005 00	\$3 23	\$1,768 82	\$17,262 98	320	3	323
Oswego County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$1,250 00	.....	\$118 51	\$2,919 18	\$217 25	.....	\$4,504 94	130	95	225
Fulton, city.....	699 84	.....	.....	4,167 64	56 97	.....	4,924 45	321	14	335
Oswego, city.....	2,100 00	\$326 92	88 59	7,154 56	97 00	.....	9,767 07	1,133	15	1,148
Towns.....	854 70	.....	.....	4,898 59	70 78	.....	5,824 07	200	54	254
Total.....	\$4,904 54	\$326 92	\$207 10	\$19,139 97	\$442 00	.....	\$25,020 53	1,784	178	1,962
Otsego County:										
County superintendent of poor	.....	\$770 98	.....	\$1,594 69	\$46 00	.....	\$2,411 67	22	2	24
Oneonta, city.....	.....	.....	.....	848 65	90 00	.....	938 65	31	9	40
Towns.....	\$761 91	.....	.....	5,442 84	43 37	.....	6,248 12	292	27	319
Total.....	\$761 91	\$770 98	.....	\$7,886 18	\$179 37	.....	\$9,598 44	345	38	383
Putnam County:										
Towns.....	.....	.....	.....	\$5,374 93	\$256 55	.....	\$5,631 48	280	117	397
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	\$5,374 93	\$256 55	.....	\$5,631 48	280	117	397
Queens County:1										
Rensselaer County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$15,826 16	\$17 75	.....	\$1,455 65	.....	.....	\$17,299 56	50	.....	50
Rensselaer, city.....	200 00	.....	.....	2,762 55	.....	.....	2,962 55	48	.....	48
Troy, city.....	5,725 53	1,084 88	.....	22,537 09	.....	.....	29,347 50	1,792	.....	1,792
Towns.....	1,711 00	.....	.....	7,239 45	\$16 50	.....	8,966 95	205	13	218
Total.....	23,462 69	\$1,102 63	.....	\$33,994 74	\$16 50	.....	\$58,576 50	2,095	13	2,108



TABLE No. 46 — (Concluded)  
General expenditures of poor law officers and number of persons given outdoor relief

COUNTIES, CITIES AND TOWNS	Salaries and compensation	Office expenses	Traveling and transportation	OUTDOOR RELIEF		Miscellaneous expenditures	Total expenditures	NUMBER GIVEN OUTDOOR RELIEF		
				For residents	For non-residents			Resi-dents	Non-resi-dents	Total
Steuben County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$1,000 00			\$2,596 98			\$3,596 98	36		36
Corning, city.....	480 00	\$16 35	\$29 81	1,354 70	\$19 41	\$977 36	2,877 63	46	23	69
Hornell, city.....	1,200 00	25 00		2,301 21	15 88	134 50	3,676 59	77	9	86
Towns.....	493 58			4,019 55	30 18		4,543 31	178	14	192
Total.....	\$3,173 58	\$41 35	\$29 81	\$10,272 44	\$65 47	\$1,111 86	\$14,694 51	337	46	383
Suffolk County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$1,500 00	\$50 00	\$225 00	\$99 60			\$1,874 60	1		1
Towns.....	5,278 00			40,250 00	\$171 00		45,699 00	2,583	91	2,674
Total.....	\$6,778 00	\$50 00	\$225 00	\$40,349 60	\$171 00		\$47,573 60	2,584	91	2,675
Sullivan County:										
County superintendent of poor	\$900 00	\$98 59	\$518 27	\$417 01			\$1,933 87	17		17
Towns.....				1,615 76			1,615 76	169		169
Total.....	\$900 00	\$98 59	\$518 27	\$2,032 77			\$3,549 63	186		186
Tioga County:										
County superintendents of poor	\$981 00	\$4 46	\$239 08	\$2,004 64	\$91 23		\$3,320 41	53	445	498
Towns.....	1,860 10			8,576 54	8 60		10,445 24	346	3	349
Total.....	\$2,841 10	\$4 46	\$239 08	\$10,581 18	\$99 83		\$13,765 65	399	448	847
Tompkins County:										
County superintendents of poor	\$600 00		\$230 87				\$830 87			
Ithaca, city.....	600 00	16 19	21 59	\$5,474 99	\$18 59		6,131 36	72	4	76
Towns.....	234 25			3,225 55			3,459 80	115		115
Total.....	\$1,434 25	\$16 19	\$252 46	\$8,700 54	\$18 59		\$10,422 08	187	4	191

[illegible]





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**DIVISION OF MENTAL DEFECT AND  
DELINQUENCY**

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**INSTITUTIONS FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTIC  
REFORMATORIES FOR ADULTS**

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TABLE No. 47  
*Estimated value of the property of hospitals and homes for the feeble-minded and epileptic June 30, 1918*

Stat.	INSTITUTIONS	Real estate	Personal property furnishings and equipment	Total	INDEBTEDNESS JUNE 30, 1918		
					Current bills	Other	Total
	.....	\$1,156,137 60	\$286,815 33	\$1,421,952 93	.....	.....	.....
	.....	793,403 98	119,556 72	912,960 70	.....	.....	.....
	.....	1,222,465 16	281,759 25	1,454,224 50	.....	.....	.....
	Women, Newark	592,675 00	88,753 62	681,428 62	.....	.....	.....
	Children, Syracuse	423,578 10	67,438 62	491,016 72	.....	.....	.....
	Total property valuation, State institutions.....	\$4,183,259 83	\$772,323 64	\$4,961,583 47	.....	.....	.....
	..... and Schools (of the indall's Island.....	2,451,604 30	.....	2,451,604 30	.....	.....	.....
	Paralytic and Feeble- .....	123,275 90	11,889 76	134,865 65	\$8,280 50	\$27,000 00	\$35,280 50
	Total property valuation and indebtedness, State, municipal and private institutions.....	\$6,763,040 03	\$784,913 39	\$7,547,953 42	\$8,280 50	\$27,000 00	\$35,280 50

TABLE No. 48  
*Receipts of hospitals and homes for the feeble-minded and epileptic for the year ending June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	Cash on hand July 1, 1917	From the State	From boards of supervisors	From cities, towns and villages	From inmates or their relatives or friends for support	From money borrowed	From the sale of farm and garden produce	From all other sources	Total receipts, including cash on hand July 1, 1917
<b>State Institutions:</b>									
Craig Colony for Epileptics, Sonoma	\$10,719 46	\$523,716 22	\$21,139 13	.....	\$7,615 87	.....	.....	\$10,488 43	\$573,569 09
Letchworth Village, Thiells	.....	395,371 71	.....	.....	531 00	.....	\$343 09	345 32	396,494 12
Rome State Custodial Asylum, Rome	.....	442,504 67	.....	.....	1,396 86	.....	.....	2,257 59	452,159 12
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark	.....	265,730 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 56	266,231 55
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, Syracuse	.....	174,523 18	9,273 04	.....	1,276 64	.....	136 63	447 29	185,650 38
<b>Total receipts, State institutions</b>	\$10,719 46	\$1,807,846 77	\$30,402 76	.....	\$10,820 37	.....	\$381 72	\$14,072 17	\$1,874,243 26
<b>Municipal Institutions:</b>									
New York City Children's Hospitals and Schools (of the Department of Charities), New York	.....	.....	.....	\$567,191 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	567,191 86
for Idiotic, Feeble-minded and Feeble-minded, Amityville	665 99	.....	53,879 68	9,061 20	34,174 63	.....	.....	414 53	141,410 13
<b>Total receipts, State, municipal and private institutions</b>	\$11,385 45	\$1,807,846 77	\$89,282 44	\$666,273 15	\$44,995 00	\$35,000 00	\$331 72	\$14,486 70	\$2,002,861 23

TABLE No. 49

A. Expenditures of hospitals and homes for the feeble-minded and epileptic for the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Repayment of money borrowed or advanced including interest	Buildings and improvements and new equipment	Miscellaneous expenditures	MAINTENANCE EXPENSES PAID		Total expenditures	Cash on hand June 30, 1918
				Of previous year	Of current year		
State Institutions:							
.....	.....	\$110,056 15	\$49,962 87	.....	\$409,453 78	\$569,462 80	\$4,206 29
.....	.....	252,246 04	7,157 96	.....	137,190 13	396,494 12	.....
.....	.....	39,422 80	12,872 80	.....	389,572 80	441,867 99	10,321 13
Women.	.....			.....			
Children.	.....	73,604 79	2,056 03	.....	187,335 73	263,996 55	3,234 99
Syracuse..	.....	7,500 18	19,657 36	.....	158,501 84	185,659 38	.....
Total expenditures, State institutions.....	.....	\$482,729 46	\$91,697 01	.....	\$1,282,054 37	\$1,868,480 84	\$17,762 41
and Schools (of the Randall's Island..	.....			.....			
otic, Paralytic and	.....			.....			
ills.....		6,629 67	6,290 33	\$7,194 05	\$7,890 03	141,371 34	44 79
Total expenditures, State, municipal and private institutions .....	\$34,367 27	\$488,359 13	\$97,987 33	\$7,194 05	\$1,957,136 25	\$2,585,044 03	\$17,807 20

TABLE No. 49 — (Continued)  
*B. Maintenance expenses of hospitals and homes for the feeble-minded and epileptic incurred during the year ending June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	Personal services	Food	Clothing	Fuel, light, power and water	Printing and advertising	Equipment	Supplies
State							
.....	\$121,428 37	\$109,418 97	.....	\$57,063 09	\$146 08	\$48,726 57	\$30,619 50
.....	54,483 36	19,967 50	.....	10,918 24	98 88	15,338 51	21,903 28
.....	127,365 35	60,562 77	.....	49,284 47	13 86	35,801 78	60,964 99
.....							
.....	56,936 99	59,425 34	.....	40,786 20	29 00	8,619 57	8,667 18
.....	58,261 76	35,043 60	.....	29,005 82	23 26	10,570 31	14,817 63
.....							
.....	\$428,425 83	\$304,438 18	.....	\$187,037 82	\$311 06	\$120,057 04	\$137,063 07
.....							
.....	161,117 57	200,573 16	49,190 33	63,309 91	.....	17,144 41	.....
.....							
.....	25,262 39	41,062 01	3,021 80	8,442 05	4,926 29	1,266 33	.....
.....							
Total maintenance expenses, State, municipal and private institutions.....	\$614,805 79	\$506,076 35	\$52,202 13	\$258,789 78	\$5,237 37	\$138,467 78	\$137,063 07

**STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES**

**CHART SHOWING RELATIVE EXPENSES FOR MAINTENANCE IN THE  
INSTITUTIONS FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTIC SUBJECT.  
TO THE VISITATION AND INSPECTION OF THE STATE BOARD OF  
CHARITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.**

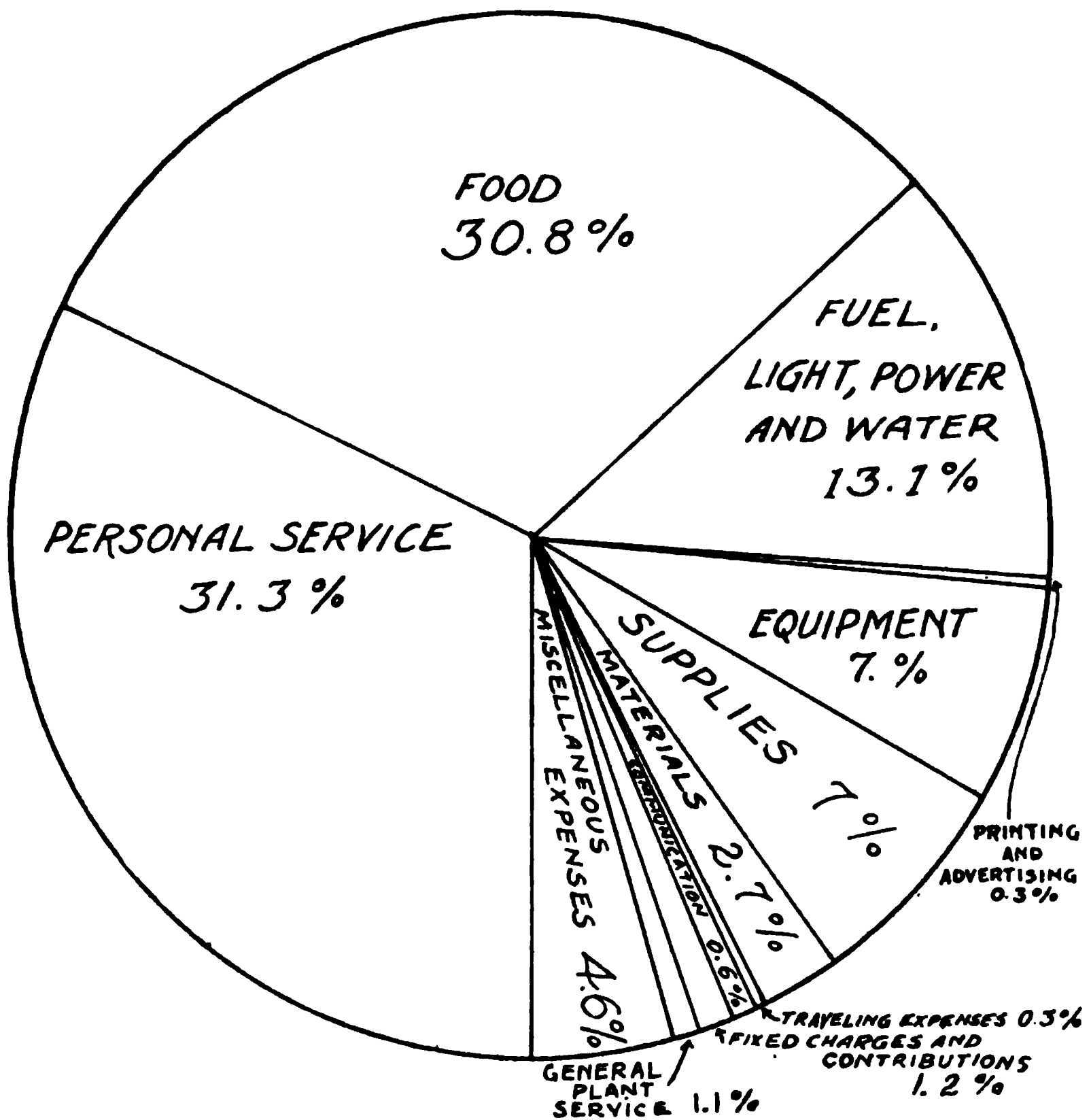






TABLE No. 49 — (Concluded)

*B. Maintenance expenses of hospitals and homes for the feeble-minded and epileptic incurred during the year ending June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	Materials	Traveling expenses	Communication	Fixed charges and contributions	General plant service	Other maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred
.....	\$15,509 27	\$1,395 89	\$4,119 69	\$8,069 94	\$1,966 91	.....	\$409,453 78
.....	7,496 15	995 21	1,933 53	2,457 55	1,578 87	.....	137,190 12
.....	19,421 14	3,085 55	2,766 08	6,218 50	1,188 40	\$3,900 00	389,573 89
Women,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children,	4,530 42	497 78	1,199 27	4,143 87	2,499 83	.....	187,335 73
.....	4,531 73	384 50	886 08	3,177 87	1,799 29	.....	158,501 84
institutions ....	\$52,487 71	\$5,368 91	\$10,904 70	\$24,037 73	\$9,033 30	\$3,900 00	\$1,282,054 37
Schools (of the	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idali's Island...	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,720 71	28,145 75	587,191 85
Paralytic and	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,878 12	9,311 54	96,170 53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total maintenance expenses, State, municipal and private institutions.....	\$52,487 71	\$5,368 91	\$10,904 70	\$24,037 73	\$21,032 13	\$38,357 30	\$1,965,416 75

TABLE No. 50

*Number of persons supported in hospitals and homes for the feeble-minded and epileptic and the changes during the year ending June 30, 1918*

## A. NUMBER RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Received by judicial commitment	Received by commitment of poor law officers	Received from parents and guardians	Otherwise received	Total	TOTALS			
						Men	Women	Boys 16 to 21	Girls 16 to 21
Asics, Sonyea .....	91	79	.....	.....	170	49	42	14	10
Asics, Sonyea .....	30	3	.....	.....	42	6	1	11	1
Asics, Sonyea .....	.....	436	.....	.....	436	48	31	54	45
Asics, Sonyea .....	32	82	.....	.....	114	.....	60	.....	39
Asics, Sonyea .....	.....	88	.....	.....	88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asics, Sonyea .....	162	687	.....	.....	849	103	140	79	95
Asics, Sonyea .....	.....	197	458	296	953	53	81	75	62
Asics, Sonyea .....	.....	104	47	.....	151	55	37	8	8
Asics, Sonyea .....	162	988	505	206	1,063	241	258	162	166
Total number received, State, municipal and private institutions .....	162	988	505	206	1,063	241	258	162	166

TABLE No. 50 — (Continued)

*Number of persons supported in hospitals and homes for the feeble-minded and epileptic and the changes during the year ending June 30, 1918*

## A. NUMBER RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	TOTALS — (Continued)					Total number of inmates during the year	Of This Number —	
	Girls 5 to 16	Boys 2 to 5	Girls 3 to 5	Boys under 2	Girls under 2		Supported by public funds	Supported by private funds
.....	22	1	1	.....	.....	1,636	1,509	127
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	393	390	3
.....	82	13	2	2	3	2,058	2,058	.....
Women, Newark.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	970	970	.....
Children, Syracuse.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	719	669	50
.....	176	14	3	2	3	5,776	5,596	180
(of the Depart-.....	213	52	29	.....	.....	3,002	3,002	.....
tic and Feeble-.....	17	4	2	.....	.....	430	314	116
Total number received, State, municipal and private institutions.....	406	70	34	2	6	9,208	8,912	296

TABLE No. 50 — (Continued)  
 B. NUMBER DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITALS AND HOMES FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTIC DURING THE  
 YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Returned to parents or guardians	Dis- charged to take employ- ment	Returned to commit- ting officers	Trans- ferred to other institu- tions	Otherwise dis- charged	Died	Total
.....	87	.....	.....	2	2	97	186
.....	12	.....	.....	4	20	9	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	315	103	218
Women, Newark .....	8	.....	3	.....	11	14	31
ed Children, Syracuse.....	23	22	20	15	.....	15	85
institutions.....	125	22	23	21	148	238	577
and Schools (of the Department of .....	480	.....	.....	308	50	140	958
Brunswick Home for Idiotic, Epileptic, Paralytic and Feeble-Minded Children, Amityville .....	31	.....	28	31	.....	40	180
Total number discharged, State, municipal and private institutions....	616	23	51	360	198	418	1,665

TABLE No. 50 — (Continued)  
 B. NUMBER DISCHARGED FROM HOSPITALS AND HOMES FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTIC DURING THE  
 YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Stat.	TOTALS										Grand total
		Men	Women	Boys 16 to 21	Girls 16 to 21	Boys 5 to 16	Girls 5 to 16	Boys 2 to 5	Girls 2 to 5	Girls under 2		
	.....	81	46	25	10	14	7	4	1	.....	188	
	.....	15	3	13	2	11	.....	1	.....	.....	45	
	.....	52	23	50	24	31	28	7	2	1	218	
	Newark	.....	26	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	31	
	Children.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	.....	21	20	21	15	11	7	.....	.....	.....	95	
	.....	169	118	109	55	67	43	12	3	1	577	
	Schools (of the Island....	97	134	113	106	280	172	87	19	.....	968	
	lytic and Feeble- ... ..	52	28	7	11	13	15	2	.....	2	130	
	Total number discharged, State, municipal and private institutions .....	318	280	249	172	300	230	61	22	3	1,405	

TABLE No. 50 — (Continued)  
C. NUMBER REMAINING IN HOSPITALS AND HOMES FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTIC JUNE 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Received by judicial commit- ment	Received by com- mitment of poor law officers	Received from parents and guardians	Otherwise received	Total
.....	345	1,103	.....	.....	1,448
.....	100	103	8	137	348
.....	.....	1,840	.....	.....	1,840
work.....	54	886	.....	.....	939
Syracuse.....	.....	624	.....	.....	624
1918, State institutions.....	499	4,556	8	137	5,190
Hospitals and Schools (Department of Public Charities), .....	.....	218	1,826	.....	2,044
Epileptic, Paralytic and Feeble-Minded Children, Amity- ville.....	.....	229	71	.....	300
Total number, June 30, 1918, State, municipal and private institutions.....	499	5,002	1,905	137	7,543

TABLE No. 50 — (Concluded)  
C. NUMBER REMAINING IN HOSPITALS AND HOMES FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED AND EPILEPTIC JUNE 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Totals											Average number of inmates
	Men	Women	Boys 16 to 21	Girls 16 to 21	Boys 5 to 16	Girls 5 to 16	Boys 2 to 5	Girls 2 to 5	Boys under 2	Girls under 2	Total	
Seneca .....	91	252	198	134	432	315	11	9	5	1	1,443	1,477
.....	92	42	89	27	91	6	1	.....	.....	.....	348	351
St. Rose .....	493	287	273	162	347	187	51	33	5	2	1,840	1,724
Feeble-Minded .....	.....	798	.....	132	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	939	891
..... for Feeble-Minded .....	80	95	82	83	116	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	624	583
918, State .....	736	1,474	642	538	986	705	63	42	10	3	5,199	5,025
Hospitals and Public Char- .....	255	343	207	215	565	383	43	33	.....	.....	2,044	2,045
Epileptic Children .....	114	97	20	12	26	22	3	4	1	1	300	290
Total number, June 30, 1918, State, municipal and private institutions ..	1,105	1,914	869	765	1,577	1,110	109	70	11	4	7,543	7,390



TABLE No. 51

*Estimated value of the property of reformatories for adults and their indebtedness June 30, 1918*  
(For finances and statistics of reformatories for children, see Division of Children, tables 7-10.)

INSTITUTIONS	Real estate	PERSONAL PROPERTY		Total
		Furnishings and equipment	Investments	
New York	\$55,000 00	.....	.....	\$55,000 00
New York	2,500,000 00	\$128,452 81	.....	2,628,452 81
New York	881,798 36	150,707 65	.....	1,032,506 01
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Hill	288,128 75	49,804 88	.....	338,023 63
Total property valuation, public reformatories.....	\$3,724,927 11	\$320,115 34	.....	\$4,045,042 45
PRIVATE REFORMATORIES				
(The)	\$180,000 00	\$57,128 00	.....	\$237,128 00
.....	260,000 00	10,000 00	.....	270,000 00
.....	280,000 00	47,187 50	.....	327,187 50
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	60,000 00	.....	.....	60,000 00
.....	525,000 00	1,500 00	\$146,360 00	682,760 00
.....	123,488 16	20,000 00	.....	143,488 16
.....	287,253 23	8,908 07	83,000 00	378,516 30
.....	200,000 00	26,000 00	.....	226,000 00
.....	82,729 08	2,000 00	13,700 00	98,429 08
.....	56,000 00	1,650 00	1,800 00	60,450 00
Total property valuation, private reformatories .....	\$1,934,470 47	\$172,725 06	\$244,750 00	\$2,351,946 13
Total property valuation, public and private reformatories.....	\$5,659,397 58	\$492,841 00	\$344,750 00	\$6,496,988 58

<sup>1</sup> See, also, tables 1-6.      <sup>2</sup> See footnote, table 1.      <sup>3</sup> Finances with parent institution.





**TABLE No. 52 — (Concluded)**  
*Receipts of reformatories for adults for the year ending June 30, 1917*

INSTITUTIONS	From donations and voluntary contributions	From interest and dividends on investments	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments	From money borrowed	From the sale of farm and garden produce	From all other sources	Total receipts, including cash on hand July 1, 1917
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$224,077 11
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	281,943 26
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	196,102 13
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400 00
Western H.	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$20 00	46 51	93,503 54
Total receipts, public reformatories.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$20 00	\$385 28	\$758,026 04
New York	\$373 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$63,306 03
New York	9,172 50	\$55 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,618 09
New York	15,847 04	25 48	.....	\$2,300 00	.....	.....	113,218 46
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	113 54	83 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,737 49
New York	241 19	4,763 30	.....	6,499 60	.....	.....	30,577 55
New York	4,444 50	.....	\$3,574 01	.....	.....	.....	50,750 59
New York	.....	108 57	.....	6,000 00	.....	.....	53,218 42
New York	25,039 95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,211 05
New York	1,066 61	1,205 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,183 43
New York	1,448 99	247 32	4,970 06	.....	.....	.....	11,098 40
Total receipts, private reformatories.....	\$58,347 53	\$6,481 81	\$8,544 07	\$14,699 60	\$85 00	\$215,214 26	\$502,806 51
Total receipts, public and private reformatories.....	\$58,347 53	\$6,481 81	\$8,544 07	\$14,699 60	\$105 00	\$215,599 54	\$1,280,834 55

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 51.

TABLE No. 53  
A. Expenditures of reformatories for adults for the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTION	Included— upon real estate, personal and interest	Other institutions existing July 1, 1917, includ- ing interest	Repayment of money borrowed or advanced, including interest	Payments of collections in advance	Expenditures of land and building	Expenditures for equipment and supplies	Expenditures for other purposes
<b>Public Reformatories</b>							
New York City Reformatory for Men, New Hampton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York House of Refuge, Rensselaer Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York State Training School for Boys, Yorktown Heights	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total expenditures, public reformatories	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Private Reformatories</b>							
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge (The), Buffalo	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of the Good Shepherd in the City of Brooklyn (The)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of the Good Shepherd (The), New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter Claver's Home, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of the Holy Family (of the Association for Reformatory Children and Young Girls), New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of Mercy (The), New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mount St. Agatha School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York State Home (The), Inwood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Ann's School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Albany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelter for Unfortunate Girls, Syracuse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayside Home of the City of Brooklyn, Valley Stream	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total expenditures, private reformatories	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total expenditures, public and private reformatories	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1 See footnote, table 51.

TABLE No. 53 — (Continued)  
A. Expenditures of reformatories for adults for the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Investment	Miscellaneous expenditures	MAINTENANCE EXPENSES PAID		Total expenditures	Cash on hand June 30, 1918
			Of previous year	Of current year		
New York	.....	.....	.....	\$195,626 65	\$224,077 11	.....
New York	.....	\$220 89	.....	223,877 11	236,070 37	\$5,872 80
New York	.....	5,724 98	.....	171,651 20	166,102 13	.....
New York	.....	.....	.....	2,370 23	2,370 23	29 77
Western H	.....	66 51	.....	88,454 58	91,329 62	2,173 92
Total expenditures, public reformatories.....	.....	\$6,012 08	.....	\$681,979 77	\$749,949 46	\$8,076 58
(The).....	\$600 00	\$7,748 20	\$1,158 00	\$46,861 04	\$61,341 04	\$1,053 99
ending Children and	100 00	412 25	8,871 58	80,108 45	89,892 28	725 81
ry of the Good Shep-	.....	1,233 07	17,016 26	97,759 54	113,195 15	28 31
the Good Shepherd,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
m.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total expenditures, private reformatories .....	\$700 00	\$12,803 91	\$45,496 73	\$387,900 91	\$485,161 20	\$17,647 31
Total expenditures, public and private reformatories.....	\$700 00	\$18,875 99	\$45,496 73	\$1,069,880 68	\$1,235,110 66	\$25,723 89

1 See footnote, table 51

TABLE No. 53 — (Continued)  
*B. Maintenance expenses of reformatories for adults for the year ending June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	Salaries of officers, wages and labor	Food, ice and water	Clothing	Fuel, light and power	Medicines and medical supplies and equipment	Office expenses, including printing, telephone and postage	Household furnishings and equipment
<b>PUBLIC REFORMATORIES</b>							
New Hampton	\$45,151 11	\$95,839 46	\$12,843 55	\$7,255 20	\$105 33	\$828 57	\$16,014 84
New Isle	86,191 77	58,494 99	.....	25,000 00	.....	1,950 66	17,814 05
New Lights	63,137 00	37,173 28	.....	35,778 25	.....	1,911 73	8,638 39
New West	1,200 00	.....	.....	1,101 23	.....	44 00	.....
	33,003 26	16,925 77	.....	17,503 16	.....	726 77	6,386 88
Total maintenance expenses, public reformatories	\$228,633 14	\$208,433 48	\$12,843 55	\$86,637 84	\$105 32	\$5,461 78	\$48,854 16
<b>PRIVATE REFORMATORIES</b>							
..... (be) .....	\$4,335 30	\$22,080 54	\$2,419 94	\$6,044 51	\$753 22	\$80 94	\$6,047 20
..... (be) .....	8,555 20	49,211 52	6,425 15	10,180 88	1,512 26	707 60	4,269 81
..... (be) .....	24,003 58	48,743 33	8,993 63	16,199 38	888 90	846 90	2,867 90
..... (be) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... (be) .....	1,546 85	5,407 79	314 49	355 53	100 77	230 25	1,224 57
..... (be) .....	5,309 00	7,024 64	352 49	5,426 79	174 74	337 50	515 85
..... (be) .....	9,277 00	16,607 34	2,653 35	6,901 64	508 87	1,274 05	1,199 06
..... (be) .....	12,704 55	14,073 06	2,428 50	5,214 24	921 32	798 15	3,224 93
..... (be) .....	14,037 74	14,588 44	784 98	6,061 83	308 47	364 06	507 56
..... (be) .....	3,848 85	4,221 36	978 98	1,287 81	57 20	169 23	.....
..... (be) .....	2,665 57	1,586 79	90 46	992 70	112 17	270 79	60 35
Total maintenance expenses, private reformatories	\$86,283 84	\$183,634 83	\$20,441 97	\$58,667 31	\$5,337 92	\$5,060 47	\$19,928 23
Total maintenance expenses, public and private reformatories	\$314,966 98	\$392,068 31	\$33,285 52	\$145,305 15	\$5,443 24	\$10,522 20	\$68,780 39

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 51.

**STATE OF NEW YORK - STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES**

**CHART SHOWING RELATIVE EXPENSES INCURRED FOR MAINTENANCE  
IN THE PRIVATE REFORMATORIES FOR ADULTS SUBJECT TO THE VISITA-  
TION AND INSPECTION OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES FOR  
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.**

**FOOD, ICE AND WATER 42.5%**





TABLE No. 53 — (Concluded)  
B. Maintenance expenses of reformatories for adults for the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTION	School supplies and equipment	Traveling and transportation	Insurance and taxes	Ordinary repairs	Other maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred	Estimated value of farm and garden produce in addition to provisions purchased
<b>PUBLIC REFORMATORIES</b>							
New York City Reformatory for Misdemeanants, New Hampton	\$40 00	\$3,090 99	\$1,077 94	\$1,061 07	\$15,409 59	\$195,626 65	.....
New York House of Correction	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,325 65	223,877 11	.....
New York State Reformatory for Men, Sing Sing	.....	2,714 58	.....	.....	22,297 99	171,651 20	.....
New York State Reformatory for Women, Albany	.....	2,497 90	.....	.....	25 00	2,370 23	.....
Western House of Refuge for women, Albany	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,410 84	88,454 58	.....
Total maintenance expenses, public reformatories	\$40 00	\$8,312 47	\$1,077 94	\$1,061 07	\$50,469 07	\$381,979 77	.....
<b>PRIVATE REFORMATORIES</b>							
St. Vincent's Reformatory, New York	\$52 28	\$139 44	\$943 96	\$3,963 49	.....	\$46,881 04	\$475 00
St. Vincent's Reformatory, New York	462 97	194 40	155 13	5,445 89	.....	90,115 00	.....
St. Vincent's Reformatory, New York	54 11	476 29	2,021 65	8,513 41	.....	109,617 46	.....
St. Vincent's Reformatory, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Vincent's Reformatory, New York	109 63	95 63	61 76	600 37	490 76	10,618 30	.....
St. Vincent's Reformatory, New York	.....	.....	2,407 35	913 17	705 39	23,158 93	.....
St. Vincent's Reformatory, New York	219 59	.....	606 23	1,656 62	5,351 87	46,315 61	.....
St. Vincent's Reformatory, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,874 02	45,239 80	.....
St. Vincent's Reformatory, New York	151 02	606 16	2,586 64	422 24	167 70	40,586 84	.....
St. Vincent's Reformatory, New York	47 99	.....	319 70	623 83	817 35	12,371 99	.....
St. Vincent's Reformatory, New York	22 47	281 46	386 84	45 15	113 45	6,637 20	550 00
Total maintenance expenses, private reformatories	\$1,119 66	\$1,703 28	\$9,570 28	\$23,184 17	\$16,532 11	\$431,542 17	\$1,025 00
Total maintenance expenses, public and private reformatories	\$1,159 66	\$10,106 85	\$10,648 22	\$24,245 24	\$66,991 18	\$1,113,521 94	\$1,025 00

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 51.

**TABLE No. 54**  
**NUMBER OF PERSONS SUPPORTED IN REFORMATORIES FOR ADULTS AND THE CHANGES DURING THE YEAR**  
**ENDING JUNE 30, 1918**

*A. Received in reformatories for adults during the year ending June 30, 1918*

(For statistics of reformatories for children, see Division of Children, Table 10)

INSTITUTIONS	RECEIVED BY JUDICIAL COMMITMENT		Received by commitment of poor law officers	From parents or guardians	On their own application	Otherwise received including those transferred from other institutions	Total
	For delinquency	For improper guardianship					
New York City	693					9	704
New York House of Correction	364	4			3	156	527
New York State Reformatory for Women	137					42	179
New York State Reformatory for Men							
Western House of Correction	136						136
<b>Total number received, public reformatories</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>4</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>1,546</b>
(The)	98			24	17	2	141
Befriending Children and	276	2		7	78		363
Army of the Good Shepherd,	278			6		137	421
Good Shepherd, Albany	23	4					27
Good Shepherd, Albany	80	24		3		80	87
Good Shepherd, Albany	113	12		33	11		169
Good Shepherd, Albany	126				10	1	137
Good Shepherd, Albany	133			7	3		148
Good Shepherd, Albany	47	10		21	14		92
Good Shepherd, Albany	16					10	26
Good Shepherd, Albany	29		1	2			32
<b>Total number received, private reformatories</b>	<b>1,174</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>1,643</b>
<b>Total number received, public and private reformatories</b>	<b>2,506</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>3,189</b>

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 51.

TABLE No. 54 — (Continued)  
A. Received in reformatories for adults during the year ending June 30, 1918

	TOTALS						Total number in institution during the year	Of This Number	
	Men	Women	Boys 16 to 21	Girls 16 to 21	Boys 5 to 16	Girls 5 to 16		Supported by public funds	Supported by private funds
<b>PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS</b>									
New York City Reformatory for Misdemeanors, New Hampton	514	.....	190	.....	.....	.....	704	1,153	.....
New York House of Refuge, Randall's Island	.....	.....	404	.....	123	.....	527	1,167	.....
New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills	.....	88	.....	91	.....	.....	179	551	.....
New York State Training School for Boys, Yorktown Heights	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion	.....	59	.....	76	.....	1	186	330	.....
Total number received, public reformatories	514	147	594	167	123	1	1,546	3,201	.....
(The)	.....	51	.....	76	.....	14	141	170	79
friend-	.....	187	.....	148	.....	28	363	480	861
itory of	.....	269	.....	152	.....	.....	421	428	317
e Good	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	37	65	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	67	87	140	5
.....	.....	55	.....	56	.....	58	160	194	75
.....	.....	87	.....	42	.....	8	137	244	49
.....	.....	69	.....	79	.....	.....	148	236	4
.....	.....	62	.....	30	.....	.....	92	108	79
.....	.....	15	.....	5	.....	31	26	78	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	32	47	1
Total number received, private reformatories	.....	795	.....	625	.....	223	1,643	2,191	971
Total number received, public and private reformatories	514	942	594	792	123	224	3,189	5,392	971

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 51.

TABLE No. 54 — (Continued)  
 B. Number discharged from reformatories for adults during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Returned to parents or guardians	Discharged to take employment	Returned to committing officers	Transferred to other institutions including hospitals	Left without permission	Otherwise discharged	Died	Total
New York	474	44	6	16	8	631	1	656
New York	101				3	16		543
New York					1	119	1	222
New York	111			6				129
Western House of Detention						11	1	
Total number discharged, public reformatories	686	44	6	22	12	777	3	1,550
PRIVATE REFORMATORIES								
New York (The)	77	13	4	8		63	2	165
New York	253	89	47	2				393
New York	298	37	1	44	1	65	8	454
New York	15	5				2		22
Friendship Children's Society	52	13	7	13				85
Society of the Good Shepherd	109	30	9	33	4			186
Good Shepherd, Inc.	116	11		6			2	135
Good Shepherd, Inc.	42	71	1	9	1	5		129
Good Shepherd, Inc.	35	38	27	4				104
Good Shepherd, Inc.	46	7	10	5	2	6		78
Good Shepherd, Inc.	7	2	3		7			19
Total number discharged, private reformatories	1,050	316	109	124	15	143	12	1,709
Total number discharged, public and private reformatories	1,736	360	115	146	27	920	16	3,319

See footnote, table 51.

TABLE No. 54 — (Continued)  
B. Number discharged from reformatories for adults during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	TOTALS						
	Men	Women	Boys 16 to 21	Girls 16 to 21	Boys 5 to 16	Girls 5 to 16	Total
New York City	523	.....	133	.....	..	..	656
New York House	..	..	387	..	156	..	543
New York State	..	123	.....	99	.....	.....	222
New York State	..	.....	.....	..	.....	..	.....
Western House (	..	82	..	46	..	1	129
Total number discharged, public reformatories.....	523	205	520	145	156	1	1,550
(The).....	..	62	..	70	..	33	165
Believing Children and	..	226	..	128	..	39	393
ary of the Good Shepherd,	..	324	..	130	..	..	454
Good Shepherd, Albany	..	..	..	17	..	5	22
m.....	..	..	..	39	..	46	85
Total number discharged, private reformatories.....	..	67	..	51	..	67	186
Total number discharged, public and private reformatories.....	523	1,133	520	732	156	234	3,319

: See footnote, table 51.



TABLE No. 53 — (Continued)  
A. Expenditures of reformatories for adults for the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Investment	Miscellaneous expenditures	MAINTENANCE EXPENSES PAID		Total expenditures	Cash on hand June 30, 1918
			Of previous year	Of current year		
New York (New York)	.....	.....	.....	\$195,626 65	\$224,077 11	.....
New York (Sills)	.....	\$220 89	.....	223,877 11	236,070 27	\$5,873 89
New York (Heights)	.....	5,724 98	.....	171,651 20	196,102 13	.....
New York (Western Hc)	.....	.....	.....	2,370 23	2,370 23	29 77
.....	.....	66 51	.....	88,454 58	91,329 62	2,173 92
Total expenditures, public reformatories	.....	\$6,012 08	.....	\$681,979 77	\$749,949 46	\$8,076 56
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	\$500 00	\$7,746 20	\$1,158 00	\$46,881 04	\$61,341 04	\$1,053 99
.....	100 00	412 25	8,871 58	80,108 45	89,892 28	725 81
.....	.....	1,233 07	17,016 26	97,759 54	113,196 15	28 31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children and	100 00	50 00	1,853 18	8,882 04	12,385 77	5,351 72
.....	.....	.....	1,581 58	21,782 18	26,218 76	4,163 79
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Good Shep-	.....	.....	7,123 57	40,502 50	48,625 12	2,125 47
.....	.....	3,423 39	2,414 30	41,354 81	50,743 51	1,474 91
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Ann's School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Albany	.....	.....	10,770 52	31,981 49	59,495 57	1,715 48
Shelter for Unprotected Girls, Syracuse	.....	.....	.....	12,371 99	12,371 99	811 44
Wayside Home of the City of Brooklyn, Valley Stream	.....	.....	707 79	6,276 27	10,897 01	201 39
Total expenditures, private reformatories	\$700 00	\$12,863 91	\$45,496 73	\$387,900 91	\$485,161 20	\$17,517 31
Total expenditures, public and private reformatories	\$700 00	\$18,875 99	\$45,496 73	\$1,069,880 68	\$1,235,110 66	\$25,723 89

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 51.



TABLE No. 33 (Continued)

B. Maintenance expenses of reformatories for adults for the year ending June 30, 1914

INSTITUTIONS	Population of adults, as reported	Food, fuel and motive	Clothing	Fuels and lights	Recreation and miscellaneous	Medical and hospital	Education and miscellaneous	Religious and other	Total	Average cost per inmate per year
New York City Reformatory for Men, Westchester, New York	1,111	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$1,000,000	\$900.00
New York House of Refuge, Rensselaer County, New York	1,111	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$1,000,000	\$900.00
New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills, New York	1,111	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$1,000,000	\$900.00
New York State Training School for Boys, Westchester County, New York	1,111	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$1,000,000	\$900.00
Western House of Refuge for Women, Albany, New York	1,111	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$1,000,000	\$900.00
Total maintenance expenses, public reformatories	5,555	\$5,555,000	\$5,555,000	\$5,555,000	\$5,555,000	\$5,555,000	\$5,555,000	\$5,555,000	\$55,555,000	\$1,111.00
Private Reformatory										
Anytown of Our Lady of Refuge (The), Buffalo, New York	1,111	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$1,000,000	\$900.00
House of the Good Shepherd in the City of Brooklyn (The), New York	1,111	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$1,000,000	\$900.00
House of the Good Shepherd (The), New York	1,111	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$1,000,000	\$900.00
St. Peter's House (The), New York	1,111	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$1,000,000	\$900.00
House of the Holy Family (The), New York	1,111	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$1,000,000	\$900.00
Children's Home of Mount Pleasant, New York	1,111	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$1,000,000	\$900.00
St. Ann's School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Albany, New York	1,111	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$1,000,000	\$900.00
Shelter for Unfortunate Girls, Syracuse, New York	1,111	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$1,000,000	\$900.00
Wayland House of the City of Brooklyn, Valley Stream, New York	1,111	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$1,000,000	\$900.00
Total maintenance expenses, private reformatories	5,555	\$5,555,000	\$5,555,000	\$5,555,000	\$5,555,000	\$5,555,000	\$5,555,000	\$5,555,000	\$55,555,000	\$1,111.00
Total maintenance expenses, public and private reformatories	11,110	\$11,110,000	\$11,110,000	\$11,110,000	\$11,110,000	\$11,110,000	\$11,110,000	\$11,110,000	\$1,111.00	\$1,111.00

See footnote, table 31.

**STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES**

**CHART SHOWING RELATIVE EXPENSES INCURRED FOR MAINTENANCE  
IN THE PRIVATE REFORMATORIES FOR ADULTS SUBJECT TO THE VISITA-  
TION AND INSPECTION OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES FOR  
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.**

**FOOD, ICE AND WATER 42.5%**



TABLE No. 53 — (Concluded)  
B. Maintenance expenses of reformatories for adults for the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	School supplies and equipment	Traveling and transportation	Insurance and taxes	Ordinary repairs	Other maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred	Estimated value of farm and garden produce in addition to provisions purchased
<b>PUBLIC REFORMATORIES</b>							
New York City Reformatory for Misdemeanors, New Hampton.....	\$40 00	\$3,099 99	\$1,077 94	\$1,061 07	\$15,409 59	\$196,626 65	.....
New York House of Reform, Dutchess Island, Hills.....	.....	2,714 58	.....	.....	31,325 65	223,877 11	.....
New York S.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,297 99	171,651 20	.....
New York S.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	2,370 23	.....
Western Ho.....	.....	2,497 90	.....	.....	11,410 84	88,454 58	.....
Total maintenance expenses, public reformatories.....	\$40 00	\$8,313 47	\$1,077 94	\$1,061 07	\$30,469 07	\$381,979 77	.....
.....	\$52 28	\$139 44	\$953 96	\$3,963 49	.....	\$46,881 04	\$475 00
.....	462 97	194 40	156 13	5,445 89	\$1,903 19	90,115 00	.....
.....	54 11	476 29	2,021 05	8,513 41	1,008 38	109,617 46	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	109 53	95 08	61 76	600 37	490 76	10,618 30	.....
.....	.....	.....	2,407 36	913 17	705 39	23,158 93	.....
.....	219 59	.....	666 23	1,656 62	5,361 87	46,315 61	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,874 02	45,239 80	.....
.....	151 02	608 16	2,586 64	422 24	167 70	40,586 84	.....
.....	47 69	.....	319 70	923 83	817 35	12,371 99	.....
.....	22 47	281 46	386 84	45 15	113 45	6,637 20	550 00
Total maintenance expenses, private reformatories.....	\$1,119 66	\$1,793 38	\$9,870 28	\$23,184 17	\$16,522 11	\$431,542 17	\$1,025 00
Total maintenance expenses, public and private reformatories.....	\$1,159 66	\$10,106 85	\$10,643 22	\$24,246 24	\$96,991 18	\$1,113,521 94	\$1,025 00

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 51.

TABLE No. 54

NUMBER OF PERSONS SUPPORTED IN REFORMATORIES FOR ADULTS AND THE CHANGES DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1918

A. Received in reformatories for adults during the year ending June 30, 1918

(For statistics of reformatories for children, see Division of Children, Table 10)

INSTITUTIONS	RECEIVED BY JUDICIAL COMMITMENT		Received by commitment of poor law officers	From parents or guardians	On their own application	Otherwise received including those transferred from other institutions	Total
	For delinquency	For improper guardianship					
New York	695	4	..	..	..	0	704
New York	304	..	..	..	..	156	597
New York	137	..	..	..	..	42	179
New York	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western Heights	186	..	..	..	..	..	186
Western Heights	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total number received, public reformatories	1,332	4	..	..	3	207	1,546
New York	98	..	..	24	17	2	141
New York	276	..	..	7	78	..	363
New York	278	..	..	6	..	137	421
New York	23	..	..	..	..	..	27
Belvidere Children and	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belvidere Children and	80	24	..	8	..	80	87
Belvidere Children and	113	12	..	33	11	..	169
Belvidere Children and	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belvidere Children and	126	..	..	..	10	1	137
Belvidere Children and	138	..	..	7	8	..	148
Belvidere Children and	47	10	..	21	14	..	92
Belvidere Children and	16	..	..	..	..	10	26
Belvidere Children and	29	..	1	2	..	..	33
Total number received, private reformatories	1,174	52	1	103	183	190	1,643
Total number received, public and private reformatories	2,506	56	1	103	136	387	3,189

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 51.

TABLE No. 54 — (Continued)  
A. Received in reformatories for adults during the year ending June 30, 1918

	Totals						Total number in institution during the year	Of This Number	
	Men	Women	Boys 16 to 21	Girls 16 to 21	Boys 5 to 16	Girls 5 to 16		Supported by public funds	Supported by private funds
Public Institutions									
nevents, New	514	...	190	...	...	...	1,153	1,153	...
edford Hills	...	...	404	...	123	...	1,167	1,167	...
oys, Yorktown	...	88	...	91	...	...	551	551	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	59	...	76	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	390	390	...
Total number received, public reformatories	514	147	594	167	123	1	3,201	3,201	...
Private Institutions									
(The)	...	51	...	76	...	14	249	170	79
...	...	187	...	148	...	28	841	480	361
...	...	269	...	152	...	...	745	428	317
friend-	...	...	...	...	...	27	66	65	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
tory of	...	55	...	20	...	67	145	140	5
...	...	...	...	56	...	58	260	194	75
e Good	...	87	...	42	...	8	203	244	49
...	...	69	...	79	...	...	240	236	4
...	...	62	...	30	...	...	188	109	79
...	...	...	...	5	...	21	78	78	...
...	...	15	...	17	...	...	48	47	1
Total number received, private reformatories	...	795	...	625	...	223	3,162	2,191	971
Total number received, public and private reformatories	514	942	594	792	123	224	6,363	5,392	971

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 51.

TABLE No. 54 — (Continued)  
 B. Number discharged from reformatories for adults during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Returned to parents or guardians	Discharged to take employment	Returned to committing officers	Transferred to other institutions including hospitals	Left without permission	Otherwise discharged	Died	Total
New York	474	44	6	16	8	631	1	656
New York	101				3	16		543
New York					1	119	1	222
New York	111			6				129
Western Heights						11	1	
Total number discharged, public reformatories	686	44	6	22	12	777	3	1,550
(The)	77	13	4	8		63		165
Friendship Children	253	89	47	2			2	393
City of the Good	298	37	1	44	1	65	8	454
Good Shepherd	15	5				2		22
	52	13	7	13				85
	109	30	9	33	4			186
	116	11		6			2	135
	42	71	1	9	1	6		129
	35	28	27	4				104
	46	7	10	5		6		78
	7	2	3		7			19
Total number discharged, private reformatories	1,050	316	109	124	15	143	12	1,769
Total number discharged, public and private reformatories	1,736	360	115	146	27	920	15	3,319

See footnote, table 51.

TABLE NO. 54 — (Continued)  
B. Number discharged from reformatories for adults during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Totals						
	Men	Women	Boys 16 to 21	Girls 16 to 21	Boys 5 to 16	Girls 5 to 16	Total
New York (New Hampton).....	523	133	133	99	156	1	656
New York (Hills).....	.....	387	387	99	156	1	543
New York (Hills).....	.....	123	.....	.....	.....	.....	222
New York (Hills).....	.....	82	.....	46	.....	.....	129
Western Hc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total number discharged, public reformatories.....	523	205	520	145	156	1	1,550
.....	.....	62	.....	70	.....	33	145
..... (The).....	.....	226	.....	128	.....	39	393
.....	.....	324	.....	130	.....	.....	454
.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	5	22
..... Befriending Children and	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	46	85
.....	.....	67	.....	51	.....	67	185
..... ory of the Good Shepherd,	.....	102	.....	30	.....	3	135
.....	.....	63	.....	66	.....	.....	129
..... Good Shepherd, Albany	.....	76	.....	27	.....	1	104
.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	40	78
.....	.....	8	.....	11	.....	.....	19
Total number discharged, private reformatories.....	.....	928	.....	607	.....	234	1,769
Total number discharged, public and private reformatories.....	523	1,133	520	752	156	235	3,319

1 See footnote, table 51.





TABLE No. 52 — (Concluded)  
Receipts of reformatories for adults for the year ending June 30, 1917

INSTITUTIONS	From donations and voluntary contributions	From interest and dividends on investments	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments	From money borrowed	From the sale of farm and garden produce	From all other sources	Total receipts, including cash on hand July 1, 1917
<b>DETROIT DETENTION HOUSE</b>							
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$224,077 11
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	281,943 26
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	196,102 13
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,400 00
Western H.	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$30 00	46 51	93,503 54
Total receipts, public reformatories.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$20 00	\$385 26	\$758,026 04
<b>DETROIT DETENTION HOUSE</b>							
.....	\$373 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	362,395 03
.....	9,172 50	555 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	90,618 09
.....	15,847 04	25 48	.....	\$2,200 00	.....	.....	113,218 46
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	113 54	82 02	.....	.....	.....	804 86	17,737 49
.....	241 19	4,702 30	.....	6,499 00	.....	4,055 96	20,377 55
.....	4,444 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,750 59
.....	.....	108 87	\$3,574 01	6,000 00	.....	29,257 56	52,218 42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,154 63	61,211 05
.....	25,039 95	1,205 47	.....	.....	.....	48 05	13,183 43
.....	1,686 61	247 32	4,970 06	.....	.....	.....	11,098 40
.....	1,448 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total receipts, private reformatories.....	\$58,347 82	\$6,481 81	\$8,544 07	\$14,699 00	\$85 00	\$215,214 26	\$502,808 51
Total receipts, public and private reformatories.....	\$58,347 82	\$6,481 81	\$8,544 07	\$14,699 00	\$105 00	\$215,509 54	\$1,260,834 55

1 See footnote, table 51.



TABLE No. 53 — (Continued)  
A. Expenditures of reformatories for adults for the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Investment	Miscellaneous expenditures	MAINTENANCE EXPENSES PAID		Total expenditures	Cash on hand June 30, 1918
			Of previous year	Of current year		
New York						
New York						
New York						
New York						
Western H.						
Total expenditures, public reformatories						
(The)						
Leading Children and						
ry of the Good Shep-						
St. Ann's School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd,						
Albany						
Shelter for Unprotected Girls, Syracuse						
Wayside Home of the City of Brooklyn, Valley Stream						
Total expenditures, private reformatories						
Total expenditures, public and private reformatories						

See footnote, table 51.

TABLE No. 53 — (Continued)  
 B. Maintenance expenses of reformatories for adults for the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Salaries of officers, wages and labor	Food, ice and water	Clothing	Fuel, light and power	Medicines and medical supplies and equipment	Office expenses, including printing, telephone and postage	Household furnishings and equipment
New York (Sampton)	\$45,151 11	\$85,839 46	\$12,843 55	\$7,255 20	\$105 32	\$325 57	\$16,014 94
New York (Islip)	86,191 77	58,494 99	.....	25,000 00	.....	1,950 66	17,814 06
New York (Eight)	63,137 00	37,173 26	.....	35,778 25	.....	1,911 73	8,638 39
New York (Western H.)	1,200 00	.....	.....	1,101 23	.....	44 00	.....
	33,003 26	16,925 77	.....	17,503 16	.....	726 77	6,386 88
Total maintenance expenses, public reformatories	\$228,683 14	\$208,433 48	\$12,843 55	\$86,637 84	\$105 32	\$5,461 73	\$48,864 16
(The)	\$4,335 50	\$22,080 54	\$2,419 94	\$6,044 51	\$753 22	\$80 94	\$6,047 20
Befriending	8,555 20	49,211 52	6,425 15	10,180 88	1,512 26	707 60	4,269 81
.....	24,003 58	48,743 33	3,993 63	16,169 38	888 90	846 90	2,867 90
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,546 85	5,497 79	314 49	355 53	100 77	230 25	1,224 57
.....	5,309 00	7,024 64	352 49	5,423 79	174 74	327 50	515 85
.....	9,277 00	16,607 34	2,653 25	6,001 64	508 87	1,274 05	1,199 06
.....	12,704 55	14,073 09	2,426 50	5,214 24	921 32	799 15	3,224 98
Food Shop	14,037 74	14,588 44	784 96	6,061 83	208 47	364 06	507 56
.....	3,848 85	4,221 35	978 98	1,257 81	57 50	169 23	.....
.....	2,665 57	1,586 79	90 45	992 70	112 17	270 78	69 35
Total maintenance expenses, private reformatories	\$86,283 84	\$183,634 83	\$20,441 97	\$68,667 31	\$5,337 92	\$5,080 47	\$19,928 23
Total maintenance expenses, public and private reformatories	\$314,966 98	\$392,068 31	\$33,285 52	\$145,305 15	\$5,443 24	\$10,522 20	\$68,793 39

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 51.

***STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES***

***CHART SHOWING RELATIVE EXPENSES INCURRED FOR MAINTENANCE  
IN THE PRIVATE REFORMATORIES FOR ADULTS SUBJECT TO THE VISITA-  
TION AND INSPECTION OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES FOR  
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.***

***FOOD, ICE AND WATER 42.5%***



TABLE No. 53 — (Concluded)  
B. Maintenance expenses of reformatories for adults for the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	School supplies and equipment	Traveling and transportation	Insurance and taxes	Ordinary repairs	Other maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred	Estimated value of farm and garden produce in addition to provisions purchased
<b>PUBLIC REFORMATORIES</b>							
New York City Reformatory for Misdemeanors, New Hampton	\$40 00	\$3,099 99	\$1,077 94	\$1,061 07	\$15,409 59	\$195,626 65	.....
New York House of Reform, Randall's Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,225 65	223,877 11	.....
New York Hills	.....	2,714 88	.....	.....	22,297 99	171,651 20	.....
New York Heights	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	2,370 23	.....
Western House of Reform	.....	2,497 90	.....	.....	11,410 84	88,454 88	.....
Total maintenance expenses, public reformatories	\$40 00	\$8,312 47	\$1,077 94	\$1,061 07	\$80,469 07	\$481,979 77	.....
<b>PRIVATE REFORMATORIES</b>							
..... (The)	252 28	\$139 44	\$963 96	\$3,963 49	.....	\$46,881 04	\$476 00
.....	462 97	194 40	156 13	6,445 89	\$1,993 19	90,115 00	.....
.....	54 11	476 29	2,021 65	8,513 41	1,008 38	109,617 46	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	109 53	95 63	61 76	600 37	490 76	10,618 80	.....
.....	.....	.....	2,407 36	913 17	705 39	23,158 93	.....
.....	219 59	.....	688 22	1,656 62	5,351 87	46,315 61	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,874 02	45,239 80	.....
.....	151 02	606 16	2,586 64	422 24	167 70	40,586 84	.....
.....	47 69	.....	319 70	623 88	817 35	12,371 90	.....
.....	22 47	281 46	386 84	45 15	113 45	6,637 20	550 00
Total maintenance expenses, private reformatories	\$1,119 66	\$1,793 38	\$9,570 28	\$23,184 17	\$16,522 11	\$431,542 17	\$1,025 00
Total maintenance expenses, public and private reformatories	\$1,159 66	\$10,105 85	\$10,648 22	\$24,245 24	\$96,991 18	\$1,113,521 94	\$1,025 00

See footnote, table 51.



TABLE No. 54

NUMBER OF PERSONS SUPPORTED IN REFORMATORIES FOR ADULTS AND THE CHANGES DURING THE YEAR  
ENDING JUNE 30, 1918

A. Received in reformatories for adults during the year ending June 30, 1918

(For statistics of reformatories for children, see Division of Children, Table 10)

INSTITUTIONS	RECEIVED BY JUDICIAL COMMITMENT		Received by commitment of poor law officers	From parents or guardians	On their own application	Otherwise received including those transferred from other institutions	Total
	For delinquency	For improper guardianship					
New York (City)	605	4	..	..	8	9	704
New York (County)	304	..	..	..	..	156	527
New York (County)	137	..	..	..	..	42	179
New York (County)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western Hill	136	..	..	..	..	..	136
Total number received, public reformatories	1,332	4	..	..	3	207	1,546
New York (City)	98	..	..	24	17	2	141
New York (County)	276	2	..	7	78	..	363
New York (County)	278	..	..	6	..	137	421
New York (County)	23	4	..	..	..	..	27
Befriending Children and Young Men	30	24	..	3	..	30	87
Brooklyn Children's Society	113	12	..	33	11	..	169
Brooklyn Children's Society	126	..	..	..	10	1	137
Brooklyn Children's Society	138	..	..	7	3	..	148
Brooklyn Children's Society	47	10	..	21	14	..	92
Brooklyn Children's Society	16	..	..	..	..	10	26
Brooklyn Children's Society	29	..	1	2	..	..	32
Total number received, private reformatories	1,174	52	1	103	133	180	1,643
Total number received, public and private reformatories	2,506	56	1	103	136	387	3,189

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 51.

TABLE No. 54 — (Continued)  
A. Received in reformatories for adults during the year ending June 30, 1918

	TOTALS						Total number in institution during the year	OF THIS NUMBER	
	Men	Women	Boys 16 to 21	Girls 16 to 21	Boys 5 to 16	Girls 5 to 16		Supported by public funds	Supported by private funds
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS									
Mecumanta, New	514	.....	190	.....	.....	.....	704	1,153	.....
and .....	.....	.....	404	.....	123	.....	527	1,167	.....
Bedford Hills ..	.....	88	.....	91	.....	.....	179	551	.....
New York State Training School for Boys, Yorktown Heights ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion ..	.....	59	.....	76	.....	1	136	330	.....
Total number received, public reformatories ..	514	147	594	167	123	1	1,546	3,201	.....
(The) ..	.....	51	.....	76	.....	14	141	170	70
.....	.....	187	.....	148	.....	28	363	480	261
friend- ..	.....	269	.....	152	.....	27	421	428	317
tory of ..	.....	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	27	65	1
e Good ..	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	67	87	140	5
.....	.....	55	.....	56	.....	58	160	104	76
.....	.....	87	.....	42	.....	8	137	244	49
.....	.....	69	.....	79	.....	.....	148	236	4
.....	.....	62	.....	30	.....	.....	82	109	70
.....	.....	15	.....	5	.....	21	26	78	..
.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	32	47	1
Total number received, private reformatories ..	.....	795	.....	625	.....	223	1,643	2,191	971
Total number received, public and private reformatories....	514	942	594	792	123	224	3,189	5,392	971

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 51.

TABLE No. 54 — (Continued)  
 B. Number discharged from reformatories for adults during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Returned to parents or guardians	Discharged to take employment	Returned to committing officers	Transferred to other institutions including hospitals	Left without permission	Otherwise discharged	Died	Total
New York	.....	.....	.....	16	8	631	1	656
New York	474	44	6	.....	3	16	.....	543
New York	101	.....	.....	.....	1	119	1	222
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Heights	111	.....	.....	6	.....	11	1	129
Total number discharged, public reformatories	686	44	6	22	12	777	3	1,550
(The)	77	13	4	8	.....	63	2	165
.....	253	30	47	2	.....	.....	.....	393
.....	298	37	1	44	1	65	8	454
.....	15	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	22
.....	52	13	7	13	.....	.....	.....	85
.....	109	30	9	33	4	.....	.....	185
.....	116	11	.....	6	.....	.....	2	135
.....	42	71	1	9	1	6	.....	129
.....	35	38	27	4	.....	.....	.....	104
.....	46	7	10	5	2	8	.....	78
.....	7	2	3	.....	7	.....	.....	19
Total number discharged, private reformatories	1,060	316	109	124	15	143	12	1,769
Total number discharged, public and private reformatories	1,736	360	115	146	27	920	15	3,310

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 51.



TABLE No. 54 -- (Continued)  
C. Number remaining in reformatories for adults June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	REVENUE IN JUNE 30, 1918		From parents or guardians	On their own application	Others received	Total
	For delinquency	For improper guardianship				
New York City	407					407
New York House	1481	8			110	1639
New York State	320					320
New York State						
Western House	301					301
Total number, June 30, 1918, public reformatories	1,630	8			110	1,748
	45		31	8		84
	215	3	12	218		446
	155		6		120	391
	26					26
	33	26	9			68
	40	13	30			83
	125		4	20	9	158
	105		5	1		111
	49		15	14	6	84
	28		1			29
Total number June 30, 1918, private reformatories	843	46	66	264	144	1,363
Total number June 30, 1918, public and private reformatories	2,473	54	66	264	254	3,111

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 51.

<sup>2</sup> Closed.





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**DIVISION OF MEDICAL CHARITIES**

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**HOSPITALS AND SANATORIA**

**DISPENSARIES**



TABLE No. 55  
Value of property of hospitals and their indebtedness June 30 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Real estate	PERSONAL PROPERTY		Total
		Furnishings and equipment	Investments	
rest), Auburn	\$33,000 00	\$8,000 00	.....	\$41,000 00
(f the), Binghamton	85,000 00	7,000 00	.....	42,000 00
sanatorium), Binghamton	133,912 33	35,504 73	.....	169,417 06
sanatorium), Olean	12,000 00	4,350 00	.....	16,350 00
.....	35,000 00	.....	.....	35,000 00
.....	48,223 62	6,664 72	.....	54,888 34
.....	50,000 00	24,500 00	.....	74,500 00
.....	60,000 00	8,000 00	.....	68,000 00
sanatorium), Gloversville	28,000 00	6,200 00	.....	34,200 00
.....	52,671 53	10,493 00	.....	63,164 53
ospital for Incipient Tuberculosis)	268,000 00	81,900 00	.....	349,900 00
.....	50,000 00	12,000 00	.....	62,000 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
orium), Rochester	423,528 32	12,565 35	.....	436,093 67
le	55,954 56	10,616 22	.....	66,570 78
.....	82,445 00	38,000 00	.....	120,445 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
le:	86,300 00	7,000 00	.....	73,300 00
.....	9,519,951 36	484,378 25	.....	10,004,329 61
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	800,000 00	40,000 00	.....	840,000 00
.....	867,514 68	48,000 00	.....	915,514 68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,665,885 80	109,245 87	.....	1,675,131 67
.....	255,423 14	13,000 00	.....	267,423 14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	393,500 00	.....	.....	393,500 00
.....	971,214 26	.....	.....	971,214 26
.....	100,000 00	.....	.....	100,000 00
.....	781,500 00	.....	.....	781,500 00
.....	1,065,000 00	.....	.....	1,065,000 00



TABLE No. 55 — (Continued)  
Value of property of hospitals and their indebtedness June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Real estate	PERSONAL PROPERTY		Total
		Furnishings and equipment	Investments	
PRIVATE HOSPITALS — Continued				
.....	\$121,931 56	.....	\$122,953 36	\$244,884 92
.....	39,903 54	\$12,000 00	322,707 35	374,700 89
.....	372,686 10	2,390 00	227,380 79	602,456 89
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
tavia, N. Y.), Batavia ..	374,474 83	11,707 20	224,328 08	610,510 18
.....	50,000 00	7,000 00	3,000 00	60,000 00
.....	100,000 00	.....	7,000 00	107,000 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	100,000 00	22,220 56	144,350 00	266,570 56
.....	115,000 00	35,237 85	411,908 96	562,141 81
.....	1,263,135 19	.....	571,010 09	1,834,145 28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	57,000 00	25,000 00	.....	82,000 00
.....	3,200 00	3,000 00	.....	6,200 00
.....	57,500 00	16,234 22	.....	73,734 22
.....	596,437 11	47,201 57	608,044 00	1,251,682 68
.....	350,868 87	42,037 95	112,287 31	505,194 13
.....	264,000 00	58,000 00	2,653 03	322,653 03
.....	109,721 30	14,142 13	.....	123,863 43
.....	5,000 00	2,000 00	500 00	7,500 00
.....	30,000 00	3,000 00	.....	33,000 00
.....	126,000 00	26,000 00	.....	151,000 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	317,649 41	25,580 98	155,497 95	498,728 34
.....	55,500 00	6,000 00	106,888 29	168,188 29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	154,200 00	.....	211,471 40	365,671 40
.....	70,000 00	7,500 00	21,868 00	99,468 00
.....	72,000 00	7,000 00	2,000 00	81,000 00
.....	171,500 00	34,541 82	.....	206,041 82

.....	56,000 00	11,900 00	54,451 02	124,251 02
.....	130,000 00	26,000 00	18,559 74	173,559 74
.....	313,000 00	20,000 00	.....	333,000 00
.....	44,719 33	9,180 02	7,136 06	61,035 41
.....	106,057 00	27,476 00	.....	133,533 00
.....	194,020 31	20,282 65	26,201 11	240,504 07
.....	144,500 00	16,500 00	1,000 00	162,100 00
.....	505,000 00	20,363 98	.....	525,363 98
.....	36,753 89	9,064 10	.....	45,819 99
.....	90,531 90	6,353 75	66,591 25	163,508 90
.....	77,051 03	12,008 60	5,117 39	94,177 02
.....	1,862,799 67	171,895 89	506,920 42	3,561,115 98
.....	366,500 00	40,052 71	40,800 00	446,352 71
.....	148,790 73	15,054 78	31,200 00	195,045 51
.....	38,000 00	12,000 00	.....	50,000 00
.....	284,587 05	33,630 10	3,000 00	421,217 15
.....	10,000 00	9,550 00	500 00	20,050 00
.....	224,474 11	10,000 00	229,014 53	463,488 74
.....	28,000 00	2,000 00	26,539 59	56,539 59
.....	370,121 73	13,247 92	34,791 25	318,260 90
.....	303,763 83	51,715 08	52,250 00	407,728 58
.....	174,506 31	30,431 89	25,725 50	230,663 70
.....	703,053 54	41,164 79	50,452 17	794,692 50
.....	158,183 12	38,409 35	.....	196,592 47
.....	161,566 40	9,382 26	49,000 00	219,948 66
.....	183,006 78	9,537 81	95,115 00	293,149 59
.....	109,721 03	7,798 89	121,768 29	239,287 71
.....	71,000 00	10,000 00	98,966 54	179,966 54
.....	71,831 19	8,553 58	.....	80,384 77
.....	40,361 63	5,456 35	.....	45,817 98
.....	106,100 00	4,674 00	27,000 00	149,774 00
.....	236,149 50	7,843 11	18,411 54	252,404 15
.....	156,203 69	10,497 34	142,839 00	309,540 03
.....	39,060 00	14,060 00	4,000 00	57,130 00
.....	553,131 28	54,743 28	49,000 00	656,874 56
.....	96,800 00	14,018 91	.....	113,818 91
.....	45,896 85	22,430 88	.....	68,327 73

<sup>1</sup> Finances with parent institution. <sup>2</sup> See Woman's Hospital Association of Batavia, N. Y. <sup>3</sup> See Williamsburgh Hospital of Brooklyn. <sup>4</sup> See Hospital Association of the City of Schenectady. <sup>5</sup> See New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital. <sup>6</sup> See Society for Deaconess' Work of Buffalo German Hospital. <sup>7</sup> Name changed to Lenox Hill Hospital. <sup>8</sup> Name changed to Wyckoff Heights Hospital of Brooklyn. <sup>9</sup> Temporarily closed. <sup>10</sup> See Society of the New York Hospital.

TABLE No. 54 — (Continued)  
 B. Number discharged from reformatories for adults during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Returned to parents or guardians	Discharged to take employment	Returned to committing officers	Transferred to other institutions including hospitals	Left without permission	Otherwise discharged	Died	Total
New York	474	44	6	16	8	631	1	656
New York	101				3	16		543
New York					1	119	1	223
New York								
Western Hc	111			6		11	1	129
Total number discharged, public reformatories	686	44	6	22	12	777	3	1,550
(The)	77	13	4	8		63		165
253	89	47		2			2	393
298	37	1		44	1	65	8	454
15	5					2		22
52	13	7		13				85
160	30	9		33	4			185
116	11			6				135
42	71	1		9	1	6	2	129
35	28	27		4				104
46	7	10		5				78
7	2	3			7			19
Total number discharged, private reformatories	1,050	316	109	124	18	143	12	1,769
Total number discharged, public and private reformatories	1,736	360	115	146	27	920	15	3,319

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 51.

TABLE No. 54 — (Continued)  
B. Number discharged from reformatories for adults during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Totals						
	Men	Women	Boys 16 to 21	Girls 16 to 21	Boys 5 to 16	Girls 5 to 16	Total
New York City <sup>1</sup>	523	.....	133	.....	.....	.....	656
New York House	.....	.....	387	.....	156	.....	543
New York State	.....	123	.....	99	.....	.....	222
New York State	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western House of	.....	82	.....	46	.....	1	129
Total number discharged, public reformatories.	523	205	520	145	156	1	1,590
(The) .....	.....	62	.....	70	.....	33	165
Befriending Children and	.....	226	.....	128	.....	39	393
ary of the Good Shepherd,	.....	324	.....	130	.....	.....	454
Good Shepherd, Albany	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	5	22
.....	.....	.....	.....	39	.....	46	85
.....	.....	07	.....	51	.....	67	185
.....	.....	102	.....	30	.....	3	135
.....	.....	03	.....	66	.....	.....	120
.....	.....	76	.....	27	.....	1	104
.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....	40	78
.....	.....	8	.....	11	.....	.....	19
Total number discharged, private reformatories.	.....	928	.....	607	.....	234	1,769
Total number discharged, public and private reformatories.	523	1,133	520	752	156	235	3,319

<sup>1</sup> See footnote table 51.

TABLE No. 54 — (Continued)  
C. Number remaining in reformatories for adults June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	RECEIVED BY JUDICIAL COMMITMENT		From parents or guardians	On their own application	Otherwise received	Total
	For delinquency	For improper guardianship				
New York City	497					497
New York House	503	6			116	624
New York State	320					320
New York State						
Western House	201					201
Total number, June 30, 1918, public reformatories.	1,530	6			116	1,651
Hampton						
le Heights						
Western House						
Total number, June 30, 1918, public reformatories.	1,530	6			116	1,651
Hampton	45		31	8		84
le Heights	215	3	12	218		448
Western House	156		6		120	291
Befriending Children and	38	6				44
ary of the Good Shepherd,	33	25	2			60
le Heights	49	12	20	3		84
ary of the Good Shepherd,	125		4	20	9	158
le Heights	105		5	1		111
le Good Shepherd, Albany	49		15	14	6	84
le Heights	28					28
Total number June 30, 1918, private reformatories.	843	46	96	264	144	1,393
Total number June 30, 1918, public and private reformatories.	2,373	51	96	264	260	3,044

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 51.

<sup>2</sup> Closed.







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**DIVISION OF MEDICAL CHARITIES**

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**HOSPITALS AND SANATORIA**

**DISPENSARIES**

TABLE No. 55  
Value of property of hospitals and their indebtedness June 30 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Real estate	PERSONAL PROPERTY		Total
		Furnishings and equipment	Indebtedness	
<i>A</i>				
Crest), Auburn.	\$33,000 00	\$8,000 00	.....	\$41,000 00
of the), Binghamton.	35,000 00	7,000 00	.....	42,000 00
(Sanatorium), Binghamton.	123,912 33	25,504 73	.....	149,417 06
natorium), Olean.	12,000 00	4,350 00	.....	16,350 00
.....	35,000 00	.....	.....	35,000 00
.....	48,223 62	6,064 72	.....	54,288 34
.....	50,000 00	24,500 00	.....	74,500 00
.....	60,000 00	8,000 00	.....	68,000 00
Sanatorium), Gloversville.	28,000 00	6,200 00	.....	34,200 00
.....	62,671 53	10,493 00	.....	73,164 53
Hospital for Incipient Tuberculosis),	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	268,000 00	81,900 00	.....	349,900 00
.....	50,000 00	12,000 00	.....	62,000 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	423,628 32	12,565 35	.....	436,193 67
.....	55,954 56	10,616 22	.....	66,570 78
.....	82,445 00	38,000 00	.....	120,445 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	66,300 00	7,000 00	.....	73,300 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	9,519,951 36	484,378 25	.....	10,004,329 61
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	800,000 00	40,000 00	.....	840,000 00
.....	867,514 68	48,000 00	.....	915,514 68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,555,885 80	109,245 87	.....	1,665,131 67
.....	255,423 14	12,000 00	.....	267,423 14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	303,500 00	.....	.....	303,500 00
.....	971,214 26	.....	.....	971,214 26
.....	100,000 00	.....	.....	100,000 00
.....	781,600 00	.....	.....	781,600 00
.....	1,045,000 00	.....	.....	1,045,000 00

Total property valuation, public hospitals	Private Hospitals			
	1	2	3	4
10,000 00	10,000 00	1,000 00	11,000 00	
1,700,000 00	1,700,000 00		1,700,000 00	
413,896 00	413,896 00		413,896 00	
110,449 00	110,449 00		110,449 00	
800,000 00	800,000 00		800,000 00	
2,500,000 00	2,500,000 00	300,000 00	2,800,000 00	
3,906,000 00	3,906,000 00		3,906,000 00	
3,500,000 00	3,500,000 00	132,436 56	3,632,436 56	
86,800 00	86,800 00	30,719 62	117,519 62	
501,117 71	501,117 71	90,033 38	591,151 09	
150,000 00	150,000 00	25,204 00	175,204 00	
281,000 00	281,000 00	15,000 00	296,000 00	
5,000 00	5,000 00	1,800 00	6,800 00	
549,844 61	549,844 61	25,087 41	574,932 02	
17,000 00	17,000 00	3,350 00	20,350 00	
41,150 00	41,150 00	10,500 00	51,650 00	
40,000 00	40,000 00	9,151 92	49,151 92	
82,000 00	82,000 00	10,475 54	92,475 54	
189,308 63	189,308 63	14,879 08	204,187 71	
67,399 64	67,399 64	15,614 27	83,013 91	
106,200 00	106,200 00	15,150 00	121,350 00	
18,000 00	18,000 00	2,700 00	20,700 00	
72,000 00	72,000 00	5,000 00	77,000 00	
116,000 00	116,000 00	14,298 31	130,298 31	
15,000 00	15,000 00	1,000 00	16,000 00	
12,500 00	12,500 00	1,000 00	13,500 00	
90,000 00	90,000 00	10,000 00	100,000 00	
160,750 00	160,750 00	9,746 71	170,496 71	
120,000 00	120,000 00	5,000 00	125,000 00	
108,037 62	108,037 62	7,000 00	115,037 62	
\$32,916,160 10	\$32,916,160 10	\$1,601,812 94	\$34,518,073 04	
\$74,384 24	\$74,384 24	\$233,983 06	\$74,384 24	
579,887 77	579,887 77		1,327,628 33	
104,794 26	104,794 26	11,674 71	116,468 97	
75,622 11	75,622 11		102,322 11	
120,000 00	120,000 00	10,500 00	177,000 00	
263,802 89	263,802 89		832,223 04	

1 Finance with parent institution.

2 See, also, tables 1-6.

TABLE No. 55 — (Continued)  
Value of property of hospitals and their indebtedness June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Real estate	PERSONAL PROPERTY		Total
		Investments		
		Furnishings and equipment		
PRIVATE HOSPITALS — Continued				
.....	\$121,931 56	.....	\$122,953 36	\$244,884 92
.....	39,903 54	\$12,000 00	322,797 85	374,700 89
.....	372,686 10	2,390 00	227,380 79	602,456 89
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	374,474 80	11,707 30	224,328 08	610,510 18
.....	50,000 00	7,000 00	3,000 00	60,000 00
.....	100,000 00	.....	7,000 00	107,000 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	100,000 00	22,220 56	144,350 00	266,570 56
.....	115,000 00	85,237 85	411,903 96	562,141 81
.....	1,263,135 19	.....	571,010 09	1,834,145 28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	57,000 00	25,000 00	.....	82,000 00
.....	3,200 00	3,000 00	.....	6,200 00
.....	57,500 00	16,234 22	.....	73,734 22
.....	596,437 11	47,201 57	608,044 00	1,251,682 68
.....	350,868 67	42,037 95	113,287 31	506,194 13
.....	264,000 00	56,000 00	2,653 03	322,653 03
.....	199,721 30	14,142 13	.....	213,863 43
.....	5,000 00	2,000 00	500 00	7,500 00
.....	30,000 00	3,000 00	.....	33,000 00
.....	126,000 00	25,000 00	.....	151,000 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	317,649 41	25,590 86	155,497 95	498,728 22
.....	55,500 00	6,000 00	106,888 29	168,188 29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	154,200 00	.....	211,471 40	365,671 40
.....	70,000 00	7,500 00	21,963 00	99,463 00
.....	72,000 00	7,000 00	2,000 00	81,000 00
.....	171,500 00	34,541 82	.....	206,041 82

.....	56,000 00	11,900 00	64,451 02	124,281 02
.....	120,000 00	25,000 00	18,559 74	173,559 74
.....	313,000 00	20,000 00	.....	333,000 00
.....	44,719 33	9,180 02	7,136 06	61,035 41
.....	106,067 00	27,476 00	.....	133,533 00
.....	194,020 31	20,282 85	20,201 11	240,504 07
.....	144,600 00	16,500 00	1,000 00	162,100 00
.....	505,000 00	20,363 98	.....	525,363 98
.....	26,763 89	9,064 10	.....	45,819 99
.....	90,531 90	6,335 75	66,591 25	163,508 90
.....	77,061 08	12,008 60	5,117 39	94,177 02
.....	1,382,799 67	171,395 89	506,920 42	2,561,115 98
.....	368,500 00	40,052 71	40,800 00	449,352 71
.....	148,790 73	15,054 78	31,200 00	195,045 51
.....	38,000 00	12,000 00	.....	50,000 00
.....	384,537 05	33,630 10	3,000 00	421,217 15
.....	10,000 00	9,560 00	500 00	20,050 00
.....	224,474 11	10,000 00	229,014 83	463,488 74
.....	28,000 00	2,000 00	26,539 59	56,539 59
.....	270,121 73	13,247 92	34,791 25	318,260 90
.....	303,763 53	51,715 03	52,250 00	407,728 56
.....	174,506 31	30,431 89	25,725 50	230,663 70
.....	703,055 54	41,184 79	50,452 17	794,692 50
.....	158,183 12	38,409 35	.....	196,592 47
.....	161,556 40	9,332 26	49,000 00	219,948 66
.....	188,066 78	9,937 81	95,115 00	293,149 59
.....	109,721 03	7,798 39	121,768 39	239,287 71
.....	71,000 00	10,000 00	98,966 54	179,966 54
.....	71,831 19	8,553 58	.....	80,384 77
.....	40,361 63	5,456 25	.....	45,817 98
.....	108,100 00	4,674 00	37,000 00	149,774 00
.....	226,149 50	7,843 11	18,411 54	252,404 15
.....	156,203 69	10,497 34	142,839 00	309,540 03
.....	39,050 00	14,080 00	4,000 00	57,130 00
.....	553,131 28	54,743 28	49,000 00	656,874 56
.....	99,800 00	14,018 91	.....	113,818 91
.....	45,806 85	22,430 88	.....	68,237 73

<sup>1</sup> Finances with parent institution. <sup>2</sup> See Woman's Hospital Association of Batavia, N. Y. <sup>3</sup> See Williamsburgh Hospital of Brooklyn. <sup>4</sup> See Hospital Association of the City of Schenectady. <sup>5</sup> See New York Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital. <sup>6</sup> See Society for Deaconess' Work of Buffalo German Hospital. <sup>7</sup> Name changed to Lenox Hill Hospital. <sup>8</sup> Name changed to Wyckoff Heights Hospital of Brooklyn. <sup>9</sup> Temporarily closed. <sup>10</sup> See Society of the New York Hospital.

TABLE No. 55 — (Continued)  
Value of property of hospitals and their indebtedness June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Real estate	Personal Property		Total
		Furnishings and equipment	Investments	
(cont)				
.....	\$197,084 91	\$5,000 00	\$935,741 23	\$1,037,826 16
.....	54,000 00	5,000 00	.....	59,000 00
.....	188,101 27	4,103 84	180,085 94	381,357 05
(a) .....	489,950 00	36,713 45	21,670 00	547,333 45
.....	83,190 32	19,583 34	9,740 34	112,514 00
.....	518,613 86	47,861 35	503,391 04	1,150,871 15
.....	31,500 00	10,000 00	10,000 00	51,500 00
.....	1,198,913 54	106,230 80	330,919 38	1,636,063 52
1 Vicinity (Tue), Brooklyn	50,000 00	12,000 00	.....	62,000 00
.....	1,054,008 29	83,533 85	186,141 75	1,323,743 69
Department W. ....	154,000 00	21,309 84	.....	175,309 84
.....	13,500 00	1,500 00	.....	15,000 00
.....	28,371 58	8,653 21	.....	37,024 79
.....	1,377,000 00	.....	909,270 80	2,346,270 80
.....	530,600 17	23,803 00	.....	554,412 17
York. ....	2,258,174 47	198,705 45	1,075,562 66	3,532,442 58
.....	250,000 00	56,768 97	.....	306,768 97
.....	350,000 00	100,000 00	.....	450,000 00
.....	4,601,508 82	125,000 00	1,470,941 08	6,257,539 90
.....	183,764 69	28,849 84	8,930 00	216,544 53
.....	109,074 24	22,595 75	222,634 58	354,324 57
.....	70,000 00	8,000 00	61,000 00	139,000 00
.....	228,848 68	25,069 85	14,907 55	268,826 08
.....	306,000 00	60,000 00	567,734 06	933,734 06
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	608,403 27	48,080 21	198,603 92	855,087 40
tal (The), New York. ....	512,403 00	27,460 40	422,597 55	962,460 95





TABLE No. 55—(Continued)  
Value of property of hospitals and their indebtedness June 30, 1917

INSTITUTIONS	Real estate	Personal Property		Total
		Furniture and equipment	Investments	
PRIVATE HOSPITALS—(Continued)				
(Long Island), Brooklyn	806,268 76	936,376 31		8641,644 96
	428,474 27	21,200 95	\$202,912 96	712,448 81
	88,673 97	18,203 27		107,477 24
	172,000 00	35,407 13		208,907 13
	235,000 00	20,000 00		255,000 00
	266,000 00	50,298 50		316,298 50
(the Poor of St. Francis), New	500,000 00	31,500 00		531,500 00
	463,165 93	30,000 00	7,000 00	500,165 93
	176,000 00	40,000 00	147,984 62	363,984 62
	202,149 79	28,837 53		231,037 32
	70,000 00	6,000 00	20,000 00	96,000 00
	513,977 85	41,006 26	11,803 03	566,787 14
St. Y's				
	216,000 00	10,000 00	50,000 00	276,000 00
	710,931 26	147,000 00	59,800 00	917,731 26
(West New Brighton	148,300 00	40,637 16		188,937 16
	18,800 36	6,403 68		25,204 04
	624,800 81	34,328 54	222,001 96	881,131 31
	142,000 00	17,000 00	5,000 00	164,000 00
	20,000 00	5,000 00		25,000 00
	300,000 00	60,000 00	5,000 00	365,000 00
	96,906 79	20,859 10	5,000 00	122,765 89
Hospital	291,216 60	46,170 56		337,387 16
(The)	1,020,616 50		364,627 57	1,385,244 07
	376,204 10	26,713 01		402,917 11
	2,047,293 98	168,437 86		2,215,731 84





[illegible]

**Finances with parent institution.**

<sup>a</sup>See also, tables 1-8.

TABLE No. 55 — (Continued)  
*Value of property of hospitals and their indebtedness June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	INDEBTEDNESS JUNE 30, 1918			
	Real estate	Current bills	Other	Total
<b>PRIVATE HOSPITALS — (Continued)</b>				
Oneonta .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Station of Batavia, N. Y., Batavia ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	\$108,000 00	\$15,156 89	\$3,077 84	\$126,234 73
.....	37,500 00	1,496 18	.....	38,996 18
Department, Seaside Hospital, Brooklyn ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
tal, Brooklyn ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	18,681 83	.....	18,681 83
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	115 38	.....	115 38
Tuberculosis, Open Air Camp ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	\$7,000 00	3,002 38	\$4,049 15	74,051 53
.....	.....	15,004 33	92,774 27	106,778 60
.....	90,800 00	27,553 00	19,812 99	138,164 99
o .....	.....	7,457 72	3,259 95	10,727 67
.....	35,000 00	10,461 48	.....	45,461 48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	40,000 00	.....	31,000 00	71,000 00
county, Buffalo ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12,000 00	6,538 35	.....	18,538 35
.....	.....	1,893 73	.....	1,893 73
o, Brooklyn ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10,000 00	.....	.....	10,000 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	111,000 00	2,736 85	63,739 76	177,466 11









TABLE No. 55 — (Concluded)  
*Value of property of hospitals and their indebtedness June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	INDEBTEDNESS JUNE 30, 1918			
	Real estate	Current bills	Other	Total
cluded of Long Island), Brooklyn <sup>1</sup> .....	\$55,000 00	\$41,747 46	.....	\$96,747 46
.....	.....	5,842 67	\$16,650 00	22,492 67
.....	25,148 74	254 85	.....	25,403 59
.....	80,000 00	16,172 18	.....	96,172 18
.....	.....	14,531 47	3,200 00	17,731 47
.....	33,750 00	7,608 92	.....	41,358 92
.....	.....	4,578 77	.....	4,578 77
the Poor of St. Francis), New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	150,500 00	8,579 94	.....	159,079 94
.....	45,000 00	5,583 69	9,485 49	60,069 18
.....	123,791 68	10,132 36	1,175 00	136,099 04
.....	13,500 00	5,287 84	.....	18,787 84
.....	.....	9,900 58	19,578 50	29,479 08
also N. Y. <sup>12</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12,000 00	.....	.....	12,000 00
.....	185,000 00	20,943 76	.....	205,943 76
the), West New Brighton.....	99,500 00	2,563 27	15,967 09	118,030 36
.....	.....	1,270 05	6,655 69	7,924 74
.....	.....	1,420 00	48,824 45	50,244 45
.....	12,500 00	1,692 93	.....	14,192 93
.....	2,500 00	.....	.....	2,500 00
.....	9,058 83	7,366 89	386 94	17,442 66
.....	.....	7,174 33	.....	7,174 33
.....	.....	6,380 79	.....	6,380 79
Hospital.....	182,000 00	16,034 35	26,000 00	174,034 35
it (The).....	.....	12,797 24	.....	12,797 24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



TABLE No. 55 — (Continued)  
Value of property of hospitals and their indebtedness June 30, 1917

INSTITUTIONS	Real estate	PERSONAL PROPERTY		Total
		Furnishings and equipment	Investments	
ing Island), Brooklyn	\$505,268 75	\$35,376 21		\$541,644 96
	428,474 87	21,200 98	\$262,912 96	712,588 31
	88,678 97	18,803 27		107,477 24
	172,000 00	26,907 13		206,907 13
	235,000 00	20,000 00		255,000 00
	255,000 00	50,298 50		305,298 50
Poor of St. Francis, New	500,000 00	21,500 00		521,500 00
	463,165 93	30,000 00	7,000 00	500,165 93
	175,000 00	40,000 00	147,984 62	362,984 62
	202,149 79	28,887 53		231,037 32
	70,000 00	5,000 00	20,000 00	95,000 00
	513,977 85	41,066 25	11,893 63	566,927 73
u	215,000 00	10,000 00	50,000 00	275,000 00
	710,931 26	147,000 00	58,500 00	916,431 26
West New Brighton	145,300 00	40,537 15		185,837 15
	18,800 36	5,405 88		25,266 24
	624,500 81	24,328 54	232,001 96	880,831 31
	142,000 00	17,000 00	5,000 00	164,000 00
	30,000 00	5,000 00		35,000 00
	200,000 00	50,000 00	5,000 00	255,000 00
	95,905 79	20,539 10	5,000 00	121,444 89
al.	291,216 50	45,170 55		336,387 05
al.	1,620,616 50		364,527 57	1,985,144 07
	376,294 10	28,713 01		405,007 11
	2,047,295 96	166,427 88		2,213,723 84





Total indebtedness, public hospitals.....	\$265,000 00	\$17,016 80	\$3,500 00	\$275,516 80	
<b>PRIVATE HOSPITALS</b>					
E.. .. .		\$19,108 05	\$49,700 00	\$62,898 05	
F.. .. .		1,336 60	1,000 00	1,336 60	
G.. .. .	\$20,000 00			20,000 00	

**Finance with parent institution.**

<sup>1</sup>See also, tables I-8.







TABLE No. 55 — (Continued)  
Value of property of hospitals and their indebtedness June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	INDEBTEDNESS JUNE 30, 1918			
	Real estate	Current bills	Other	Total
PRIVATE HOSPITALS — (Continued)				
.....	\$65,800 00	.....	.....	\$65,800 00
.....	4,500 00	.....	.....	4,500 00
.....	.....	\$2,217 39	.....	2,217 39
.....	103,400 00	8,257 21	\$10,706 67	122,363 88
.....	10,000 00	2,792 79	.....	12,792 79
.....	100,000 00	43,770 21	8,739 61	152,509 82
.....	.....	1,362 30	.....	1,362 30
.....	4,000 00	45,436 04	36,000 00	85,436 04
.....	12,000 00	.....	6,000 00	17,000 00
.....	200,000 00	.....	10,000 00	210,000 00
.....	12,500 00	3,168 04	.....	15,668 04
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	1,000 00
.....	291,500 00	13,515 25	55,000 00	360,015 25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4,307 00	.....	4,307 00
.....	.....	5,120 26	.....	5,120 26
.....	.....	8,328 66	14,950 00	23,278 66
.....	.....	18,982 89	9,006 66	27,989 55
.....	26,000 00	.....	1,350 00	27,350 00
.....	.....	4,607 25	306 00	29,973 25
.....	.....	13,266 41	.....	13,266 41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	125,000 00	55,086 26	74,313 39	254,399 65
.....	50,000 00	8,826 48	49,500 00	108,326 48

[illegible]

**Finances with parent institutions.**

See A Barton Hepburn Hospital

See Fresh Air Charities.

See Brooklyn Hospital

See Glens Falls Hospital

<sup>10</sup> For finances and additional statistics, see *Homes for Children*.

**No longer in receipt of public money.**

**Hospital for Children.**  
\* See New York Foundling Hospital.

1

TABLE No. 55 — (Concluded)  
Value of property of hospitals and their indebtedness June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	INDEBTEDNESS JUNE 30, 1918			
	Real estate	Current bills	Other	Total
cluded of Long Island), Brooklyn <sup>1</sup>	\$55,000 00	\$41,747 46	.....	\$96,747 46
.....	.....	5,842 67	\$16,650 00	22,492 67
.....	25,148 74	254 85	.....	25,403 59
.....	80,000 00	16,172 18	.....	96,172 18
.....	.....	14,531 47	3,200 00	17,731 47
.....	33,760 00	7,608 92	.....	41,368 92
the Poor of St. Francis), New York.	.....	4,578 77	.....	4,578 77
.....	150,500 00	8,579 94	.....	159,079 94
.....	45,000 00	5,583 68	9,485 49	60,069 18
.....	123,791 68	10,132 36	1,175 00	135,099 04
.....	13,500 00	5,287 84	.....	18,787 84
.....	.....	9,900 88	19,575 50	29,476 06
also <sup>2</sup>	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Y. <sup>3</sup>	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	12,000 00	.....	.....	12,000 00
.....	185,000 00	20,943 76	.....	205,943 76
(the), West New Brighton.....	99,500 00	2,563 27	15,967 09	118,030 36
.....	.....	1,279 05	6,655 89	7,934 74
.....	.....	1,420 00	48,824 45	50,244 45
.....	12,500 00	1,692 93	.....	14,192 93
.....	3,500 00	.....	.....	3,500 00
.....	9,688 83	7,366 89	386 94	17,442 66
.....	.....	7,174 33	.....	7,174 33
.....	.....	6,880 79	.....	6,880 79
Hospital.....	132,000 00	15,034 35	26,000 00	174,034 35
th (The).....	.....	12,797 24	.....	12,797 24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....





[illegible]

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 53.







TABLE No. 56 — (Continued)  
*Receipts of hospitals for the year ending June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	Cash on hand July 1, 1917	From the State	From boards of supervisors	From cities, towns and villages	From paying patients or their friends for care and treatment	From legacies
Private Hospitals — Continued						
.....	33,011 96	.....	.....	83,500 00	\$13,794 95	.....
.....	7,408 48	.....	.....	4,000 00	.....	\$1,500 00
New York.....	3,233 70	.....	.....	9,119 45	38,970 54	.....
.....	304 40	.....	637 50	1,364 94	40,909 53	14,880 00
.....	3,534 63	.....	.....	6,544 30	25,411 33	.....
.....	9,186 70	.....	.....	19,004 13	238,107 71	2,750 00
.....	4,618 18	.....	.....	16,065 95	33,878 97	.....
.....	565 50	.....	49 00	318 00	37,606 83	.....
.....	6,414 61	.....	.....	14,111 01	10,475 19	.....
.....	3,045 25	.....	1,573 50	6,501 90	38,751 13	.....
.....	3,876 59	.....	.....	350 10	16,355 33	.....
(The).....	3,751 61	.....	.....	30,936 59	55,806 37	5,599 14
.....	537 34	.....	20 00	2,530 03	30,344 73	2,137 80
.....	25,011 50	.....	.....	93,683 99	34,455 09	14,800 00
.....	3,340 55	.....	63 30	1,312 55	13,841 95	.....
.....	597 33	.....	.....	26,553 93	184,343 31	16,074 43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,554 54	.....	.....	.....	17,505 70	2,050 00
.....	67,355 03	.....	.....	7,573 78	101,543 19	6,000 00
.....	5,135 94	.....	.....	7,945 39	31,103 15	1,500 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	93 60	.....	36 00	.....	296 00	1,500 00
.....	4,501 75	.....	784 30	1,243 19	7,646 37	.....
.....	7,771 23	.....	.....	9,883 91	111,764 96	12,554 06
.....	1,237 03	.....	.....	5,378 58	49,025 55	505 60
.....	98,460 35	.....	.....	86,413 41	39,063 37	37,938 59
New York.....	500 00	.....	.....	75,970 72	.....	.....
.....	3,149 13	.....	.....	6,097 13	45,990 14	.....
.....	435,865 44	.....	.....	50,403 23	238,251 31	39,346 20
.....	5,299 89	.....	.....	7,023 75	57,049 04	.....

...	25,276 91	...	1,284 25	8,210 00	32,057 58	25,000 00
...	954 76	...	...	857 06	26,726 98	...
...	3,009 24	...	...	11,388 00	38,028 36	1,000 00
...	62,057 69	...	...	12,638 26	62,952 89	1,000 00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10,973 69	...	...	15,828 49	160,358 12	12,500 00
...	10,528 58	...	...	4,491 84	23,510 17	1,000 00
...	12 45	...	...	1,619 88	9,866 38	...
...	46,687 64	...	...	1,803 59	26,770 78	...
...	19,437 85	...	...	1,772 45	250,299 33	...
...	1,472 25	...	...	16,820 12	240,109 04	...
...	492 02	...	...	4,644 20	22,172 25	109,689 76
...	11,720 53	...	...	13,360 42	27,610 88	6,567 19
...	9,745 00	...	...	150 00	6,981 68	...
...	31,140 57	...	...	5,846 70	50,813 93	...
...	4,863 59	...	...	9,076 26	77,011 79	...
...	897 52	...	303 90	1,281 80	11,383 91	...
...	3,694 66	...	3,000 00	...	19,420 62	...
...	3,099 13	...	336 53	266 75	35,274 42	...
...	487 14	...	...	2,005 23	13,042 72	1,000 00
...	396 55	...	349 75	6,877 50	17,945 92	250 00
...	8 42	...	341 00	445 06	16,817 78	...
...	1,551 86	...	...	...	23,289 65	...
...	1,750 69	...	...	...	31,927 71	...
...	64 44	...	...	3,000 00	10,914 44	5,300 00
...	837 42	...	...	462 75	14,557 16	...
...	709 40	...	...	577 00	22,233 83	2,000 00
...	3,128 16	...	...	...	46,018 54	...
...	32,256 57	...	1,966 35	8,415 03	189,787 98	14,072 70
...	14,708 59	...	466 89	5,611 51	95,206 57	1,000 00
...	16,729 89	...	1,239 05	8,394 10	96,582 09	500 00
...	166 99	...	...	2,796 79	14,045 06	...
...	11,750 72	...	...	589 00	13,341 61	10,000 00
...	1,410 00	...	...	589 00	42,605 72	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1 See footnote, table 55.



.....	55 61	\$ 150 00	60 30	13,326 33	50,251 57	1,000 00
West	7,792 65	.....	.....	40,868 46	176,542 98	4,933 98
.....	445 99	.....	.....	26,157 11	26,326 10	.....
.....	3,133 43	.....	175 30	14 06	10,576 52	.....
.....	52 62	.....	1,399 97	9,340 47	76,885 71	32,855 25
.....	25 44	.....	541 20	9,623 30	22,123 11	5,414 09
.....	95 68	.....	12 00	9,360 00	9,598 55	.....
.....	12,712 42	.....	.....	69,972 50	11,171 59	2,000 00
.....	15,514 01	.....	2,505 10	75,238 30	10,961 82	.....
.....	4,645 33	.....	.....	16,089 83	75,704 46	.....
.....	1,294 50	.....	75 90	3,667 28	104,119 46	433 50
.....	48,253 48	.....	.....	27,139 96	85,189 77	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	11,728 36	16,719 70	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	31,116 51	166,420 18	.....
.....	217 75	.....	.....	742 30	7,474 09	.....
.....	24,915 82	.....	.....	25,292 51	47,341 31	78,272 06
.....	19,894 76	.....	.....	.....	66,209 15	3,063 75
.....	4,138 42	.....	.....	3,002 03	27,632 54	.....
.....	7,248 07	.....	32 00	8,710 25	45,470 36	.....
.....	2,130 90	.....	3,205 91	1,374 50	30,515 76	.....
.....	5,063 24	.....	.....	8,262 11	66,230 73	.....
.....	8,380 88	.....	.....	500 00	6,847 60	25,000 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	99 50	10,957 48	.....
.....	523 27	.....	.....	636 25	17,347 99	3,806 83
.....	2,040 52	.....	2,262 99	14,472 24	62,454 83	6,750 50
.....	25,200 57	.....	.....	51,651 60	.....	.....
.....	20,002 89	.....	.....	1,513 00	22,405 85	.....
.....	440 24	.....	.....	9,203 13	8,649 58	.....
.....	234 82	.....	255 02	509 00	10,191 83	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	452 65	.....	.....	.....	8,500 00	.....
.....	7,727 18	.....	.....	.....	26,226 93	31,497 94
.....	808 74	.....	.....	19,153 23	37,315 54	600 00
.....	342 43	.....	.....	1 00	29,040 85	646 50
.....	4,104 18	.....	1,283 50	420 75	14,165 68	5,500 00
.....	1,279 85	.....	.....	5,252 92	27,884 35	54,683 62
Total receipts, private hospitals.....	\$1,555,670 46	\$1,066 89	\$141,414 87	\$2,000,655 84	\$7,768,590 88	\$877,376 30
Total receipts, public hospitals.....	223,007 57	308,870 94	895,405 81	6,568,168 27	275,908 21	.....
Total receipts, public and private hospitals.....	\$2,079,678 03	\$309,937 83	\$1,066,896 68	\$8,568,824 11	\$8,044,498 59	\$877,376 30

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 55.      \* For care and treatment of state employees.







Children's Hospital of Buffalo (The)	413 90	16,745 20	7,678 74	6,489 67	1,000 00	.....	.....
Child's Hospital, Albany	3,689 74	1,571 00	4,820 85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island (The), Brooklyn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	956 73
.....	40 00	917 71	10,022 99	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....
.....	1,560 05	3,330 57	781 50	.....	1,500 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	14,779 54	152 19	.....	8,950 00	.....	.....
.....	2,298 88	255 26	.....	11,785 38	.....	.....	.....
.....	116 70	102 61	2,155 00	500 00	1,571 00	.....	.....
.....	4,525 65	53,468 19	830 07	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	855 00	330 16	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	650 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	298 55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10,377 75	12,830 70	1,140 90	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	27,900 00	135 86	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	20,729 15	4,882 12	220 66	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,807 08	3,657 95	.....	9,700 00	2,000 00	.....	.....
.....	187 29	180 00	3,765 76	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	171 00	1,008 92	20 00	.....	14,882 40	.....	.....
.....	28,862 00	60,246 22	26,102 98	59,987 00	110,000 00	.....	.....
.....	5,160 00	9,256 94	.....	2,953 15	6,500 00	.....	.....
.....	554 06	20,593 43	2,103 19	.....	3,000 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	2,153 15	.....	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	32,730 49	636 45	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	100 00	117 22	698 44	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	890 00	3,188 07	9,889 10	.....	.....	.....	468 12
.....	32 50	904 24	1,212 94	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	16,816 75	.....	1,000 00	4,657 94	.....	.....
.....	.....	5,237 26	1,935 44	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,888 01	3,545 58	3,200 00	18,500 00	.....	1,961 72
.....	96 00	89,647 90	948 57	.....	28,957 39	.....	.....
.....	6,750 71	737 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4,997 71	266 60	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	277 32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	45,427 88	4,960 93	23,000 00	13,000 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4,302 40	8,014 20	5,373 54	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	980 00	1,981 67	4,028 79	.....	5,000 00	.....	.....
.....	4,800 58	1,899 88	53 63	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 55.

<sup>2</sup> Of this \$68,669.75 from Federation for support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies.



TABLE NO. 56 — (Continued)  
*Receipts of hospitals for the year ending June 30 1917*

780 00	3,788 89	11,720 49	3,850 00	5,000 00	.....
7,805 01	20,000 00	2,390 00	.....	10,493 96	.....
.....	17,138 22	719 50	.....	.....	.....
.....	21,474 53	26,611 85	760 00	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	29,067 50	7,712 87	.....	40,000 00	.....
.....	16,513 34	20,554 02	.....	14,500 00	.....
.....	9,140 85	7,800 00	6,617 76	3,050 00	.....
3,006 00	96,888 89	34,241 92	45,250 00	.....	.....
23,723 16	2,454 48	277 58	.....	.....	.....
10,920 25	98,181 62	8,835 19	2,000 00	12,023 25	1,319 50
.....	9,342 92	9,028 15	.....	.....	.....
.....	28,938 44	40,429 58	98,863 50	2,500 00	.....
990 00	10,573 53	731 18	10,000 00	7,000 00	.....
.....	12,998 84	4,952 58	1,000 00	.....	.....
26,509 00	3,488 75	2,694 33	.....	7,620 00	442 03
.....	7,532 99	40 00	.....	.....	.....
50 00	8,573 81	3,912 93	.....	.....	.....
.....	4,175 00	1,200 00	.....	4,500 00	.....
168 00	2,115 82	697 00	.....	3,500 00	.....
552 50	8,432 00	1,921 01	.....	6,000 00	.....
1,808 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	7,481 76	2,020 83	.....	15,000 00	.....
145 80	.....	.....	.....	19,200 00	.....
.....	2,031 28	1,553 34	.....	.....	.....
984 30	3,691 75	.....	.....	300 00	.....
558 00	.....	.....	.....	1,513 00	.....
.....	29,967 60	14,807 06	20,085 00	.....	301 07
.....	9,042 00	6,227 41	.....	1,683 06	.....
.....	5,049 08	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6,822 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,658 07	1,304 45	478 54	.....	5,000 00	.....
207 00	.....	.....	.....	7,800 00	.....

1 See footnote, table 55.

















Nassau Hospital Association, Mineola.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....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<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 35.  
ment for marine patients.

\* Of this, \$121,520.13 from Federation for support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies.  
 \* Of this, \$5,500.08 from U. S. government for marine patients.

Of this, \$1,936.05 from U. S. govern-











[illegible]

<sup>11</sup>See footnote, table 55.



TABLE No. 57 -- (Continued)  
A. *Expenditures of hospitals for the year ending June 30, 1918*

5,485 36	2,075 00	708 00	6,350 88	1 05	6,276 98	9,000 00
4,575 50	505 35	708 00			439 28	
3,675 00	42,734 93	3,022 67			3,126 66	
	8,047 36				26,615 57	
	18,713 13				1,790 17	
					19,333 50	
540 00	2,732 33					
5,729 24	721 06	2,010 00	6,350 88		255,461 56	
					491 19	
3,825 00				1 05		
6,300 00	10,471 00	100 00		4,930 48	4,358 08	
					2,952 63	
					33,656 15	
	5,000 00				15,403 95	
	695 26	105 00	716 66		7,546 34	
		140 26			418,903 00	
					7,627 04	
					7,800 00	7,905 51
1,375 00						
			1,949 47		2,152 52	
5,625 00	1,800 90	2,911 23			7,081 33	
2,250 00	2,049 06					
450 00	115 58	1,782 40			4,725 00	
					303 57	
15,627 82					8,421 35	

1 See footnote, table 55

TABLE No. 57 — (Continued)  
A. Expenditures of hospitals for the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Indebtedness upon real estate, principal and interest	Other indebtedness existing July 1, 1917, including interest	Repayment of money borrowed or advanced including interest		Expenses of farm and garden	Buildings and improvements and new equipment	Purchase of real estate
	\$22,642 74	.....	\$7,853 33	\$3,077 39	.....	\$13,814 10	.....
	.....	.....	1,653 02	.....	.....	31,680 30	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	1,503 00	.....	2,503 43	.....	.....	8,371 60	.....
	1,080 00	.....	141 76	.....	.....	32,603 41	.....
	4,400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	3840 63	.....	.....	0,030 38	.....
	.....	.....	200 75	.....	\$10 00	16,034 28	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,600 00	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	641 01	.....
	.....	.....	542 06	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	1,419 74	131 00	.....	.....	.....
	900 00	.....	1,677 63	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	426 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3,200 00	.....	6,401 25	10,200 00	.....	2,524 15	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206 43	.....
	1,100 00	.....	150 00	1,338 21	.....	.....	.....
	630 00	.....	357 40	720 00	.....	.....	.....
	1,400 00	.....	.....	2,409 00	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,704 00	.....
	.....	.....	1,682 00	.....	.....	23,387 88	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,015 84	.....
	17,800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,601 01	.....



TABLE No. 57 — (Continued)  
A. Expenditures of hospitals for the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Indebtedness upon real estate, principal and interest	Other indebtedness existing July 1, 1917, including interest	Repayment of money borrowed or advanced including interest	Rent	Services of collectors in soliciting funds	Expenses of farm and garden	Buildings and improvements and new equipment	Purchase of real estate
General Hospital, New York	\$74,252 30			\$144 00			\$3,389 45	
Albany Hospital	5,000 00		\$300 00				1,450 47	
Brooklyn Hospital	6,939 20		178 20	184 50			13,483 93	
Long Island City Hospital	3,500 00		3,298 16				258 30	
Manhattan Hospital	175 00		2,658 45				67 42	
St. Vincent's Hospital						\$165 05	1,012 00	
St. Elizabeth's Hospital	17,336 37		600 00		\$200 00			
St. John's Hospital				870 00				
St. Luke's Hospital								
St. Mary's Hospital				800 00	4,613 08		14,510 42	
St. Peter's Hospital	1,810 31	\$4,454 42	825 88				1,183 43	
St. Vincent's Hospital	3,864 42	3,105 89					34,743 98	
St. Elizabeth's Hospital	780 97		77 50				74 11	
St. Vincent's Hospital			5,225 35				10,574 16	
St. Vincent's Hospital		3,273 30					113 00	
St. Vincent's Hospital	622 39						1,404 79	
St. Vincent's Hospital	3,412 43	1,067 76					2,780 07	

See footnote, table 55.

TABLE No. 57 — (Continued)  
A. Expenditures of hospitals for the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Investment	Dispensary	Miscellaneous expenditures	MAINTENANCE EXPENSES PAID		Total expenditures	Cash on hand June 30, 1918
				Of previous year	Of current year		
<b>PUBLIC HOSPITALS</b>							
Albert Lindley Lee Memorial Hospital, Fulton	..	..	..	..	\$11,148 19	\$11,344 73	\$532 20
Auburn Municipal Tuberculous Sanatorium (Sunny Crest), Auburn	..	..	..	\$815 20	18,971 00	19,786 20	4,052 51
Binghamton City Hospital (The), Board of Managers of	..	..	..	..	90,810 93	92,022 59	3,125 18
Sanatorium (Mountain Hospital (Rocky	..	..	\$120 00	..	14,510 58	14,630 58	3,993 99
Conawanda	..	..	421 90	..	17,438 95	24,933 82	..
..	..	..	39,734 28	8,835 87	24,277 35	24,800 08	..
..	..	..	..	..	55,497 49	104,067 64	..
..	..	..	..	..	15,203 25	15,383 25	5,623 62
..	..	..	..	..	13,226 03	14,851 79	2,956 21
..	..	..	1,370 97	523 61	19,523 65	23,342 01	..
..	..	..	11,861 82	8,654 46	178,568 41	286,344 48	25,796 08
..	..	..	..	..	28,187 51	28,164 24	2,231 31
..	..	..	..	..	81,405 63	81,405 63	..
..	..	..	..	8,732 01	120,383 13	141,680 49	81,106 13
..	..	..	1,846 77	..	21,187 22	43,331 64	..
..	..	..	..	18,523 95	133,414 33	151,938 28	..
..	..	..	..	..	32,120 33	34,757 79	2,141 00
..	..	..	..	..	1,327,212 33	1,327,212 33	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	206,324 23	206,324 23	..







52,210 14	7,682 63	13,004 73	14,276 47	267,498 90	416,878 20	1,261 05
.....	.....	.....	.....	35,454 84	30,561 26	.....
.....	.....	5,127 35	3,539 11	7,281 02	12,730 98	.....
.....	.....	.....	22,193 89	28,357 56	40,393 91	448 54
10,000 00	.....	900 00	14,812 03	250,078 09	292,361 74	10,372 71
.....	.....	.....	6,422 65	121,360 54	154,843 53	1,988 67
2,653 03	.....	.....	3,513 16	89,620 22	106,879 63	21,982 11
.....	.....	764 95	.....	47,217 72	54,343 01	7,217 53
500 00	.....	556 02	34 98	5,555 18	6,771 60	920 90
.....	.....	.....	.....	7,465 62	7,465 62	686 32
.....	.....	.....	.....	31,837 56	34,933 21	18 19
.....	.....	.....	.....	869 70	1,066 37	8 74
5,000 00	.....	.....	8,911 04	60,085 95	96,564 90	11,653 70
.....	.....	.....	.....	31,036 05	23,046 00	1,275 49
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	63,982 39	63,982 39	.....
1,050 00	.....	725 63	.....	21,475 54	32,780 40	701 49
.....	.....	752 52	.....	24,759 08	26,903 10	399 03
.....	.....	.....	4,618 04	34,982 23	47,090 18	207 12
.....	.....	.....	.....	36,949 42	44,139 53	366 19
50 00	.....	.....	.....	30,411 68	33,140 83	1,418 79
.....	300 00	400 59	3,670 41	97,230 38	206,620 21	13,188 83
.....	.....	.....	1,781 17	12,342 04	14,266 28	4,615 08
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
500 00	3,191 71	251 75	4,802 87	43,404 58	65,839 16	13,088 17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,001 11	.....	5,407 27	4,432 26	83,448 87	108,265 76	3,716 31
.....	.....	.....	.....	50,238 65	56,220 83	4,461 57
.....	.....	.....	.....	124,604 71	148,408 76	24,104 34
.....	203 47	3,624 10	861 19	15,665 32	17,202 87	1,224 29
17,550 00	.....	55 15	.....	47,730 73	69,667 68	2,453 20
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,000 00	.....	268 00	10,388 97	29,292 90	55,954 89	770 96
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50,100 00	.....	23,306 53	13,611 85	427,337 14	647,688 08	23,984 29
.....	.....	.....	5,816 20	133,958 58	143,611 99	11,023 06
.....	.....	.....	.....	51,860 07	63,134 79	2,737 96
.....	.....	.....	.....	14,968 19	34,968 19	497 67

1 See footnote, table 55.



Lawrence Hospital, Bronxville (The) Lebanon Hospital Association of the City of New York	12,548 18	465 47	1,400 00	1,887 25	24,379 81	46,997 57	4,193 7 <sup>8</sup>
.....	.....	.....	.....	21,870 70	143,315 99	213,584 87	7,197 65
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,683 80	27,138 84	36,392 10	1,617 27
.....	.....	677 64	.....	15,021 31	228,119 76	278,504 31	18,814 15
.....	.....	24 55	.....	1,513 92	15,290 64	18,828 38	1,206 93
.....	3,500 00	441 20	7,282 16	26,236 65	242,406 76	317,913 40	3,642 58
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	27,392 11	39,545 30	4,808 88	.....	31,121 23	34,843 56	631 23
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,967 98	188,847 04	530,144 99	19,041 88
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,546 56	76,746 73	3,589 00
.....	1,500 00	.....	.....	.....	11,327 92	12,827 92	383 72
.....	235 00	.....	191 50	.....	9,469 75	14,017 73	2,340 23
.....	41,997 00	.....	380 00	.....	199,887 81	298,374 05	1,595 55
.....	.....	.....	.....	10,321 30	32,008 79	67,084 20	6,199 17
.....	152,284 91	.....	59,206 90	9,701 07	300,949 80	555,798 83	56,209 93
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,726 80	108,571 41	180,802 16	500 00
.....	294,879 31	13,425 52	.....	7,799 12	44,127 42	64,472 88	4,608 52
.....	.....	.....	9,000 00	32,402 50	557,868 18	1,326,479 11	208,820 26
.....	21,750 00	.....	500 00	7,329 77	62,943 12	79,936 85	3,489 44
.....	19,786 11	.....	.....	5,698 29	66,076 70	109,370 76	18,930 65
.....	1,170 62	.....	1,958 33	833 26	53,735 31	74,154 67	211 19
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,867 97	61,470 05	68,841 97	4,456 36
.....	1,250 06	.....	5,813 69	14,750 20	172,888 88	198,804 76	60,909 82
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	873 18	.....	45,693 19	246,278 25	311,023 16	26,743 29
.....	.....	9,759 65	182 71	6,701 79	76,420 02	97,362 23	634 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,586 06	37,210 40	48,169 43	445 87
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	110,947 50	.....	.....	.....	157,533 26	268,784 33	17,284 49
.....	.....	.....	.....	17,767 51	301,712 83	343,519 51	2,084 26
.....	.....	.....	.....	11,476 37	294,712 04	528,315 12	6,310 56
.....	54,781 33	.....	174,839 15	.....	98,263 06	186,367 71	.....

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 55.

TABLE No. 57 — (Continued)  
A. Expenditures of hospitals for the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Investment	Dispensary	Miscellaneous expenditures	MAINTENANCE EXPENSES PAID		Total expenditures	Cash on hand June 30, 1918
				Of previous year	Of current year		
and York	\$45,052 50		\$13,301 84		\$175,034 36	\$233,388 70	\$22,114 25
ital.	8,000 00		776 89	\$2,445 54	25,296 00	37,764 03	10,533 01
					63,313 47	108,301 07	13,414 87
			1,611 48		118,088 74	134,536 13	2,011 30
lum.			5 00		19,041 43	20,648 42	870 05
				1,481 89	26,333 27	31,815 10	6,836 86
				3,821 74	46,530 97	50,352 71	1,971 82
				1,725 22	23,238 82	24,964 04	725 15
	100 00			6,423 47	38,694 34	45,117 78	1,663 46
				445 02	19,040 33	20,085 35	12 00
					34,876 16	34,801 16	1,235 41
	200 00		3,684 80	2,786 76	49,372 92	77,869 88	
xora-							
				151 33	17,847 30	23,897 56	92 26
New	5,602 80				15,784 74	20,824 19	236 14
			80 00	2,194 87	91,076 42	27,605 45	
nlty.				4,821 63			
				2,163 21	40,570 91	48,338 11	3,795 24
	14,072 70		2,677 37	8,327 20	187,296 76	235,920 43	20,145 37
urity	1,916 17		800 00	9,104 85	101,991 98	121,910 90	16,123 15
				9,083 74	98,959 68	123,534 33	7,198 17
way							
				1,788 27	21,851 30	26,740 89	730 11
	10,000 00		191 70		20,800 80	45,105 73	2,050 56
				3,084 90	31,984 76	61,917 87	1,137 85

Rome Hospital (The), Rome  
Rome Health Resort, Brentwood, L. I.



TABLE No. 57 — (Continued)  
A. Expenditures of hospitals for the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Investment	Dispensary	Miscellaneous expenditures	MAINTENANCE EXPENSES PAID		Total expenditures	Cash on hand June 30, 1918
				Of previous year	Of current year		
.....	\$34,069 32	..	\$562 50	..	\$125,392 60	\$170,450 08	\$9 39
.....	..	..	124 50	\$1,588 48	33,967 95	41,906 80	653 04
.....	..	..	..	..	9,853 73	10,026 73	37 50
.....	..	..	..	512 44	94,082 88	95,772 37	6,174 77
.....	..	..	..	9,072 26	88,549 31	97,621 57	16,698 63
.....	..	..	..	6,477 88	119,042 39	125,520 27	19,836 07
), German	..	..	580 53	8,086 85	97,231 06	124,034 81	1,316 79
ty of New	..	..	3,624 68	13,614 37	274,280 13	292,499 18	18,593 50
k;	..	..	..	..	73,115 59	73,115 59	..
.....	..	..	..	..	374,082 90	374,082 90	..
.....	..	..	..	..	12,150 56	12,950 56	..
.....	62,509 14	..	43 50	..	134,172 68	220,802 24	520 86
.....	7,830 14	..	..	10,803 87	98,491 84	119,114 16	..
.....	..	..	..	..	41,254 90	80,915 08	16,378 01
pital, New	..	..	..	..	54,826 43	74,725 02	63 49
.....	..	\$9,057 19	4,472 24	2,504 74	19,658 57	35,436 01	967 24
.....	..	..	226 00	15,399 83	83,900 30	117,772 68	4,245 20
.....	7,067 41	68 90	3,705 60	6,460 94	16,178 64	41,286 94	2,717 35
ytown	25,000 00	..	31 38	961 92	16,527 99	19,801 29	7,101 63
.....	..	..	..	..	20,322 14	31,684 13	789 57
.....	8,959 25	..	375 56	..	71,549 91	94,071 88	1,453 78
.....	..	..	759 00	12,911 71	60,968 44	70,580 84	1,034 77
rmingtondale,	..	..	771 76	4,840 94	45,918 30	190,487 43	9,698 04
.....	10,000 00	..	..	3,946 57	30,879 86	174,909 85	15,323 18
.....	5,822 50	..	..	24,823 14	9,904 30	10,650 74	1,081 10
.....	21,233 00	5,018 70	8,539 44	231 44	..	..	539 93
.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.....	1,000 00	..	..	..	4,016 00	5,436 00	1,641 65

White Plains Hospital Association, White Plains.....	18,763 10	.....	909 95	3,971 65	39,596 47	65,825 34	2,361 62
Williamsburgh Hospital, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	196 20	5,135 33	76,361 03	85,334 48	554 20
Woman's Christian Association Hospital, Jamestown..	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,547 91	40,315 66	1,389 99
Woman's Hospital Association of Batavia, N. Y.....	7,200 00	.....	.....	.....	23,279 43	30,479 43	3,922 13
Yonkers Homeopathic Hospital and Maternity, Yonkers	53,759 22	.....	570 15	.....	65,182 74	138,528 27	1,442 85
Total expenditures, private hospitals.....	\$1,548,908 85	\$110,890 05	\$428,290 23	\$850,518 17	\$13,414,992 91	\$19,574,065 69	\$1,446,713 60
Total expenditures, public hospitals.....	.....	8,350 47	238,022 92	46,142 92	7,563,244 32	8,138,729 06	182,218 68
Total expenditures, public and private hospitals..	\$1,548,908 85	\$119,240 52	\$666,313 15	\$896,661 09	\$20,978,237 23	\$27,712,794 75	\$1,628,932 28

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 55.



TABLE No. 57 — (Continued)  
 B. Maintenance expenses of hospitals incurred during the year ending June 30, 1918

Clothing	Fuel, light and power	Medicines and medical supplies and equipment	Office expenses, including printing, telephone and postage	Household furnishings and equipment
.. .....	\$1,300 16	\$1,050 32	\$70 00	\$596 79
.. ..	2,474 30	1,539 07	10 75	388 69
.. ..	8,365 44	6,630 64	508 94	8,123 96
\$16 55	1,235 75	1,223 87	160 45	642 65
.. ..	943 51	800 48	321 27	1,259 45
.. ..	2,137 49	2,044 60	306 66	662 91
736 59	6,014 66	1,360 37	374 11	2,931 49
.. ..	906 07	477 02	239 27	938 57
.. ..	1,571 18	562 63	91 57	.. ..
.. ..	1,377 14	1,087 37	91 17	1,064 65
.. ..	20,205 36	12,446 14	.. ..	.. ..
6,434 36	2,683 35	3,069 21	335 63	1,479 64
.. ..	780 96	4,365 64	.. ..	2,371 88
254 92	17,243 13	4,478 26	1,408 46	13,086 70
3 50	3,437 63	637 00	251 63	513 94
2,187 60	11,021 87	4,706 78	2,502 24	6,096 67
852 96	2,011 23	392 63	1,166 06	.. ..

508,864 48	383,908 68	* 56,877 00	* 134,608 77	91,530 42	34,647 78
78,870 02	55,650 07	11,792 85	* 19,267 04	19,022 73	8,106 28
60,518 68	55,345 57	* 2,350 30	* 19,422 63	14,326 48	4,003 84
86,532 25	76,195 90	* 1,592 40	* 40,005 89	17,908 42	2,132 81
27,500 45	22,432 18	* 1,366 38	* 5,610 48	1,767 57	2,153 03
117,109 65	45,231 88	1,259 86	39,694 30	890 85	6,832 26
96,968 20	95,401 96	310 00	16,034 85	4,847 86	2,177 40
21,441 23	6,524 66	563 55	2,339 29	191 21	1,234 85
148,557 15	79,736 69	3,619 67	45,864 58	955 42	5,074 49
161,809 12	85,466 74	3,062 99	33,631 30	2,414 63	8,148 90
6,620 76	3,781 18	34 85	363 14	20 46	204 91
188,053 45	136,063 12	4,807 50	41,017 35	24,005 32	10,992 14
44,629 48	21,939 11	511 01	7,127 63	4,656 04	5,377 54
49,980 08	34,517 44	1,579 28	8,796 63	5,494 85	4,398 73
76,089 42	37,846 62	634 68	18,721 15	8,306 87	3,876 47
4,000 28	5,122 26	248 68	1,385 96	142 35	608 02
256,833 99	210,330 93	13,000 36	91,010 39	45,443 60	36,635 17
224,701 64	273,913 16	18,122 35	72,390 32	18,044 30	25,045 04
162,194 15	188,218 94	3,070 09	90,374 23	18,061 76	13,248 23
26,962 99	17,815 36	.....	4,367 48	.....	6,435 00
45,853 54	75,258 55	.....	16,504 61	.....	7,154 56
22,929 06	15,353 81	46 96	6,184 30	6,744 17	1,555 70
24,621 63	30,136 25	2,141 95	15,120 98	9,760 99	1,949 22
1,210 99	1,045 64	.....	194 08	100 79	218 86
28,630 15	30,997 82	.....	23,959 46	2,065 00	.....
4,277 87	4,682 70	.....	976 58	83 89	739 41
8,618 64	9,342 91	.....	2,780 97	2,039 79	1,754 41
7,783 31	9,528 66	2 97	1,904 04	948 08	501 24
9,788 96	4,820 14	91 28	1,262 49	2,060 69	116 86
14,542 60	17,041 86	.....	5,389 83	1,618 99	1,780 57

\* And refrigerating supplies.

\* And doctors.

\* See footnote, table 55.

TABLE No. 57 — (Continued)  
*B. Maintenance expenses of hospitals incurred during the year ending June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	Salaries of officers, wages and labor	Food, ice and water	Clothing	Fuel, light and power	Medicines and medical supplies and equipment	Office expenses, including printing, telephone and postage	Household furnishings and equipment
(Home- F. D. .. Tubercu- lady .. (Suffolk .. .. Hospital Hannock Falls .. Ulster County Tuberculosis Hospital, Kingston. New .. Diseases, Hospital, .. ..	98,749 68 9,771 37 2,200 00 11,217 49 18,711 41 6,293 18 3,470 92 11,102 73 18,480 76 8,807 79 9,962 12	\$7,592 32 12,877 17 1,200 00 11,820 87 6,929 46 5,329 31 5,019 33 7,984 30 21,529 91 4,113 81 9,561 10	..... \$26 20 ..... ..... ..... 6 75 19 65 ..... 782 87 ..... ..... 103 75	\$2,588 00 2,620 28 575 00 5,238 88 6,548 72 1,027 56 730 24 3,929 92 3,696 68 2,189 24 3,275 50	\$538 36 2,826 40 125 00 1,002 73 1,098 92 344 39 379 33 1,835 98 2,260 76 1,071 31 1,300 45	\$673 95 321 96 179 00 220 54 480 70 87 21 64 32 234 47 779 46 125 60 330 26	\$753 65 2,385 53 175 00 968 46 1,485 23 976 78 100 49 1,207 31 1,179 22 736 18 953 55
Total maintenance expenses, public hospitals	\$2,958,905 86	\$2,424,764 86	\$129,531 75	\$890,681 63	\$363,388 42	\$43,162 04	\$248,104 33
PRIVATE HOSPITALS	\$14,757 63 81,432 84 ..... 5,260 33 5,093 12 8,588 27 18,313 01 19,101 73 6,779 39	\$21,041 66 122,342 29 ..... 7,392 70 6,624 06 8,278 38 19,371 79 17,818 87 6,282 96	\$2,033 97 ..... ..... 133 69 ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	\$6,656 31 27,885 79 ..... 3,054 41 1,597 25 2,921 38 8,263 01 7,299 22 1,826 62	\$7,823 78 27,213 89 ..... 471 25 2,179 49 1,848 49 2,373 28 7,311 80 2,169 01	\$424 10 3,719 23 ..... 135 89 160 74 400 06 ..... 366 90 317 96	\$5,921 16 28,775 02 ..... 1,220 89 46 64 912 81 2,386 62 88 78

22,714 30	21,082 37	...	6,824 33	2,330 12	806 28	38 00
57,501 66	41,154 42	69 69	14,790 63	14,906 01	2,544 82	8,773 07
4,520 54	5,572 71	...	1,670 18	544 42	...	806 50
23,364 02	12,047 93	216 60	4,274 46	955 78	539 58	1,920 01
21,595 16	12,858 47	...	4,011 31	2,249 26	1,144 22	2,430 99
18,108 67	21,108 84	133 33	3,448 16	1,165 00	335 58	1,976 83
108,730 00	85,350 45	398 50	28,471 37	23,731 44	4,821 82	12,591 96
9,760 73	8,034 82	...	1,805 80	4,772 40	229 15	1,584 92
2,022 72	4,450 55	...	217 25	97 45	21 70	2,958 88
10,623 46	10,907 18	...	1,431 04	3,756 38	974 52	2,867 69
108,243 64	80,669 51	46 40	26,972 91	28,322 14	2,523 14	2,192 10
46,662 12	51,917 92	...	9,625 19	16,800 68	1,796 77	6,017 80
21,155 60	40,561 83	556 00	12,276 51	6,802 21	1,063 10	1,012 78
23,303 08	16,719 79	...	4,230 85	5,889 94	1,151 95	290 93
2,346 16	2,469 00	...	111 77	101 72	76 15	481 07
1,800 00	3,000 00	317 92	6,044 26	1,500 00	344 06	72 97
8,531 25	10,253 40	...	53 80	15 00	45 00	2,311 79
680 00	21,745 00	74 27	8,046 31	2,895 90	1,015 40	565 81
25,514 64	7,579 99	250 96	3,262 47	872 34	145 55	1,284 66
7,530 00	...	...	...	...	...	348 14
20,906 37	21,570 65	...	9,008 51	7,248 21	646 63	1,949 11
7,096 64	8,076 21	...	2,704 28	2,764 06	74 40	2,568 21
7,535 55	6,104 96	...	2,665 09	2,010 23	296 14	2,737 59
5,965 08	13,697 95	58 56	3,946 48	4,780 49	985 11	1,378 37
8,697 92	11,652 74	...	2,732 09	5,843 73	338 67	2,443 71
12,654 52	7,689 15	...	4,602 27	3,044 35	387 56	589 53
37,621 77	36,651 04	...	10,056 41	5,541 42	1,686 65	...
6,467 57	4,138 76	...	550 94	1,419 52	26 50	4,983 66
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,420 45
10,286 90	18,595 86	...	2,176 26	7,102 33	436 50	3,462 03
29,228 71	24,631 11	...	8,025 10	9,635 99	2,368 22	...
17,437 56	15,173 67	164 55	7,734 92	2,353 12	497 60	...

See footnote, table 55.

TABLE No. 57 — (Continued)  
*B. Maintenance expenses of hospitals incurred during the year ending June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	Salaries of officers, wages and labor	Food, ice and water	Clothing	Fuel, light and power	Medicine and medical supplies and equipment	Office expenses, including printing, telephone and postage	Household furnishings and equipment
PRIVATE HOSPITALS — (Continued)							
French Benevolent Society, Hospital Department, New York	101,946 94	834,323 23	.....	\$11,391 13	\$9,148 56	\$3,656 10	\$5,489 91
	6,786 34	4,498 43	.....	1,968 53	1,029 73	281 68	200 49
	13,062 37	14,084 13	.....	10,552 52	7,109 07	637 70	3,555 16
	13,871 12	12,434 00	.....	3,503 66	4,520 31	224 97	1,009 07
	195,149 86	119,274 75	.....	38,814 97	50,943 83	5,589 51	11,037 79
	43,621 40	50,732 52	.....	15,123 26	10,871 63	4,555 00	3,628 80
	16,327 63	18,364 77	\$460 78	8,534 80	4,666 92	781 88	3,782 49
	1,916 00	6,245 76	422 88	1,428 75	1,137 22	362 21	1,017 04
	36,075 90	38,961 26	7 86	10,420 74	9,976 10	3,006 08	6,426 37
	6,094 16	2,947 24	.....	681 26	1,849 52	166 38	111 64
	16,037 30	12,181 46	.....	3,036 86	640 38	442 73	320 48
	5,084 76	4,761 42	.....	1,112 05	1,995 78	301 64	337 45
	15,633 76	23,426 33	2,179 56	476 14	1,406 98	415 28	3,164 22
	23,333 71	31,660 13	1,860 38	1,650 02	7,996 89	1,200 93	1,821 47
	32,814 24	33,974 37	23 20	10,094 63	10,340 98	1,504 37	4,868 86
	67,939 90	24,026 95	923 95	7,646 80	15,200 27	3,414 16	6,199 64
	39,296 17	64,906 28	.....	21,496 64	10,426 00	1,679 12	4,517 89
	8,773 65	28,260 93	89 82	4,183 09	4,657 74	480 96	1,477 68
	6,123 14	16,978 01	180 47	3,497 75	1,070 74	219 37	1,867 81
	23,076 49	24,236 87	.....	9,453 07	4,844 67	794 26	.....
	10,288 03	5,578 64	16 28	2,880 71	1,129 15	770 21	1,246 73

8,668 00	7,731 88	.....	3,002 05	2,045 05	465 32	441 30
7,193 06	3,411 43	.....	3,209 67	851 58	243 83	519 56
7,042 67	4,836 83	.....	1,115 38	2,072 72	138 39	16 25
8,642 11	2,739 20	.....	1,254 55	135 31	41 09	515 54
20,652 58	24,244 82	1,07 40	4,547 52	9,442 00	9,921 16	3,312 95
16,059 89	20,048 82	.....	6,653 85	4,883 93	270 26	2,654 28
15,489 53	12,860 02	178 19	3,420 32	4,517 57	1,095 28	764 77
39,204 06	96,425 20	3-3 95	28,178 36	22,782 54	3,373 79	20,210 41
21,568 87	18,765 76	13 13	5,314 66	7,502 14	1,491 38	2,974 38
12,259 12	9,337 79	.....	2,430 30	4,577 06	304 39	2,681 43
23,522 69	16,237 48	.....	4,113 37	4,862 30	846 19	3,919 04
7,506 44	6,673 86	200 10	1,274 50	2,023 41	450 75	3,417 45
12,318 87	7,835 83	.....	2,513 31	1,280 12	770 46	321 36
45,417 67	47,676 07	.....	15,614 59	18,989 81	2,279 41	5,037 39
9,476 24	9,263 82	.....	3,564 88	3,230 31	299 40	.....
90,376 24	76,312 02	2,704 13	22,406 98	24,061 41	9,534 00	9,802 64
4,504 00	4,092 74	67 47	1,716 10	3,263 19	326 26	1,698 40
95,420 91	109,391 88	.....	26,857 11	41,981 73	3,066 49	551 82
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11,547 25	7,189 40	.....	2,810 00	4,950 00	491 51	1,217 70
83,860 54	39,891 47	.....	23,293 78	13,881 00	3,722 57	10,387 52
20,172 00	23,945 26	.....	3,017 15	5,753 36	622 93	5,383 37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,243 41	5,558 70	.....	897 22	322 95	324 53	330 55
2,669 70	3,794 05	184 17	974 44	676 35	293 09	238 58
56,022 67	56,856 77	2,584 80	23,089 34	20,868 87	7,265 44	25,914 05
1,448 69	25,688 89	1,174 01	4,578 57	5,486 16	30 27	4,174 20
196,080 30	78,041 11	6,117 98	35,164 06	14,937 48	4,984 24	14,284 14
27,561 10	37,121 22	908 67	14,719 32	3,188 43	1,782 50	5,924 10
9,634 87	18,568 70	1,368 11	11,831 27	3,509 90	642 50	1,334 40
234,147 11	192,084 30	.....	48,655 51	34,483 95	8,895 19	29,693 69
19,238 40	23,455 19	.....	8,311 40	7,753 04	1,278 13	3,875 37
29,101 42	22,159 11	.....	8,395 35	3,076 45	2,445 72	4,893 62
11,491 40	15,115 93	.....	7,900 91	4,318 99	609 94	3,604 80

1 See footnote, table 55.



17,384 00	12,355 02	4,934 35	6,896 68	584 73	5,342 59
8,084 17	6,536 56	2,485 16	2,105 14	317 68	591 00
10,029 77	11,491 40	4,187 52	3,188 27	677 67	5,840 31
3,242 50	6,891 19	1,632 35	3,112 32	267 48	940 27
7,966 31	7,280 11	2,299 69	2,496 17	187 68	1,659 57
17,867 83	18,901 09	4,240 65	5,635 35	784 35	
5,866 55	6,074 99	2,556 54	1,658 04	193 61	1,170 68
6,675 34	5,075 04	1,587 41	2,905 20	628 49	1,009 73
8,738 70	6,167 06	3,307 99	3,434 94	524 03	276 44
14,228 73	13,525 81	3,617 08	5,140 89	927 00	3,561 43
83,019 63	52,825 85	23,938 56	18,927 86	1,612 81	1,630 46
37,516 54	33,841 89	13,697 49		4,931 58	892 79
25,145 78	20,680 06	13,213 93	5,985 19	506 08	4,175 25
9,381 84	7,160 11	1,900 28	2,219 46	430 24	25 00
7,092 51	4,463 48	2,995 14	3,032 50	160 69	1,246 02
14,063 85	5,545 53	3,632 82	836 27	905 36	1,493 27
20,099 50	58,235 22	11,402 77	726 11	589 68	2,596 80
53,539 27	33,106 93	14,624 14	9,292 12	1,339 40	1,387 82
17,764 92	10,048 51	6,539 34	2,533 36	443 83	2,623 90
390 00	3,175 51	818 63	1,039 49	104 14	921 16
6,099 60	8,671 31	1,725 83	1,342 99	69 50	86 96
7,837 88	11,573 25	3,839 94	3,645 72	712 97	2,947 03
19,883 52	28,695 19	10,603 33	4,243 82	810 40	3,236 60
St. John's Hospital for Contagious Diseases, Ogdensburg <sup>1</sup> .....					
St. John's Hospital (of the Church Charity Foundation of Long Island), Brooklyn <sup>1</sup> .....					
St. John's Long Island City Hospital, Long Island.....					

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 55.



TABLE No. 57 — (Continued)  
 B. Maintenance expenses of hospitals incurred during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Salaries of officers, wages and labor	Food, ice and water	Clothing	Fuel, light and power	Medicines and medical supplies and equipment	Office expenses, including printing, telephone and postage	Household furnishings and equipment
...	\$21,119 03	\$29,942 74	...	\$10,144 28	\$9,404 41	\$1,776 06	\$5,340 44
...	5,590 80	14,497 03	\$2,908 00	3,451 92	6,380 25	792 64	2,062 63
...	12,915 19	30,496 21	664 21	6,936 74	2,003 56	1,120 44	1,647 92
...	15,416 34	23,160 46	342 46	6,208 91	3,922 45	563 42	1,592 85
...	10,007 07	16,111 36	527 81	6,094 50	4,625 34	1,130 61	2,118 38
the	10,700 75	51,836 55	3,097 07	10,209 51	1,310 87	445 60	1,917 14
ork	1,671 80	3,795 02	102 70	1,807 23	981 97	89 94	255 22
...	11,112 40	15,245 00	136 96	7,151 04	2,082 73	509 69	1,355 58
...	16,512 40	20,898 78	...	5,390 20	8,003 29	1,040 25	2,670 38
...	27,596 94	32,482 70	...	6,083 36	8,736 66	1,826 34	3,744 38
...	7,047 03	7,073 87	177 06	2,139 15	2,040 63	150 23	...
The	31,096 47	56,551 94	497 03	15,403 86	10,492 19	2,204 69	10,652 54
How-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
n of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13,458 13	28,645 65	153 58	7,040 92	7,916 72	588 39	2,236 16
York	43,006 22	90,811 13	1,210 65	26,570 58	17,567 63	2,454 35	12,534 35
Rich-	13,290 96	25,685 05	97 33	6,957 92	3,456 09	732 42	5,631 90
...	4,852 50	2,577 51	...	734 41	1,482 25	246 54	...
...	31,573 08	42,149 32	517 84	23,502 22	11,500 72	1,431 73	4,697 06
...	10,335 20	19,312 67	...	5,013 50	3,739 26	937 09	407 04
...	3,832 50	3,710 72	...	939 75	701 12	155 78	75 00
...	16,659 78	53,476 76	245 08	11,302 21	2,352 79	241 42	3,032 83
...	22,443 74	45,848 97	1,169 63	14,171 22	2,689 92	490 08	2,240 61
...	39,613 77	49,274 00	3,776 80	890 88	12,355 93	1,088 69	10,154 90
(he).	34,002 06	41,271 43	...	9,467 60	9,393 53	1,596 49	9,529 94



TABLE No. 57 — (Continued)  
 B. Maintenance expenses of hospitals incurred during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Traveling and transportation	Insurance and taxes	Ordinary repairs	Other maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred	Estimated value of farm and garden produce in addition to provisions purchased
ad.)	.....	.....	\$297 03	.....	\$11,148 19	\$150 00
be.)	.....	\$609 98	1,410 05	\$982 53	20,375 96	1,200 00
ma-	.....	1,158 45	4,281 02	6,526 71	90,810 93	.....
ma-	.....	68 20	346 42	722 87	14,510 58	.....
.....	\$252 47	99 83	1,799 42	603 50	17,426 95	.....
.....	.....	408 10	1,204 91	.....	24,277 35	.....
.....	.....	1,108 23	427 35	5,186 20	57,414 03	.....
.....	.....	53 00	342 80	.....	15,203 25	.....
im).	6 00	144 98	65 55	395 30	13,226 03	1,018 43
.....	54 82	105 18	159 66	284 80	20,141 96	.....
for	200 65	248 85	1,695 11	19,311 72	178,568 41	15,873 70
.....	.....	97 40	.....	224 21	25,487 51	.....
.....	.....	.....	985 07	4,852 31	81,405 63	.....
im).	.....	1,525 80	1,562 95	794 96	130,044 77	.....
.....	.....	.....	305 81	229 94	21,187 22	.....
.....	50 00	545 52	1,572 92	6,277 52	137,066 62	250 00
.....	1,500 21	678 83	809 34	3,260 70	33,120 33	.....
Board of Trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals:	694 14	.....	53,800 63	63,091 30	1,327,212 33	.....
Bellevue Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ferryboat Southfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

.....	102 71	.....	15,488 38	13,024 15	206,324 23	.....
.....	145 00	.....	7,738 11	9,487 34	182,946 95	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	326 21	.....	10,481 50	16,860 97	252,036 44	.....
.....	156 49	.....	4,789 28	2,890 00	68,725 86	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	181 03	.....	450 45	3,595 70	215,226 01	.....
.....	4,235 66	4,230 63	2,560 87	8,545 93	234,940 52	.....
.....	10 00	.....	24 12	808 27	33,137 18	613 20
.....	869 73	.....	2,548 39	6,104 48	293,930 60	.....
.....	268 38	.....	1,148 19	5,155 98	302,026 32	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	225 36	.....	1,043 01	21 86	12,238 97	.....
.....	1,010 50	.....	9,709 04	8,140 13	425,497 35	.....
.....	626 57	.....	10,267 77	855 45	96,931 56	.....
.....	2,006 77	.....	1,047 62	1,188 56	108,038 88	.....
.....	.....	.....	3,954 65	1,874 58	154,470 56	.....
.....	356 95	.....	173 20	129 51	12,468 91	.....
.....	11,205 39	.....	10,977 57	14,958 77	693,078 51	.....
.....	3,042 04	.....	7,095 95	9,525 75	654,313 75	.....
.....	6,765 18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	812 06	.....	7,477 90	7,810 36	508,449 56	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	4,140 78	.....	924 85	8,251 70	66,329 42	.....
.....	20 50	.....	3,000 00	10,148 67	170,770 19	.....
.....	141 03	.....	1,676 55	1,528 56	55,727 99	.....
.....	.....	.....	2,540 40	3,209 35	90,071 26	.....
.....	88 49	.....	.....	293 80	3,114 96	.....
.....	.....	.....	4,051 59	1,669 99	104,607 55	150 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	478 86	116 55	11,469 01	250 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	380 22	25,851 91	100 00
.....	20 50	.....	328 89	1,087 77	22,840 85	.....
.....	398 27	.....	497 54	347 33	20,911 07	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	746 61	2,292 19	45,279 55	2,010 82
.....	2,155 27	.....	1,011 96	1,018 40	25,818 49	225 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	156 60	1,435 00	37,569 94	5,785 47
.....	.....	.....	55 00	.....	4,834 00	.....
.....	1,121 90	.....	369 33	.....	32,075 43	500 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

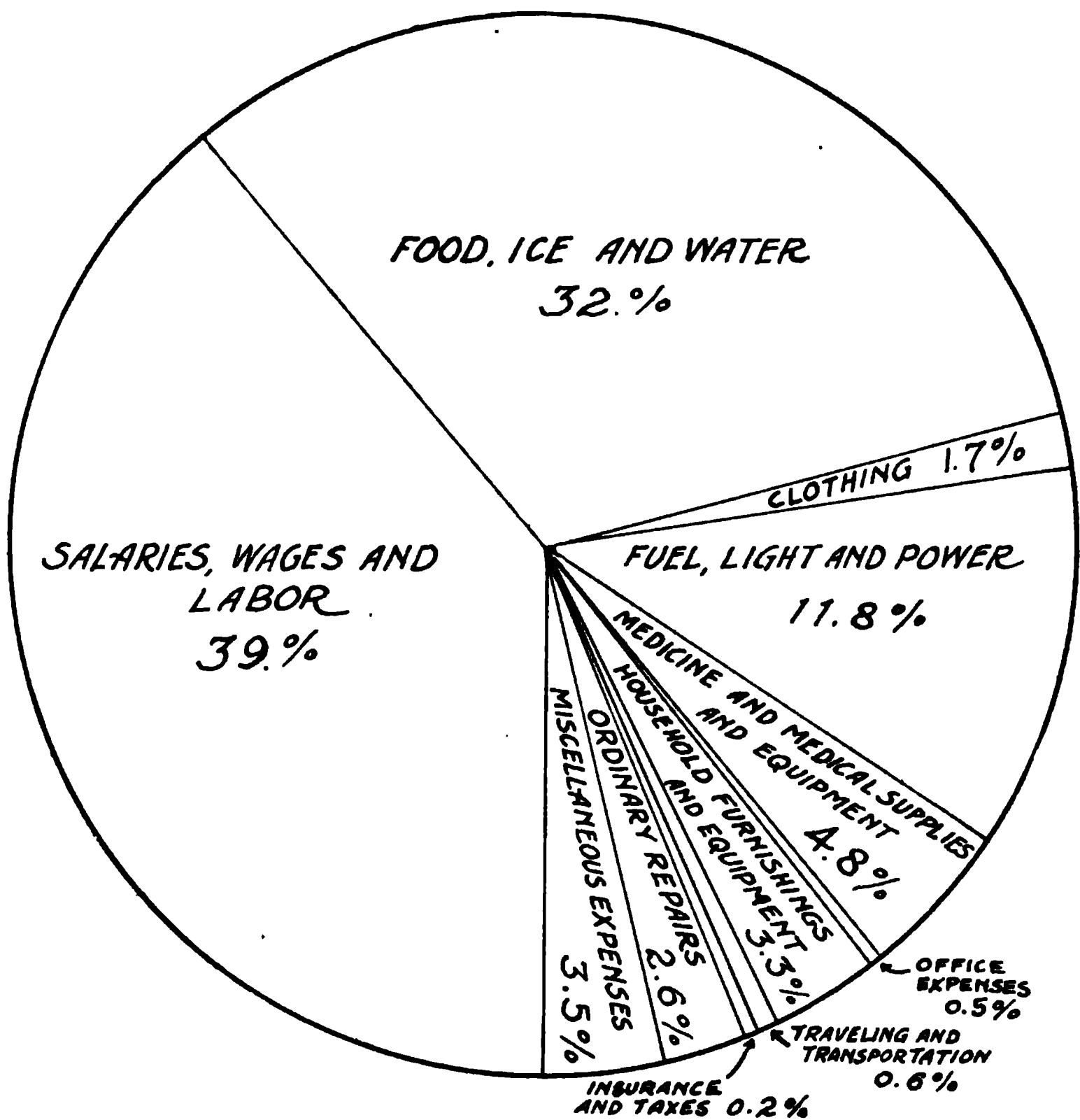
<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 55.

TABLE No. 57 — (Continued)  
 B. Maintenance expenses of hospitals incurred during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Traveling and transportation	Insurance and taxes	Ordinary repairs	Other maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred	Estimated value of farm and garden produce in addition to provisions purchased
Public Hospitals — (Concluded)						
any San-	.....	\$240 33	\$2,315 46	\$949 98	\$38,769 40	.....
.....	\$69 34	.....	715 52	28 08	14,877 12	.....
.....	13 31	22 50	140 90	190 90	10,151 89	\$75 00
.....	302 11	.....	547 82	189 70	27,434 34	.....
.....	1 00	28 35	66 53	1,945 59	50,851 13	.....
.....	637 77	.....	421 83	.....	18,083 33	.....
.....	140 10	.....	3,806 91	4 40	29,537 20	.....
Total maintenance expenses, public hospitals.....	\$44,462 76	\$15,451 89	\$198,361 12	\$264,403 40	\$7,581,118 06	\$29,031 62
.....	\$676 14	\$147 08	\$756 16	\$3,742 84	\$64,580 65	.....
.....	.....	2,187 44	6,047 58	5,517 47	305,121 55	.....
.....	.....	234 14	493 45	200 25	18,386 50	800 00
.....	.....	287 85	494 01	4,094 52	18,794 81	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	3,205 57	27,026 82	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	21,319 49	60,641 18	.....
.....	.....	283 11	1,714 76	1,095 92	57,388 93	.....
.....	.....	247 13	1,208 60	2,365 07	21,285 18	.....
.....	.....	1,036 59	1,445 23	2,637 75	58,915 06	.....
Association of	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	1,704 44	13,273 12	5,230 13	155,007 99	.....
.....	.....	268 43	1,103 77	2,586 22	17,032 77	.....
Department, Res-	.....	168 33	1,077 04	755 18	45,315 19	.....
tal, Brooklyn	.....	705 25	2,266 49	708 65	48,050 70	.....

**STATE OF NEW YORK ~ STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES**

**CHART SHOWING RELATIVE EXPENSES INCURRED FOR MAINTENANCE  
IN THE PUBLIC HOSPITALS SUBJECT TO THE VISITATION AND INSPEC-  
TION OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
JUNE 30, 1918.**





1,050 83	1,473 50	2,033 50	51,529 32	..
4,741 16	7,665 72	11,677 80	286,180 43	..
589 22	5,617 50	3,110 30	35,454 84	..
328 78	52 30	419 56	7,281 62	..
2,982 14	643 22	4,738 53	26,359 04	..
1,629 81	11,037 72	2,427 13	266,042 42	..
2,115 83	6,951 88	11,560 98	149,243 45	..
400 31	4,725 11	1,813 95	97,087 84	..
..	1,158 04	3,779 66	57,679 20	..
..	61 65	45 28	5,555 18	..
419 83	987 59	1,165 08	7,465 68	..
6 07	..	344 63	31,837 56	..
721 29	3,021 42	10 26	869 70	..
318 40	1,203 15	1,258 22	66,504 30	..
..	..	1,201 11	22,929 78	..
..	774 24	1,853 12	63,982 30	..
74 00	347 70	..	21,475 54	..
618 53	1,541 01	2,748 46	24,799 08	..
605 44	1,454 03	3,180 60	37,718 58	..
495 21	1,305 23	3,146 24	36,049 42	..
210 18	302 19	142 94	50,411 53	500 00
1,535 76	6,443 06	1,230 96	103,245 38	..
108 07	..	182 25	13,483 14	..
380 37	1,374 34	3,971 51	49,344 81	..
221 96	8,134 89	805 31	86,661 75	..
543 94	1,033 67	1,837 59	60,239 65	..
356 84	4,320 39	78 00	124,604 71	25 00
181 70	2,513 21	33 52	16,613 53	..
485 80	1,723 07	1,886 05	53,210 73	..
501 00	130 51	5,246 50	40,441 14	..
5,332 11	11,211 51	3,874 06	441,248 32	..
2,763 50	3,930 56	6,605 98	141,838 75	..
510 31	903 04	1,427 45	51,860 07	..
250 67	1,972 26	147 75	14,968 19	..
1,117 29	3,994 40	10,189 33	120,165 22	..
26 05	182 22	..	11,951 48	..
45 13	603 14	1,564 45	35,370 75	..

See footnote, table 55.



TABLE No. 57 — (Continued)  
 B. Maintenance expenses of hospitals incurred during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Traveling and transportation	Insurance and taxes	Ordinary repairs	Other maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred	Estimated value of farm and garden produce in addition to provisions purchased
PRIVATE HOSPITALS — (Continued)						
the Condition of	\$3 42	\$93 72	\$258 05	\$117 92	\$14,071 21	.....
dy (The), Ellis	268 50	.....	1,256 40	8,074 72	56,300 94	.....
r York	.....	.....	3,376 12	10,663 98	83,543 63	.....
.....	184 00	1,592 72	3,824 69	1,922 56	100,396 42	.....
.....	32 00	2,870 27	4,686 62	10,212 05	143,084 51	.....
.....	25 30	832 16	4,538 67	4,303 16	142,030 29	.....
.....	.....	1,027 09	2,930 12	2,623 86	54,553 48	.....
.....	.....	97 12	424 03	658 48	31,145 92	.....
.....	.....	539 48	3,138 94	5,735 32	70,821 10	.....
House of Relief (of the Society of the New York Hospital), New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	604 72	309 32	1,943 38	24,777 77	.....
.....	.....	291 20	.....	1,601 67	24,237 07	.....
L. I.	.....	251 90	124 71	1,484 32	16,390 08	.....
.....	.....	295 53	1,688 72	170 03	17,375 52	.....
(The), New York	.....	264 41	856 59	603 29	15,052 29	.....
.....	.....	899 98	1,574 35	1,577 43	78,451 31	.....
.....	.....	228 00	1,086 58	2,593 57	54,478 98	.....
.....	.....	359 48	2,516 06	2,863 70	43,754 87	.....
.....	.....	3,728 76	16,758 15	85,517 69	316,512 91	.....
.....	.....	619 74	.....	310 60	58,040 96	.....
.....	.....	240 85	1,013 95	473 74	33,308 14	.....
.....	.....	446 65	1,492 75	10,504 02	65,304 41	.....
.....	.....	887 97	250 33	1,196 23	23,680 93	.....
.....	.....	275 26	497 10	704 89	28,597 20	.....
ew York (The)	.....	1,604 94	13,643 53	1,220 80	151,574 20	.....
.....	.....	394 09	193 38	3,509 51	29,931 43	.....
.....	540 00	3,628 50	13,218 52	19,225 33	271,889 97	.....
.....	24 21	231 05	415 08	356 34	16,652 94	.....
.....	.....	6,771 49	.....	3,801 37	267,642 80	.....
oklyn, New York and	.....	.....	1,727 84	725 06	21,181 23	.....
.....	.....	452 48	.....	.....	.....	8184 100

Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, New York	1,503 57	9,220 59	3,086 00	188,847 04
Mary Immaculate Hospital Association, Jamaica	752 00	1,922 27	803 36	66,714 59
Maternity Hospital and Infant Home of Albany, Maternity Department	15 23	221 47	494 76	11,327 92
		74 03	536 42	9,469 76
	1,397 60	4,968 20	2,337 73	199,887 81
	1,359 38	50 76	1,494 86	45,524 04
	4,062 38	6,282 43	13,747 36	300,978 48
	64 00	4,434 40	8,974 28	106,671 41
		681 31	415 94	48,434 42
	1,038 42		13,341 51	562,988 44
	1,687 18		5,722 92	71,291 78
	715 43	941 90	3,330 92	85,039 59
	2,252 01	4,026 71	5,085 38	53,735 31
	557 69	5,585 27	801 22	66,077 30
	369 19	319 60	3,007 38	166,154 29
		3,805 09		
	1,404 86	1,828 91	26,407 47	301,364 51
	929 94	4,648 04	1,457 31	77,942 66
	903 40	2,778 12	591 78	39,138 13
	994 62	2,468 84	31,322 81	157,533 28
	5,964 69	5,035 06	1,626 39	320,519 15
	8,969 55	11,977 00		385,274 73
	1,512 05	3,724 92	5,961 52	98,253 06
	1,108 02	7,964 11	5,960 71	175,034 36
	385 89	1,208 81	560 99	25,296 00
	1,071 24	2,476 82	5,157 33	66,303 85
	2,618 02	3,904 07	7,494 48	118,088 74
	360 30	11 78	1,071 80	12,041 43
	58 29	1,765 22		26,870 35
		200 15	2,701 83	50,379 35
	171 50	1,352 70	1,954 06	24,597 57
		1,124 95	99 03	37,357 05
	715 60	996 16	2,303 05	19,640 83
		267 02	3,140 63	24,376 16
	738 54	1,916 06	1,808 82	52,814 32
				100 00
	53 84	767 87	168 10	18,510 20
	174 99	1,025 07	1,736 12	19,817 99
	405 54	565 37	595 99	23,015 96
				500 00

See footnote, table 55.

TABLE No. 57 — (Concluded)  
 B. Maintenance expenses of hospitals incurred during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Traveling and transportation	Insurance and taxes	Ordinary repairs	Other maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred	Estimated value of farm and garden produce in addition to provisions purchased
Allyn.	\$158 00	\$697 38	\$575 28	\$158 82	\$42,427 42	
(The).	43 50	3,370 02	2,695 35	6,371 03	196,112 51	
ach	28 65	887 42	7,022 01	6,475 00	112,450 87	
ment.		1,721 07	3,457 41	9,703 99	88,958 68	\$7,587 00
D. New		470 40		1,126 09	22,714 42	
an		414 08	644 83	623 14	20,869 80	
rance).		1,239 54	1,713 13	2,444 80	33,629 02	
		203 70	10,917 55	4,957 05	112,515 00	13 83 00
		4,247 24	618 66	1,487 78	121,817 61	
		5 00	758 88	987 88	41,695 61	
	52 64	96 50	20 00	465 16	7,108 23	400 00
	348 11	319 40	486 76	30 58	16,931 70	
		686 21	1,300 33	159 72	33,112 50	
M Long	14 22	1,704 95	2,008 43	303 74	72,433 86	
		3,543 02	6,003 04	18,027 91	106,012 42	
	109 41	384 28	2,431 70	1,273 17	38,922 61	
	37 75	1,724 42	1,804 10	1,003 00	51,373 46	
		806 15	3,410 80	172 12	5,408 06	
	224 16	658 16	1,056 72	444 30	42,301 47	
he P...	1 11 24	1 000 00	0 117 67		46 418 00	0 974 00
					1 60 00	

**STATE OF NEW YORK--STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES**

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**CHART SHOWING RELATIVE EXPENSES INCURRED FOR MAINTENANCE  
IN THE PRIVATE HOSPITALS SUBJECT TO THE VISITATION AND IN-  
SPECTION OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES FOR THE YEAR END-  
ING JUNE 30, 1918**

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**FOOD, ICE AND WATER 32 1%,**



	63 63	1,295 24	1,586 66	5,031 32	46,560 92	500 00
St. Laurence Hospital (The), New York.....		1,120 22	1,926 91	1,676 87	62,439 36	
St. Luke's Hospital of Newburgh, N. Y.....	11 10	603 71	2,807 28		84,612 51	
St. Mark's Hospital of New York City.....	41 02	320 53	136 52	364 19	20,116 85	
St. Mary's Hospital at Amsterdam.....		1,269 00	4,314 16	326 37	134,798 25	
Idaho.....						
N. Y.....						
Nebraska.....						
Ohio.....						
Illinois.....						
Indiana.....						
Iowa.....						
Kansas.....						
Michigan.....						
Minnesota.....						
Missouri.....						
Montana.....						
Nebraska.....						
Nevada.....						
New Hampshire.....						
New Jersey.....						
New Mexico.....						
New York.....						
North Carolina.....						
North Dakota.....						
Ohio.....						
Oklahoma.....						
Oregon.....						
Pennsylvania.....						
Rhode Island.....						
South Carolina.....						
South Dakota.....						
Tennessee.....						
Texas.....						
Vermont.....						
Virginia.....						
Washington.....						
West Virginia.....						
Wisconsin.....						
Wyoming.....						
Total maintenance expenses, private hospitals.....	69,916 97	\$189,436 27	\$474,625 16	\$983,805 56	\$14,436,386 29	\$50,275 04
Total maintenance expenses public hospitals.....	44,462 76	16,451 89	198,361 12	264,403 40	\$7,581,118 06	29,031 62
Total maintenance expenses, public and private hospitals.....	\$54,379 73	\$204,888 16	\$672,986 28	\$1,248,208 96	\$22,017,504 35	\$79,276 66

See footnote, table 55.

TABLE No. 58

Number of patients treated in hospitals and the results during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Number of patients in the institution July 1, 1917	Number of patients received during year	Number of infants born in hospital	Total number under treatment	Of this number —		
					Paying patients	Public charges	Free patients
Albert Lindley Lee	13	365	37	415	333	19	8
Auburn Municipal [	19	35	.....	54	6	12	36
Binghamton City Hospital (The Board of Managers of the), Binghamton	64	1,707	96	1,867	684	540	643
Broome County Tuberculosis Sanatorium (Mountain Sanatorium)	25	47	.....	72	1	71	.....
..... sanatorium)	14	42	.....	56	37	19	.....
.....	16	669	33	718	714	4	.....
.....	59	1,013	.....	1,072	163	909	.....
..... sanatorium)	41	135	.....	176	52	124	.....
.....	20	50	.....	70	8	62	.....
.....	17	88	1	106	27	79	.....
..... for Incap-	282	408	.....	690	156	534	.....
.....	34	798	79	911	881	20	10
.....	277	1,820	40	2,146	213	1,933	.....
Rochester	181	339	.....	520	67	453	.....
.....	30	59	.....	89	6	83	.....
.....	182	2,133	.....	2,320	183	2,137	.....
.....	73	252	.....	325	.....	325	.....
.....	1,365	40,191	1,185	42,741	1,141	41,600	.....
.....	99	241	.....	440	.....	440	.....
.....	232	6,288	782	7,302	115	7,187	.....
.....	161	4,657	399	5,217	27	5,190	.....
.....	51	30	.....	81	.....	81	.....
.....	339	9,023	1,071	11,033	152	10,881	.....
.....	96	45	.....	150	.....	150	.....
.....	157	3,008	2	3,167	817	2,350	.....
.....	5,940	9,990	1	1,446	32	1,414	.....

.....	17	334	.....	351	4	347	.....
.....	294	2,241	.....	2,535	.....	2,535	.....
.....	335	6,212	.....	6,547	2,588	3,950	.....
.....	14	407	.....	421	.....	421	.....
.....	760	4,022	122	4,904	24	4,880	.....
.....	83	1,907	133	2,123	.....	2,123	.....
.....	118	2,845	234	3,197	.....	3,197	.....
.....	144	3,502	391	4,037	.....	4,037	.....
Home,	39	723	.....	702	.....	702	.....
.....	963	14,853	714	16,520	.....	16,520	.....
.....	826	4,706	99	5,631	.....	5,631	.....
.....	646	2,315	.....	2,961	.....	2,961	.....
.....	739	1,658	7	2,414	.....	2,414	.....
Chil-	118	83	.....	201	.....	201	.....
ionary	332	406	.....	740	.....	740	.....
.....	47	1,161	194	1,402	1,095	91	216
.....	169	839	20	1,028	142	896	.....
.....	3	33	1	37	25	12	.....
.....	92	196	.....	288	37	251	.....
.....	22	48	.....	70	29	41	.....
.....	27	83	.....	110	30	80	.....
.....	39	127	.....	166	18	148	.....
.....	38	680	.....	718	.....	718	.....
.....	108	181	1	290	12	278	.....
.....	28	63	.....	91	6	85	.....
.....	63	157	.....	220	9	211	.....
.....	3	57	.....	60	.....	60	.....
.....	38	71	.....	109	20	89	.....
.....	26	488	.....	514	41	473	.....
.....	29	40	.....	69	1	68	.....
.....	25	27	.....	52	8	44	.....
.....	36	1,135	38	1,209	6	1,208	.....
.....	184	703	18	905	16	889	.....
.....	25	156	.....	181	.....	181	.....
.....	36	56	.....	92	.....	92	.....
Total number, public hospitals.. . . .	10,838	127,003	5,698	144,138	9,981	133,245	913

See footnote, table 55.



TABLE No. 58 — (Continued)  
 Number of patients treated in hospitals and the results during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Number of patients in the institution July 1, 1917	Number of patients received during year	Number of infants born in hospital	Total number under treatment	Of this number —		
					Paying patients	Public charges	Free patients
.....	74	2,515	20	2,619	1,924	300	396
.....	109	4,215	106	4,516	3,491	906	118
.....	86	173	.....	259	.....	259	.....
.....	84	47	.....	131	50	61	20
.....	23	503	31	557	473	84	.....
.....	39	778	61	878	836	42	.....
.....	39	1,669	180	1,872	1,177	440	255
.....	40	1,576	148	1,764	1,610	123	31
Ontario.....	15	535	9	549	477	38	39
.....	84	1,476	.....	1,560	435	790	335
Association of Retards.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	110	2,359	159	2,600	867	1,217	546
.....	.....	500	89	595	577	.....	18
Department, Seaside	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ital, Brooklyn.....	108	32	.....	140	.....	135	5
.....	46	4,321	.....	4,367	3,828	163	376
.....	98	219	.....	311	.....	286	25
.....	186	4,546	672	5,404	3,377	1,083	939
.....	89	774	98	899	782	58	64
of Tuberculosis, Open	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	68	73	.....	141	8	133	.....
.....	47	1,060	4	1,101	804	267	.....
.....	278	6,195	243	6,816	4,695	1,266	834
.....	148	3,431	466	4,049	3,730	196	123
lo.....	147	3,794	.....	2,941	2,218	683	41
.....	84	1,544	267	1,945	1,540	247	42
.....	.....	52	.....	52	1	51	.....
.....	10	300	14	306	267	99	.....
.....	41	1,180	48	1,219	1,159	33	36

Buffalo	34	157	24	11	10	1
	1,706	157	1,942	1,826	655	43
Albany	289		357	941	77	19
Albany	76	277	2,096	814	969	243
	19	62	625	428	161	16
	30	41	797	568	326	3
	67	34	1,547	562	202	793
	24	65	1,024	974	35	25
	40	94	875	802	54	19
	112	522	4,341	3,881	283	237
	11	45	694	456	226	
Schenectady						
	87		2,174	1,321	638	215
York	74	287	2,455	1,637	785	133
	50	104	975	794	23	153
	90		2,191	1,485	27	679
	10	23	238	228	5	
	45	167	1,255	1,020	20	216
Clark	45	76	1,378	1,270	215	22
	336	52	5,605	2,617	908	2,175
	157	281	8,255	2,135	876	543
	56	132	1,360	1,059	148	162
	22	82	532	460	283	76
	126	532	3,396	2,618	95	652
Madison, New						
	7	1				
	36		304	202	2	
	19	7	909	877		92
			302	205	24	133
Madison of the						
	273		383	58	132	193
	86	123	2,291	1,880	336	25
Illia Hospital	121	340	3,611	3,203	194	124
	65		496	322	91	83
	132	343	4,256	3,578	463	215
	79	90	1,626	874	506	156
	73		275	69	185	22
	59	160	1,917	1,840	12	59
New York						
	34		163	82	38	49
	83	75	782	679	85	18

\* Closed March 1, 1913.

\* Closed November 19, 1917.

\* Statistics with parent institution.

\* See footnote, table 55.

TABLE No. 58—(Continued)  
 Number of patients treated in hospitals and the results during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Number of patients in the institution July 1, 1917	Number of patients received during year	Number of infants born in hospital	Total number under treatment	Of this number—		
					Paying patients	Public charges	Free patients
PRIVATE HOSPITALS—(Continued)							
.....	22	302	42	306	313	53	.....
.....	21	626	66	713	708	1	4
.....	21	162	.....	183	.....	183	.....
York.....	80	1,503	53	1,636	781	414	441
.....	76	1,483	133	1,691	1,502	42	147
.....	46	1,220	204	1,470	1,200	256	14
.....	216	5,932	427	6,574	4,210	1,371	993
.....	93	1,699	1,657	3,449	1,642	1,721	86
.....	51	978	89	1,118	1,091	9	18
.....	27	1,388	17	1,432	439	788	205
.....	35	92	47	1,010	744	211	55
.....	16	463	64	543	464	17	72
he).....	140	3,311	799	4,250	1,826	1,473	951
.....	38	901	69	1,008	929	66	13
.....	246	5,812	739	6,797	398	5,298	1,101
.....	25	431	60	516	463	50	3
.....	321	7,838	498	8,707	5,026	1,217	2,464
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
and Vicinity	38	802	283	1,123	1,014	.....	109
.....	116	11,121	.....	11,237	8,789	1,082	1,366
.....	53	1,394	67	1,514	916	241	357
Department	33	603	576	1,211	890	36	295
.....	45	80	.....	134	10	.....	124
.....	24	402	10	445	372	48	25
.....	171	4,291	535	4,967	3,467	685	815
.....	198	1,781	543	2,522	1,607	152	763
York.....	453	1,025	.....	1,078	194	872	12
.....	224	392	.....	616	7	603	.....
.....	58	1,798	212	2,066	1,659	69	338
.....	428	9,558	.....	9,986	2,485	3,472	4,029
.....	54	1,693	260	1,997	1,640	313	44
.....	54	1,623	186	1,733	1,109	420	204

..	30	993	131	1,154	1,076	42	36
..	39	1,456	180	1,675	1,172	402	101
..	117	4,793	..	4,910	3,024	746	1,140
..	31	261	242	534	440	..	94
(The).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	153	4,434	618	6,205	3,519	884	802
..	57	916	347	1,320	961	189	170
..	86	1,301	1,243	2,630	1,540	710	380
..	31	1,467	..	1,498	1,178	241	79
..	89	752	..	841	381	119	341
..	173	4,678	138	4,989	4,397	117	476
rk	314	9,866	..	10,180	8,190	837	1,153
..	74	831	..	903	444	87	374
New	195	1,329	..	1,524	997	309	218
..	2	760	..	762	733	..	39
..	60	1,836	201	2,097	1,971	29	97
..	126	2,456	253	2,835	2,032	360	453
..	18	420	20	458	418	27	13
..	21	533	4	558	435	72	51
..	47	1,183	141	1,371	1,348	23	..
..	24	559	66	649	541	11	97
..	33	951	98	1,082	902	163	17
..	21	626	38	685	611	13	61
..	31	605	104	740	725	..	16
..	39	912	10	961	872	..	89
allis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
e).	18	564	34	616	477	89	50
..	19	521	50	590	546	28	16
..	21	560	22	603	577	16	10
..	52	1,086	289	1,507	1,136	..	371
..	250	4,682	536	5,408	4,060	204	1,204
..	114	3,240	373	3,727	2,872	135	720
..	144	2,797	303	3,244	2,882	177	185
..	28	646	100	776	565	148	63
..	29	702	75	806	782	24	..
..	23	165	4	192	181	11	..
..	92	356	..	448	..	448	..
et	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
York	390	1,389	..	1,779	113	1,236	430
..	104	3,657	367	4,168	2,167	896	1,025
..	51	424	..	475	115	195	165

<sup>1</sup>See footnote, table 55.

<sup>2</sup>Closed March 30, 1915.



Saint Vincent Hospital of the Borough of Richmond (The), West New Brighton	98	1,072	93	1,863	1,086	657	121
Brighton	8	345	18	371	371	273	75
	125	2,041	85	2,251	1,903	188	
	47	798	65	910	722	5	
	0	202	26	237	232		
	242	625		867	163	604	10
	276	397		673	153	475	45
	200	2,478	1,801	4,485	639	1,539	2,307
man Hospital	104	2,724	435	3,263	2,638	180	445
ew York (The)	256	3,988	3,030	7,254	2,983	3,212	1,059
	41	1,283		1,324	247	873	204
	234	5,972		6,206	2,327	1,450	2,429
	12	230	25	257	253	12	2
	139	3,118	257	3,344	2,052	1,241	251
	95	139		234	180	6	98
	37	923	120	1,080	989	70	21
ew York	67	1,833	240	1,840	1,008	298	534
	34	845	228	1,107	1,050	30	27
	109	2,206	326	2,531	2,310	235	106
	11	420	63	494	411		83
	27	438	50	516	473	1	42
	33	676	31	739	671	17	51
ale, N. Y.	120	2,311	63	2,494	1,808	530	156
	217	553		770		693	77
	35	878	138	1,051	945	61	45
	31	1,114	19	1,164	501	403	260
	14	300	19	333	312	21	
	7	128	4	189	130	9	
	27	970	108	1,105	689	78	370
	80	2,404	277	2,761	1,351	911	499
en	53	1,171	187	1,411	1,356		56
	46	586	51	683	592	78	13
okers	65	1,407	637	2,109	1,744	343	22
Total private hospitals	15,898	800,186	31,407	353,491	230,309	71,805	61,877
Total public hospitals	10,838	127,603	5,898	144,139	9,981	183,245	913
Total public and private hospitals	26,736	433,789	37,105	497,630	240,290	204,550	62,790

See footnote, table 55.

TABLE No. 58 — (Continued)  
 Number of patients treated in hospitals and the results during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF DAYS' TREATMENT				DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR		
	Paying patients	Public charges	Free patients	Total	INFANTS BORN IN HOSPITAL		
					Discharged to parents or guardians	Transferred to other institutions	Died
Auburn	5,225	368	23	5,616	32		5
(the), Bingham	739	1,699	5,287	7,625			
(asylum)	9,487	6,779	13,103	29,369	91		5
(asylum)	177	8,706		8,883			
	3,331	2,783		6,114			
	7,145	65		7,200	33		
	6,105	14,561		19,666			
	4,009	9,270		13,288			
(asylum)	503	6,962		7,576			
	1,384	8,313		9,677	1		
or Incipient	22,703	75,449		98,152			
	11,529	1,021	62	12,612	79		9
	3,379	84,575		87,954	25	4	
Rochester	5,867	63,836		69,703			
	548	9,825		10,373			
	12,005	55,285		67,290			
		18,295		18,295			
	12,138	524,345		536,483	1,104		55
		27,630		27,630			
	1,369	94,835		96,204	754		29
	1,201	96,899		98,100	373		23
		9,354		9,354			
	1,297	118,693		119,990	998		75
		37,589		37,589			
	12,352	63,380		65,741			2
	4,701	187,133		191,834	1		

.....	6	0,490	.....	0,505	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	111,206	.....	111,206	.....	.....	.....
.....	52,237	80,384	.....	132,621	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	3,705	.....	3,705	.....	.....	.....
.....	410	251,387	.....	251,816	.....	102	14
.....	.....	20,722	.....	20,722	.....	127	6
.....	.....	46,982	.....	46,982	.....	229	5
.....	.....	60,910	.....	60,910	.....	369	22
on Bay Home),	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	12,925	.....	12,925	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	335,745	.....	335,745	.....	635	68
.....	.....	208,748	.....	208,748	.....	77	14
.....	.....	213,955	.....	213,955	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	226,916	.....	226,916	.....	1	.....
Deformed Chil-	.....	49,001	.....	49,001	.....	.....	.....
dent Pulmonary	.....	110,361	.....	110,361	.....	.....	.....
.....	12,731	3,919	2,923	19,573	.....	188	.....
.....	3,720	59,967	.....	63,687	.....	10	5
.....	425	285	.....	710	.....	1	.....
.....	3,717	33,203	.....	36,920	.....	.....	.....
t), East Bloom-	.....	5,724	.....	7,923	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,190	8,773	.....	10,889	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,116	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,779	15,757	.....	17,536	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	11,636	.....	11,636	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,320	40,022	.....	41,942	.....	1	.....
.....	1,192	10,111	.....	11,303	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,172	24,749	.....	25,921	.....	.....	.....
.....	3,142	1,144	.....	1,144	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,353	13,354	.....	16,496	.....	.....	.....
.....	143	15,509	.....	16,862	.....	.....	.....
.....	567	6,909	.....	7,052	.....	.....	.....
.....	70	8,150	.....	8,726	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,112	16,724	.....	16,794	.....	34	4
.....	.....	62,656	.....	63,768	.....	17	2
.....	.....	4,926	.....	4,926	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	12,132	.....	12,132	.....	.....	.....
Total, public hospitals	215,734	3,693,292	21,398	3,930,424	5,282	29	336

Total, public hospitals

See footnote, table 55.



TABLE No. 58 — (Continued)

Number of patients treated in hospitals and the results during the year ending June 30, 1918

DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR			
INFANTS BORN IN HOSPITAL			
Dis- charged to parents or guardians	Trans- ferred to other in- stitutions	Died	
95	1	8	
31			
89	1	1	
138		8	
72		21	
7		2	
148		4	
84		5	
612		24	
83		11	
4			
201		61	
441		43	
293	2	12	
14			
42	1	3	

	144	177	38	359	144	1	13
Buffalo	10,986	18,949	1,355	31,240	164		13
Dyn.	6,182	6,106	1,938	16,226			
	11,600	13,054	8,062	27,766	263	1	13
	6,045	3,140	497	9,732	52		4
	7,546	1,920	52	9,518	37		6
	7,558	3,218	8,745	19,691	18		7
	11,027	753	385	12,070	55		8
	12,203	1,453	466	14,122	89		29
	41,283	5,456	1,566	48,309	493		6
	3,967	654		4,621	99		
(Schuetteady).							
	17,155	11,315	1,095	29,565			
	17,128	12,548	1,205	30,876	222		16
York	14,007	1,321	798	16,121	101		3
	21,431	461	10,946	32,838			1
	3,465	260		3,715	22		9
	12,461	436	2,760	15,657	178		
	12,063						16
rk	44,510	6,440	819	19,522	56	1	
	30,690	18,474	29,529	92,618	52		12
	12,772	9,204	6,760	45,634	219		10
	3,521	3,521	1,974	18,263	123		14
	3,806	1,468	421	5,726	63		33
ederation, New	29,997	3,001	7,716	40,714	506		
	3,723	116		8,946	1		
	12,165		1,544	13,709			
	4,177	374	1,211	5,762	5		2
condition of the							
	8,697	21,838	26,631	57,226			7
llia Hospital	25,363	6,939	424	32,726	123	1	20
	87,974	3,642	1,104	42,720	920		
	10,694	7,988	3,293	21,975			11
	44,037	10,353	1,531	55,921	390		9
	12,023	9,501	2,116	24,240	90	1	
	6,376	19,180	1,178	26,734			4
	26,667	260	297	27,214	150		
D., New York							
	4,427	5,596	4,440	14,463			
	9,414	1,771	878	11,860	96		9

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 55.      <sup>2</sup> Statistics with parent institution.      <sup>3</sup> Closed November 19, 1917.      <sup>4</sup> Closed March 1, 1918.

TABLE No. 58 — (Continued)  
*Number of patients treated in hospitals and the results during the year ending June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	NUMBER OF DAYS' TREATMENT				DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR			
	Paying patients	Public charges	Free patients	Total	INFANTS BORN IN HOSPITAL			Died
					Dis- charged to parents or guardians	Trans-ferred to other in-stitutions		
..	3,998	1,316	.....	5,314	40	.....	27	
..	5,898	77	..... 211	6,181	50	.....	..	
York.	14,126	4,268	.....	4,268	..	.....	..	
..	19,507	6,261	6,947	27,334	42	.....	1	
..	9,254	822	1,964	22,293	127	.....	6	
..	54,722	2,787	281	12,322	199	.....	5	
..	17,006	24,678	19,865	99,275	420	.....	7	
..	15,772	15,622	1,260	33,886	1,579	2	68	
..	4,997	168	362	16,302	32	.....	7	
..	7,819	8,286	908	14,191	17	.....	..	
..	5,521	6,603	577	14,999	43	1	1	
re)	20,857	400	474	6,395	59	.....	5	
..	12,722	19,063	10,068	49,978	752	.....	23	
..	6,321	15,610	184	14,456	67	.....	3	
..	6,038	49,656	26,454	82,431	629	2	106	
..	80,985	809	15	6,662	58	.....	3	
..	..	21,782	42,302	145,069	465	.....	33	
and Vicinity	..	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	
..	10,243	..	1,784	12,027	280	.....	3	
..	32,682	6,804	6,940	46,426	..	.....	..	
..	13,177	4,697	3,997	21,871	62	.....	5	
Department	10,320	560	5,965	16,745	527	.....	45	
..	1,234	..	7,132	8,366	..	.....	..	
..	6,177	1,476	561	8,213	16	.....	..	
..	52,581	5,676	7,896	66,152	226	.....	20	
..	40,866	9,172	11,379	60,917	514	.....	44	
York	26,207	136,031	3,154	165,302	..	.....	..	
..	904	77,859	..	78,703	..	.....	..	
..	19,068	861	3,334	23,283	194	.....	18	
..	46,087	31,616	74,362	162,064	..	.....	..	

Mount Vernon Hospital (The Mount Vernon

.....	16,917	3,182	611	20,710	234	.....	16
.....	16,003	4,674	2,767	23,444	134	.....	22
.....	14,139	516	757	15,412	117	.....	12
.....	10,803	5,478	2,413	18,784	174	.....	6
.....	14,238	10,274	18,841	43,353	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,723	.....	2,146	7,909	233	.....	8
tal (The),	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	44,806	7,829	9,040	61,475	590	.....	28
.....	13,114	3,141	2,832	19,087	338	.....	9
.....	24,552	11,188	8,820	44,560	1,201	.....	27
.....	5,654	1,156	1,122	7,932	.....	.....	.....
.....	14,823	4,636	13,481	32,940	.....	.....	.....
.....	54,313	1,470	6,500	62,283	138	.....	.....
York,	78,906	14,397	25,115	118,508	.....	.....	.....
.....	9,159	2,509	11,291	23,959	.....	.....	.....
Med, New	37,576	11,783	12,420	61,779	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,226	.....	167	1,393	.....	.....	.....
.....	20,535	285	3,009	22,829	.....	.....	.....
lyn	32,384	5,519	9,834	47,737	242	.....	10
.....	5,232	427	187	5,846	20	.....	.....
.....	5,501	2,120	1,250	8,871	4	.....	.....
.....	13,777	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	7,181	344	.....	14,121	137	.....	7
.....	9,652	300	1,953	9,443	61	.....	3
.....	8,121	2,830	221	12,712	85	.....	15
.....	9,657	258	1,188	9,567	33	.....	5
.....	14,818	.....	88	9,745	99	.....	5
ine Falls	.....	.....	930	15,748	13	.....	.....
.....	5,358	1,480	.....	7,330	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,250	438	483	5,940	30	.....	4
.....	7,290	475	252	7,978	48	.....	2
.....	14,843	.....	223	.....	22	.....	.....
.....	54,422	8,269	5,296	20,139	317	.....	20
.....	27,080	3,182	17,043	80,334	526	.....	10
Rochester	33,993	7,076	7,972	38,834	308	.....	6
.....	5,818	2,107	5,638	46,707	276	.....	27
.....	8,287	392	289	8,214	98	.....	2
.....	9,163	203	.....	8,679	64	.....	11
.....	.....	31,560	.....	9,366	3	.....	1
.....	5,983	102,587	.....	31,560	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	33,738	142,308	.....	.....	.....

See footnote, table 55.

Closed March 30, 1918.



Saint Vincent Hospital of the Borough of Richmond (The), West New Brighton	11,553	22,400	1,032	35,045	79	.....	11
Salamancas Hospital Association, Salamanca	4,574	9,040	.....	4,574	11	.....	1
Samaritan Hospital of Troy, New York	33,807	3,999	997	43,844	73	.....	12
.....	9,267	164	.....	13,286	62	.....	3
.....	3,107	75,163	.....	3,271	24	.....	2
.....	9,941	78,703	452	85,556	.....	.....	.....
.....	10,764	20,919	3,825	93,292	.....	.....	.....
.....	13,940	2,742	34,915	69,774	1,561	.....	173
in Hospital	25,875	30,481	3,215	41,832	413	.....	21
York (The)	37,495	.....	14,591	82,567	2,894	.....	206
.....	7,577	6,180	3,074	17,431	.....	.....	.....
.....	34,327	22,538	34,513	91,378	.....	.....	.....
.....	2,616	180	49	2,845	23	.....	3
.....	20,891	18,539	2,205	41,635	271	.....	16
.....	18,193	1,203	17,224	36,622	.....	.....	.....
.....	11,929	1,055	331	13,315	111	.....	9
York	11,268	3,258	5,890	20,416	328	.....	12
.....	13,228	960	395	14,583	220	.....	14
.....	27,396	7,416	3,254	38,056	202	.....	33
.....	3,609	.....	1,446	5,055	53	.....	3
.....	5,513	35	898	6,446	48	.....	2
.....	7,975	211	465	8,651	30	.....	1
.....	23,673	21,586	1,835	47,093	60	.....	3
N. Y.	.....	64,114	5,547	69,661	.....	.....	.....
.....	10,274	1,158	893	12,325	131	.....	4
.....	4,659	5,251	1,894	11,804	17	.....	2
.....	4,577	409	.....	4,986	14	.....	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	5,200	210	.....	5,410	4	.....	.....
.....	6,484	1,330	2,160	9,074	106	.....	3
.....	14,964	11,373	4,892	31,219	265	.....	16
.....	17,290	.....	814	18,034	179	.....	8
.....	9,736	950	89	10,775	41	.....	10
are	16,572	3,268	134	19,994	566	.....	47
Total, private hospitals	2,970,690	1,834,518	934,510	5,739,718	38,691	147	2,085
Total, public hospitals	215,734	3,683,292	21,896	3,980,424	5,282	29	336
Total, public and private hospitals	3,186,424	5,527,810	955,908	9,670,142	33,973	176	2,421

TABLE No. 58 — (Continued)  
 Number of patients treated in hospitals and the results during the year ending June 30, 1918

Total	REMAINING JUNE 30, 1918			Average number of patients during the year
	Male	Female	Total	
403	7	5	12	15
35	16	2	18	25
1,790	27	50	77	80
47	10	15	25	24
36	13	7	20	17
692	14	12	26	20
1,024	27	21	48	54
136	23	15	38	36
51	10	9	19	21
71	25	10	35	26
403	159	128	287	269
883	9	19	28	35
1,902	102	83	244	241
303	127	90	217	191
57	24	8	32	26
2,107	178	35	213	184
284	41	...	41	40

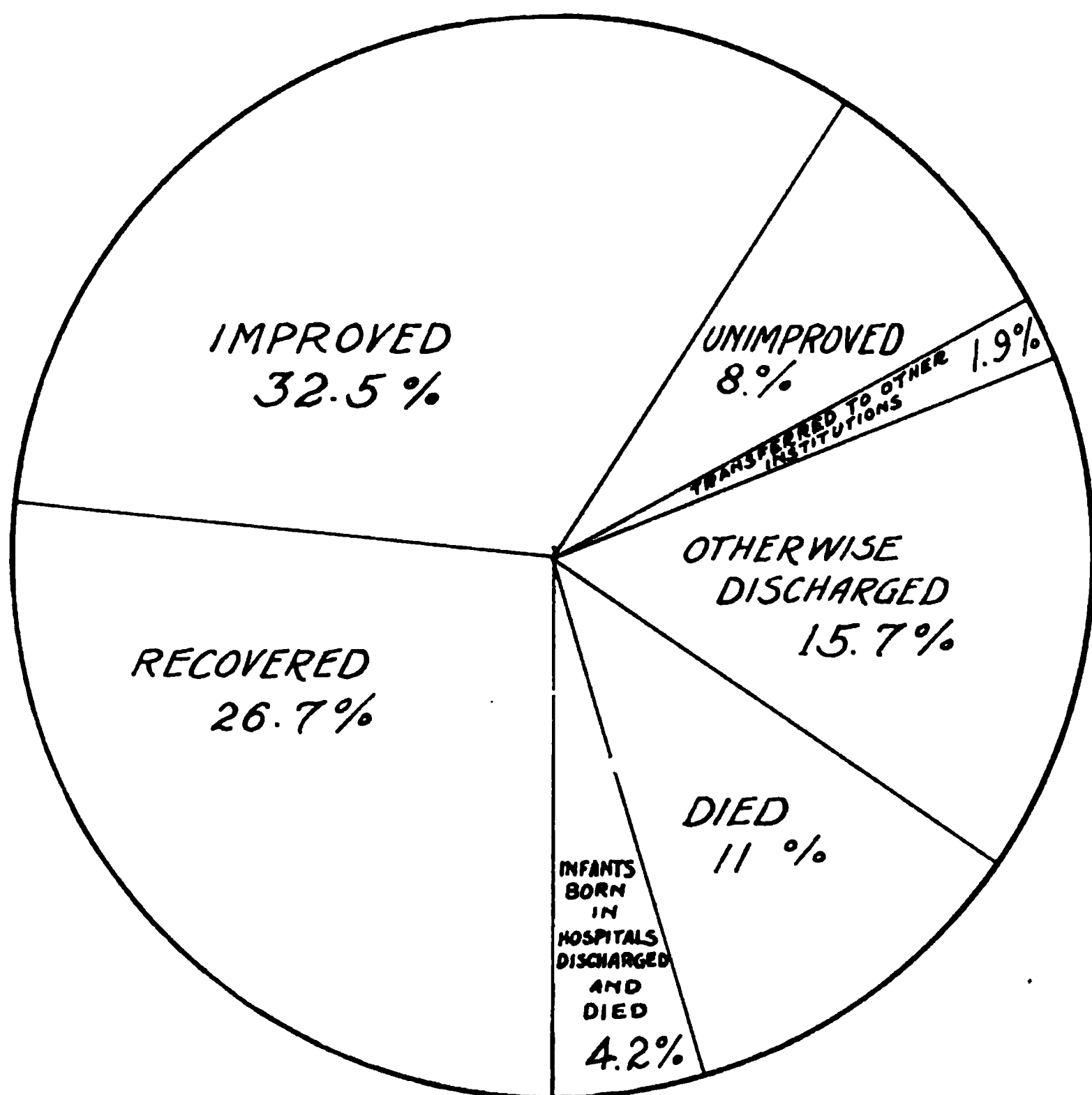






**STATE OF NEW YORK - STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.**

**CHART SHOWING THE CONDITION ON, OR MANNER OF DISCHARGE OF  
THE 134,206 PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM THE PUBLIC HOSPITALS  
SUBJECT TO THE VISITATION AND INSPECTION OF THE STATE BOARD  
OF CHARITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.**





	1,555	499	158	11	187	2,492	67	41	108	111
As	442	...	10	1	28	570	10	15	25	30
De	32	18	...	5	1	59	54	27	81	93
Hos	2,550	1,347	32	...	19	4,325	22	20	42	46
...	2,974	1,033	259	21	95	210	74	27	101	102
...	...	...	...	5	280	5,187	119	96	217	210
...	555	89	29	9	88	874	12	13	25	31
of of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	340	19	23	1	141	...	...	...	85
...	2,155	2,818	432	24	71	1,056	28	7	25	51
...	2,399	821	34	43	361	6,545	119	151	270	273
...	904	1,507	51	18	165	3,919	64	66	130	143
...	1,200	1,130	48	74	276	2,812	68	61	129	128
...	10	19	4	27	137	1,808	27	40	67	68
...	281	35	10	...	1	52	...	...	...	35
...	902	155	27	10	25	385	6	5	11	14
Erie	...	...	...	1	48	1,181	15	23	38	42
...	24	340	81	...	...	24	...	...	...	1
...	1,114	60	11	...	135	1,867	25	50	75	86
...	106	...	...	...	9	277	29	31	80	44
(the)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,266	174	33	36	128	2,017	37	42	79	76
...	355	111	30	2	51	601	13	11	24	27
...	454	195	9	1	64	773	9	15	24	26
...	1,203	104	32	13	53	1,495	20	32	52	53
...	775	103	13	3	45	1,001	13	20	33	33
Port-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	612	16	5	12	68	837	11	27	38	39
...	3,035	396	89	15	145	4,202	51	75	139	132
obbe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	212	360	37	4	25	688	4	2	6	13
(the	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emergency hospital on the corner of Canary, Buf-	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
falo.	1,028	246	11	34	186	2,103	47	24	71	81
Flower Hospital, New York.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flushing Hospital and Dispensary, Flushing.	1,255	592	56	5	164	2,381	31	43	74	84

\* Closed November 19, 1917.

\* Statistics with parent institution.

\* See footnote, table 55.

TABLE No. 58 — (Continued)

Number of patients treated in hospitals and the results during the year ending June 30, 1918

	1918	Average number of patients during the year
Private		
Frederick Ferris daigus .....	44	
French Benevol New York..	90	
General Hospital	10	
Geneva City Ho	43	
German Deacon	53	
German Hospital	253	
German Hospital New York.	128	
German Hospital	50	
	16	
	112	
	.....	
	10	
	38	
	16	
	212	
	90	
	117	
	60	
	153	
	60	
	73	
Hospital Assoc (The), Ellis I		
Hospital for Dr York.....		
Hospital of the		
Hospital of the		
House of Calva		

1,463	128	12	2		78	1,837	32	48	80	75
44	74	2	2	1	7	130	19	20	39	40
488	114	32	1	1	38	748	17	17	34	31
272	8	2	7	1	27	350	7	9	16	15
591	65	13	1	1	30	696	6	11	17	17
68	180	47	4	1	20	170	8	5	13	13
1,041	305	96	14	1	70	1,579	25	32	57	75
1,334	87	10	8	1	73	1,645	21	25	45	61
1,108	18	18	20	1	78	1,428	14	28	42	36
4,080	1,231	180	47	1	414	6,359	89	126	215	272
1,671	59	34	2	1	3	3,390	23	66	89	93
858	458	53	22	1	37	1,077	18	23	41	45
665	25	8	22	1	210	1,403	18	11	29	39
809	74	8	1	1	68	977	17	16	33	41
351	709	155	15	1	20	518	7	18	25	17
2,258	37	260	4	1	208	4,120	55	75	130	137
807	2,012	17	158	1	53	971	18	19	37	40
2,835	108	208	9	1	610	6,614	80	103	183	226
263	3,910	208	98	1	40	498	8	10	18	18
2,851	142	16	21	1	414	8,302	285	120	405	397
624	201	59	29	1	42	1,107	5	11	16	33
11,081	55	10	2	1	51	11,153	45	39	84	127
879	19	7	9	1	131	1,440	39	35	74	60
590	579	159	2	1	273	1,170	9	32	41	46
4	10	4	2	1	34	110	15	9	24	23
353	260	93	13	1	256	428	8	11	19	22
3,456	136	45	29	1	273	4,719	157	91	248	181
1,633	160	17	8	1	34	2,369	20	133	153	167
1,344	1,653	884	1	1	95	9,006	167	211	378	417
201	201	60	1	1	95	1,950	14	33	47	57

\* Closed March 1, 1918.

See footnote, table 55.

TABLE No. 58 — (Continued)  
*Number of patients treated in hospitals and the results during the year ending June 30, 1918*



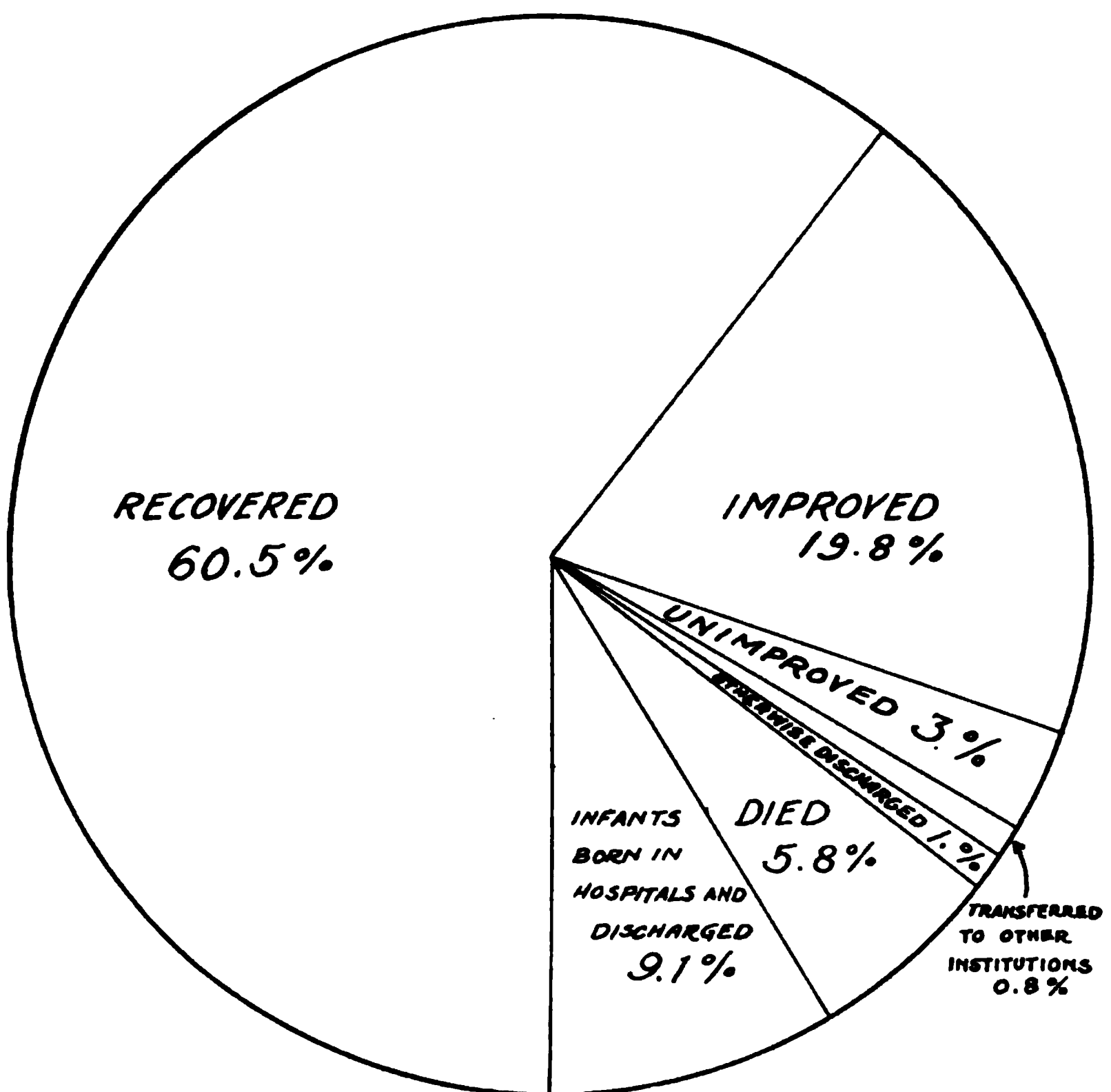


TABLE No. 58 — (Concluded)  
*Number of patients treated in hospitals and the results during the year ending June 30, 1918*

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**STATE OF NEW YORK - STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES**

**CHART SHOWING THE CONDITION ON, OR MANNER OF DISCHARGE OF  
THE 338,580 PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM THE PRIVATE HOSPITALS  
SUBJECT TO THE VISITATION AND INSPECTION OF THE STATE BOARD  
OF CHARITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.**





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<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 55.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

: Finances with hospital.







TABLE No. 59 — (Continued)  
*Estimated value of the property of dispensaries and their indebtedness June 30, 1918*

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TABLE No. 59 — (Concluded)  
*Estimated value of the property of dispensaries and their indebtedness June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	Real estate	PERSONAL PROPERTY		Total	INDEBTEDNESS JUNE 30, 1918		
		Furnishings and equipment	Investments		Real estate	Current bills	Total
PRIVATE DISPENSARIES — Concluded							
Tuberculosis Dispensary, Buffalo <sup>1</sup>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuberculosis Dispensary, Cohoes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... Middletown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... Watertown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... Tonawanda	\$800 00	.....	.....	\$800 00	.....	.....	.....
..... New York	5,000 00	\$2,000 00	.....	7,000 00	.....	\$262 56	\$262 56
..... for the Treatment of Tuberculosis	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... y (The) New York	60,000 00	4,000 00	\$12,796 46	76,796 46	\$2,000 00	.....	2,000 00
..... enary, Brooklyn <sup>1</sup>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... pital and Maternity, Out-Patient	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... valuation and indebtedness, private dis-	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
..... valuation and indebtedness, public dis-	\$922,300 00	\$135,564 63	\$719,691 66	\$1,677,556 29	\$56,750 00	\$2,045 40	\$58,795 40
..... dispensaries	5,000 00	28,409 25	.....	33,409 25	.....	.....	.....
Total property valuation and indebtedness, public and private dis-	\$927,300 00	\$163,973 88	\$719,691 66	\$1,710,965 54	\$56,750 00	\$2,045 40	\$58,795 40
..... dispensaries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

<sup>1</sup> Finances with hospital.<sup>1</sup> Temporarily closed.<sup>1</sup> See Buffalo Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis.

TABLE No. 60  
Receipts of dispensaries for the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Cash on hand July 1, 1917	From boards of supervisors	From cities, towns and villages	From fees of patients and from prescriptions	From legacies	From member- ship fees, entertain- ments, benefits and other like sources	From donations and voluntary contribu- tions
.....	.....	.....	\$9,438 47	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	11,376 90	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	4,783 44	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	7,639 04	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	8,504 66	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2,302 93	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2,002 51	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	1,020 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	951 13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Board of Education	.....	.....	1,085 82	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	299 67	.....	\$527 40	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2,453 00	.....	.....	.....	\$375 71
Itals:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public Treatment 3731 Third	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public School set	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public School 9,	.....	.....	2,129 29	.....	.....	.....	.....
431 East 138th Street.....	.....	.....	2,134 00	.....	.....	.....	.....

See footnote, table 59.      Finances with Tremont Clinic.

TABLE No. 60 — (Continued)  
*Receipts of dispensaries for the year ending June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	Cash on hand July 1, 1917	From boards of supervisors	From cities, towns and villages	From fees of patients and from prescriptions	From legacies	From member- ship fees, entertain- ments, benefits and other like sources	From donations and voluntary contribu- tions
<b>PUBLIC DISPENSARIES — Continued</b>							
New York City							
Borough of Bronx — Continued							
Public Treatment Venereal Disease Dispensary			\$4,905 85				
Public Treatment Venereal Disease Dispensary			3,290 52				
Public Treatment Venereal Disease Dispensary			4,396 04				
Public Treatment Venereal Disease Dispensary			5,634 04				
Public Treatment Venereal Disease Dispensary			2,443 96				
Public Treatment Venereal Disease Dispensary			2,238 20				
Public Treatment Venereal Disease Dispensary			30 48				
Public Treatment Venereal Disease Dispensary			2,388 86				
Public Treatment Venereal Disease Dispensary			2,015 08				
Public Treatment Venereal Disease Dispensary			6,605 43				
Public Treatment Venereal Disease Dispensary			7,153 24				
Public Treatment Venereal Disease Dispensary			8,202 12				
Public Treatment Venereal Disease Dispensary			5,301 84				
Public Treatment Venereal Disease Dispensary			8,003 07				
Public Treatment Venereal Disease Dispensary			6,183 91				
Public Treatment Venereal Disease Dispensary			5,483 04				
Public Treatment Venereal Disease Dispensary			2 122 44				

ment, Flathead Avenue and 111th Street





## DISPENSARIES

679

[illegible]

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 59.



TABLE No. 60 — (Continued)  
*Receipts of dispensaries for the year ending June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	Cash on hand July 1, 1917	From boards of supervisors	From cities, towns and villages	From fees of patients and from prescriptions	From legacies	From member- ship fees, entertain- ments, benefits and other like sources	From donations and voluntary contribu- tions
<b>PRIVATE DISPENSARIES — Continued</b>							
New York Hospital (of the Society of the New York Hospital), 1. Dispensary of the, Dispensary of the,							
New York Ophthalmic Hospital, Outdoor Department, New York,							
and Hospital, Dispensary York, and Hospital, Dispensary	\$1,519 13			\$1,904 40			\$4,306 75
New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, Dispen- sary Department, New York							
York; ripped, y, New							
	3,089 38			2,169 56			430 00
	831 23		\$250 00	1,713 90	85,750 00		1,404 00
Brook- klyn	324 67			139 65			816 00
Brook- monary	5,889 61						
21	911 96				3,385 82		54 00
Rochester							











TABLE No. 60 — (Continued)  
Receipts of dispensaries for the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	From interest and dividends on investments	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments	From money borrowed	From money advanced by treasurer or other officers	From all other sources	Total receipts, including cash on hand July 1, 1917
Private Dispensaries — Continued						
of the 1 <sup>st</sup>						
York 1 <sup>st</sup>						
(The) Dis-						
Out-Patient						
New York 1 <sup>st</sup>						
York 1 <sup>st</sup>						
Department						
Department	\$492 70	\$2,000 00		\$40 00		\$10,262 96
ary Depart-						
Outdoor De-						
1 <sup>st</sup>	5,046 62				\$7 28	10,722 84
yn..	5,918 89		\$500 00		708 51	17,074 62
	676 76	648 86			3,032 98	5,638 92
1 <sup>st</sup> Branch Troy	16,310 02	9,226 00			1,70 86	24,546 88
	60 18				3 31 11	7 913 08

## DISPENSARIES

[illegible]

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 59.









[illegible]

See footnote, table 59

TABLE No. 61 — (Continued)  
A. Expenditures of dispensaries for the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Indebtedness upon real estate, principal and interest	Repayment of money borrowed or advanced, including interest	Rent	Buildings and improvements and new equipment	Purchase of real estate	Investment
PUBLIC DISPENSARIES — Continued						
Bellevue Hospital Dispensary, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn and Queens: .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lungs, Poughkeepsie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tulane, New Orleans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yonkers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total expenditures, public dispensaries	.....	.....	\$1,260 00	\$34 50	.....	.....
PRIVATE DISPENSARIES						
Albany Hospital, Albany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albany Hospital Dispensary, Albany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South End Dispensary of Albany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palmer Hospital of the City of New York (The), Outdoor Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....



TABLE No. 61 — (Continued)  
A. Expenditures of dispensaries for the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Indebtedness upon real estate, principal and interest	Repayment of money borrowed or advanced, including interest	Rent	Buildings and improvements and new equipment	Purchase of real estate	Investment
PRIVATE DISPENSARIES — Continued						
Dis- t De- York ment, ment, York part-		\$40 00	\$3,507 64	\$13 38		\$500 00
		1,022 16				6,300 00

1 See footnote, table 59.

















## Borough of Manhattan:

Clinic for the Administration of Anti-Rabic Treatment (including Clinic for the Diagnosis of Venereal Disease), 149 Center Street	4,344 84				84 75	4 40	40
Clinic for School Children, 343 Pleasant Avenue	5,392 95					168 00	
Clinic for School Children, Public School 21, 222 Mott Street	2,275 96					24 75	
Clinic (Eye) for School Children, Public School 64, 360 East 10th Street	2,135 00						
Clinic (Eye) for School Children, Public School 114, Oliver, James and Oak Streets	3,228 96	3 00				80 25	
Clinic (Eye) for School Children, Public School 30, 230 East 89th Street	1,804 08						
16, 55 Eldridge Street	5,142 17				255 00		
	6,533 07				184 46		
	5,461 01				264 50		
	5,275 13				101 14		
	7,590 57				217 01		
	4,867 26				399 79		
	5,264 97				80 05		2 50
ment, Flatbush	1,871 19	24 75			187 61	75	
ol 168, Throop	2,160 00						
al 8, Hicks and	2,100 00						
175, Blake and	2,155 00						
1 126, Meserole	2,160 00						
, 28, Herkimer	2,230 00						
32, Manhattan	2,140 00						
th Avenue and	1,380 00						
	1,733 85				106 55		
	5,677 75				202 15		
	4,968 93				290 15		
	4,486 22				181 35	15 25	
	2,984 11				183 03		
	5,208 13						

: See footnote, table 59.













Clinic (Eye) for School Children, Public School No. 64, 350 East 104th Street...	75 85	.....	.....	3 10	2,238 20
Clinic (Eye) for School Children, Public School No. 114, Oliver, James and Oak	30 48	.....	.....	.....	80 48
Public School No. 30, 230 East 88th Street...	11 85	.....	54 00	80	2,388 56
Public School No. 65, 86 Eldridge Street...	.....	.....	214 00	.....	2,018 08
.....	94 47	.....	113 70	.....	6,805 43
.....	18 57	.....	.....	417 14	7,183 24
.....	25 26	.....	1,461 16	.....	8,202 12
.....	13 22	.....	2 35	.....	8,291 84
.....	27 14	.....	168 95	.....	8,003 67
.....	238 42	.....	858 44	.....	6,183 91
.....	26 38	.....	103 14	.....	5,483 04
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	83 78	5 40	2,132 48
.....	36 30	.....	13 50	4 20	2,214 00
.....	33 19	.....	2 25	9 80	2,144 04
.....	37 37	.....	.....	.....	2,202 37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,160 00
.....	22 14	.....	4 50	.....	2,256 64
.....	23 00	.....	.....	.....	2,163 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	1,405 00
.....	37 53	.....	67 00	.....	1,944 93
.....	20 62	.....	237 75	.....	6,138 27
.....	27 05	.....	227 26	.....	5,511 39
.....	10 53	.....	234 80	.....	4,928 25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11 38	.....	24 00	.....	3,152 52
.....	.....	.....	17 00	.....	5,285 13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	12 04	.....	2,713 48
.....	.....	4 35	.....	.....	2,184 35
.....	13 88	.....	.....	.....	989 67
.....	10 06	.....	.....	.....	941 55
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	440 70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,129 69

1 See footnote, table 59.



D...	63 75	67 40	51 52	103 07	5 082 52
...	23 52	8 20	...	...	1 747 70
...	...	...	...	...	2 341 44
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
ady)	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	34 65	...	...	1 017 43	2 255 32
...	13 00	...	10 78	...	654 20
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	50 00	152 34	337 24	4 06	2 135 80
...	81 80	707 14	600 40	148 60	7 495 38
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
1...	...	...	...	...	...
New	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	62 78	...	520 96	2 804 14
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
part-	...	...	...	...	...

: See footnote, table 59







TABLE No. 62

*Number of different persons treated by dispensaries, total number of treatments and number of prescriptions filled during the year ending June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	TREATMENTS AT THE DISPENSARY				TREATMENTS AT HOMES OF PATIENTS		
	Number of patients treated	Revisits	Total treatments	Prescriptions filled	Number of patients treated	Visits to homes by physicians	Visits to homes by nurses
PUBLIC DISPENSARIES Buffalo Department of Hospitals and Dispensaries:	2,490	4,633	7,123	183	.....	712	.....
	4,324	5,375	9,699	2,090	.....	1,284	.....
	3,658	2,267	5,925	1,778	.....	1,074	.....
	4,939	2,803	7,742	1,215	.....	775	.....
	5,007	2,772	7,779	888	.....	1,428	.....
	1,150	212	1,362	288	1,748	.....	2,401
	287	136	423	44	.....	.....	1,334
	2	27	29	.....	8	.....	943
	16	.....	16	4	42	.....	497
	517	347	864	.....	.....	.....	.....
	66	43	114	.....	.....	.....	.....
	197	682	879	163	15	11	900
	44,938	97,183	142,101	143,309	.....	.....	14,877
	20,479	32,337	52,816	33,574	.....	.....	890
	46,888	60,260	107,146	95,809	.....	.....	3,488
	28,764	46,606	75,370	70,008	.....	.....	8,905
	964	230	1,194	.....	.....	.....	.....
	707	1,013	1,720	.....	.....	.....	111
	1,896	7,160	9,056	5,490	.....	.....	.....
vestment and Diagnostic School No. 27, St. Ann's School No. 9, 481 East	1,100	7,229	8,365	5,751	.....	142	.....
.....	1,006	4,578	5,914	5,744	.....	134	.....

[illegible]

See footnote, table 50.



oklyn.....	11,497	4,885	16,382	15,184	2,395	2,153
.....	1,651	547	2,198	594	.....	.....
.....	1,712	1,735	3,447	2,366	.....	.....
.....	7,380	6,820	14,180	10,228	.....	.....
.....	26,464	52,283	78,737	70,170	1,816	983
.....	1,617	2,474	4,091	1,865	.....	293
.....	1,014	6,752	7,766	.....	.....	1,014
.....	2,488	3,125	5,613	3,906	.....	.....
.....	10,699	19,627	30,326	20,654	.....	.....
.....	5,978	7,890	13,868	.....	.....	.....
Dental Clinic of,	750	1,124	1,874	.....	.....	93
.....	1,103	3,657	4,760	2,615	.....	532
ry Department,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
of Brooklyn ..	1,806	3,050	4,856	6,737	.....	.....
.....	25,662	64,542	90,204	45,242	.....	.....
.....	18,399	72,234	90,633	31,216	.....	.....
be), Tuberculosis	1,571	113	1,684	300	.....	.....
.....	2,706	5,786	8,502	3,084	.....	.....
.....	2,541	5,027	7,568	2,221	.....	.....
.....	4,994	6,951	11,945	10,962	.....	.....
ry Department,	2,066	4,967	7,063	1,041	.....	.....
.....	1,358	1,791	3,149	994	.....	.....
.....	564	1,930	1,494	96	.....	.....
sociation (The),	150	219	380	134	117	1,392
.....	120	1,248	1,368	.....	.....	.....
.....	4,246	7,177	11,423	8,539	.....	.....
.....	20,248	55,760	76,008	.....	.....	.....
.....	42	28	70	16	.....	.....
.....	14,480	21,298	35,778	30,460	.....	.....
.....	62	127	189	.....	.....	67
.....	8,010	14,730	22,740	19,948	.....	.....
.....	4,334	10,503	14,927	17,603	112	.....
.....	366	809	1,175	165	.....	.....
uffalo.....	2,952	5,610	8,562	1,944	.....	.....
.....	5,508	12,077	17,585	19,063	.....	.....
.....	2,282	5,075	7,357	4,136	.....	280
.....	2,789	7,082	9,871	7,855	82	.....
.....	275	380	655	27	116	1,750
.....	5,523	7,762	13,285	4,619	.....	.....
.....	511	2,962	3,473	2,836	12	12

See footnote, table 59.      See Williamsburgh Hospital Dispensary, Brooklyn.

TABLE No. 62 — (Continued)

Number of different persons treated by the dispensaries, total number of treatments and number of prescriptions filled during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	TREATMENTS AT THE DISPENSARY				TREATMENTS AT HOMES OF PATIENTS		
	Number of patients treated	Revisits	Total treatments	Prescriptions filled	Number of patients treated	Visits to homes by physicians	Visits to homes by nurses
Private Dispensaries — Continued German Hospital and Dispensary in the City of New York, Dispensary Department	29,394	60,802	90,196	57,539	2,210	.....	2,106
	2,477	3,743	6,220	3,155	.....	.....	.....
	335	440	775	320	.....	.....	.....
	60	401	461	242	.....	.....	493
	61,910	85,245	147,255	118,844	486	3,680	4,094
	163	2,669	2,832	1,017	10	47	690
	2,380	1,882	4,262	3,301	.....	.....	.....
	9,714	8,595	18,309	6,675	.....	.....	.....
	2,145	2,736	4,881	3,530	.....	.....	.....
	8,404	17,240	25,644	21,053	.....	25,055	.....
	9,304	17,813	27,117	8,955	.....	.....	.....
	1,430	2,284	3,714	819	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	11,594	106,563	118,157	2,384	.....	.....	10,616
	9,914	14,689	24,603	.....	.....	.....	.....
	312	490	802	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5,903	11,314	17,217	9,225	723	.....	3,063
	1,464	4,126	5,590	.....	.....	.....	.....
	11,592	31,662	43,254	25,677	.....	.....	.....
	3,373	6,890	10,263	.....	.....	.....	.....
207	303	510	.....	.....	.....	.....	
12,726	31,259	43,985	18,470	.....	.....	.....	
8,390	12,042	21,433	10,043	.....	.....	.....	
16,697	65,844	83,541	19,335	.....	.....	2,307	
6,422	10,670	17,092	.....	.....	.....	.....	
1,377	2,442	3,820	1,283	.....	.....	.....	
50,694	102,310	159,004	61,371	.....	.....	.....	

97	865	962	1,194	...	...	...	96
4,027	8,489	12,516	7,389	...	...	...	...
1,469	2,717	4,186	2,438	...	...	...	...
64,899	138,772	203,671	147,418	...	755	612	11,719
1,302	2,570	3,872	487	...	...	...	...
6,699	24,160	30,859	3,096	...	72	...	243
2,036	2,069	4,105	3,505	...	...	...	...
410	33,216	33,626	...	...	...	...	...
331	6,548	6,879	...	...	...	...	...
46,161	80,138	126,399	114,131	...	...	1,117	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45,615	97,350	142,974	63,164	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,000	70,630	84,630	42,189	...	985	4,509	...
7,677	16,388	23,966	19,629	...	...	...	...
906	2,040	2,846	2,074	...	...	...	...
6,939	7,205	14,144	4,159	...	821	4,772	4,906
10,697	21,949	32,646	39,191	...	...	...	...
5,730	53,189	58,919	4,599	...	23,943	240	28,593
434	6,932	6,367	...	...	...	...	...
14,372	35,908	50,180	42,065	...	...	...	...
54,302	132,166	186,468	77,917	...	...	...	...
13,962	31,966	45,928	39,893	...	1,129	...	2,131
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13,798	48,019	59,817	5,018	...	...	...	...
5,616	13,933	19,548	6,179	...	...	...	...
9,778	10,960	20,738	25,419	...	1,420	5,821	...
7,633	6,745	14,378	11,182	...	889	1,037	1,935
2,246	2,494	4,739	14,307	...	82	107	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,134	3,230	5,364	...	...	...	...	...
44	327	371	188	...	45	...	68
1,094	7,826	9,822	...	...	...	...	...
9,451	52,230	61,681	41,306	...	...	...	2,241
73	106	239	...	...	...	...	...

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 59. <sup>2</sup> See Stuyvesant Polyclinic of the City of New York. <sup>3</sup> See Ellis Hospital Free Dispensary, Schenectady. <sup>4</sup> See Flower Hospital, Out-Patient Division of, New York. <sup>5</sup> Closed. <sup>6</sup> Statistics with Long Island College Hospital, Dispensary of the, Brooklyn.



TABLE NO. 62—(Concluded)

Number of different persons treated by the dispensaries, total number of treatments and number of prescriptions filled during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	TREATMENTS AT THE DISPENSARY				TREATMENTS AT HOMES OF PATIENTS		
	Number of patients treated	Revisits	Total treatments	Prescriptions filled	Number of patients treated	Visits to homes by physicians	Visits to homes by nurses
Albany, Troy...	422	984	1,406	112	...	...	1,231
Albany...	5,171	37,431	42,602	...	...	...	...
Albany...	3,672	8,190	11,862	3,906	...	...	3,102
Albany...	5,846	4,105	9,951	3,086	...	...	3,264
Albany...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albany...	13,874	35,679	49,553	27,448	958	...	2,710
Albany...	10,768	34,422	45,190	28,074	...	...	1,207
Albany...	3,083	4,866	7,950	2,918	...	...	...
Albany...	293	427	720	395	...	...	...
Albany...	2,268	2,301	4,569	...	...	...	...
Albany...	4,240	10,593	14,833	4,308	...	...	...
Albany...	2,721	3,410	6,131	2,375	...	...	...
Albany...	18,040	50,304	68,344	69,537	...	...	3,316
Albany...	5,565	11,950	17,516	8,474	...	...	...
Albany...	1,253	2,921	4,174	2,908	33	...	380
Albany...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albany...	849	1,430	2,279	...	...	...	...
Albany...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albany...	6,344	11,618	17,962	7,701	...	...	...
Albany...	1,615	2,379	3,994	1,938	...	...	...
Albany...	543	877	1,420	542	...	...	...
Albany...	96	59	155	56	...	...	...
Albany...	2,485	3,125	5,613	5,285	...	...	...
Albany...	2,313	4,871	7,184	1,190	1,857	40	1,617
Albany...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albany...	1,849	3,650	5,499	6,332	78	...	...
Albany...	2,485	5,230	7,715	230	...	...	...
Albany...	24,721	27,028	51,747	18,568	...	...	...
Albany...	8,540	13,817	22,357	17,688	...	...	...
Albany...	3,905	17,204	21,229	9,262	11	53	...
Albany...	1,453	2,628	4,081	4,902	...	...	...

	501	2,307	2,808	708	57	8	345
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	30	22	52	14	30	17	74
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	17,286	51,887	69,183	39,327	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,263	874	2,137	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,353	3,648	5,001	2,280	.....	.....	350
.....	30,033	111,643	141,676	118,179	424	.....	10,232
.....	1,343	4,279	5,622	1,773	.....	.....	.....
.....	12,028	23,978	36,046	3,387	.....	.....	.....
.....	252	126	378	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	9,054	29,193	38,247	45,366	.....	.....	.....
.....	7,360	5,725	13,085	5,227	.....	.....	1,268
.....	5,025	6,502	11,527	5,639	.....	.....	.....
.....	4,033	7,646	11,679	2,892	.....	.....	4,952
.....	678	544	1,222	394	.....	.....	.....
Total, private dispensaries.....	1,061,949	2,513,183	3,575,132	1,894,691	41,053	47,895	124,664
Total, public dispensaries.....	262,829	504,218	767,047	540,068	7,356	7,531	49,056
Total, public and private dispensaries.....	1,324,778	3,017,401	4,342,179	2,434,759	48,409	55,426	173,720

1 See footnote, table 59.      2 Closed.      3 Temporarily discontinued.

TABLE No. 63

*Estimated aggregate value of the property of the institutions and agencies subject to the visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities and their indebtedness June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	Real estate	PERSONAL PROPERTY		Total
		Furnishings and equipment	Investments	
State Institutions.....	\$11,594,100 09	\$1,779,125 64	.....	\$13,363,225 73
Division of Children:				
Homes for Children:				
Public.....	67,000 00	11,899 43	\$12,014 89	96,714 13
Private.....	27,581,688 01	2,595,031 24	11,091,076 00	41,267,795 25
Homes, Temporary, for Children.....	567,009 52	20,913 92	36,100 00	724,023 44
Schools for the Blind.....	1,752,264 53	57,323 82	1,544,824 86	3,354,412 21
Schools for the Deaf.....	2,706,262 13	208,107 78	1,103,642 89	4,018,012 80
Eleemosynary Educational Institutions.....	1,084,939 24	15,177 12	600 00	1,090,716 36
amilies:	1,134,436 45	36,991 18	388,360 96	1,559,788 59
.....	71,013 46	.....	372,776 29	443,789 75
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Almshouses.....	10,597,174 36	.....	.....	10,597,174 36
Adults, including Children with their Mothers:	1,206,222 27	139,512 65	1,040,878 61	2,376,613 53
.....	336,332 32	.....	.....	336,332 32
.....	383,849 08	37,711 84	10,365 36	431,927 18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Division of Mental Defect and Delinquency:				
Institutions for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic:				
Public.....	2,451,504 30	.....	.....	2,451,504 30
Private.....	129,276 90	11,690 75	.....	134,865 65
Reformatories for Adults:				
Public.....	55,000 00	.....	.....	55,000 00
Private.....	2,034,479 47	172,725 66	244,750 00	2,351,940 13

Division of Medical Charities:				
Hospitals and Sanatoria:				
Public	32,328,242 39	1,481,059 94	100 00	33,809,402 33
Private	53,451,343 24	4,682,638 35	19,644,574 79	77,778,556 38
Dispensaries:				
Public	5,000 00	28,409 25		33,409 25
Private	822,300 00	135,564 63	719,691 66	1,677,556 29
Total property valuation, public institutions and agencies	\$57,374,353 46	\$3,299,294 26	\$18,014 69	\$60,691,662 41
Total property valuation, private institutions and agencies	92,899,075 20	8,103,286 94	36,197,641 42	137,200,003 56
Grand total property valuation, public and private institutions and agencies	\$150,273,428 66	\$11,402,581 20	\$36,215,656 11	\$197,891,665 97

<sup>1</sup> These totals differ from corresponding ones in preceding tables from the fact that included in those were institutions and agencies tabulated elsewhere, and such statistics as would cause duplication have been eliminated here.

TABLE No. 63 — (Concluded)

*Estimated aggregate value of the property of the institutions and agencies subject to the visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities and their indebtedness June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	INDEBTEDNESS JUNE 30, 1918			
	Real estate	Current bills	Other	Total
State Institutions.				
Division of Children:				
Homes for Children.				
Public.	\$3,406,108 38	\$943,814 14	\$1,217,074 19	\$5,566,796 71
Private.	15,000 00	7,869 82	3,000 00	25,869 82
Children.		15,221 25		15,221 25
Institutions.	312,000 00	39,191 90	711,212 87	1,062,404 77
Families:		3,551 96		3,551 96
	75,000 00	7,731 49		82,731 49
		2,070 65		2,070 65
Almshouses.				
Adults, including Children with their Mothers:	250,600 00	17,043 60	44,683 28	312,326 88
	68,200 00	6,340 46	519 79	65,060 25
Division of Mental Defect and Delinquency:				
Institutions for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic:				
Public.		8,280 50		
Private.				
Reformatories for Adults:				
Public.			27,000 00	27,000 00
Private.	81,475 00	60,309 49	32,917 14	174,701 63
				35,280 50

Division of Medical Charities:				
Hospitals and Sanatoria:				
Public <sup>1</sup> .....	255,000 00	17,016 60	3,500 00	275,516 60
Private.....	5,495,705 35	1,054,211 93	2,056,709 14	8,606,626 42
Dispensaries:				
Public.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Private.....	58,750 00	2,045 40	.....	58,795 40
Total indebtedness public institutions and agencies.....	\$255,000 00	\$17,016 60	\$3,500 00	\$275,516 60
Total indebtedness private institutions and agencies.....	9,750,838 73	2,167,522 59	4,093,121 51	16,011,482 83
Grand total indebtedness public and private institutions and agencies.....	\$10,005,838 73	\$2,184,539 19	\$4,096,621 51	\$16,286,999 43

<sup>1</sup> These totals differ from corresponding ones in preceding tables from the fact that included in those were institutions and agencies tabulated elsewhere, and such statistics as would cause duplication have been eliminated here.

TABLE No. 64  
*Aggregate receipts of institutions and agencies subject to the visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities  
 for the year ending June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	Cash on hand July 1, 1917	From the State	From boards of supervisors	From cities, towns and villages	From inmates or their relatives or friends for support	From legacies	From membership fees, entertainments, benefits and other like sources
State Institutions.....	\$66,408 06	\$3,755,778 45	\$116,466 71	.....	\$10,820 37	.....	.....
Division of Children:							
Homes for Children:							
Public.....	909,610 70	\$ 100 00	29,566 65	\$8,562 38	2,420 17	\$351,307 86	\$311,042 03
Private.....	1,639 97	\$5,459 29	886,124 41	3,704,068 18	551,238 35	.....	.....
Children.....	67,219 15	35,442 73	12,309 81	6,016 43	27,406 91	9,300 00	.....
Institutions.....	41,683 62	373,816 40	50 00	1,380 00	8,886 61	313 59	.....
.....	7,962 92	.....	234,614 89	193 03	.....	.....	2,403 43
.....	11,152 92	.....	.....	179,686 30	413 00	6,871 15	3,256 25
.....	6,104 72	.....	148,470 73	35,380 47	.....	.....	.....
Boards of Child Welfare.....	951,058 67	.....	70,208 86	8,498 52	6,016 82	17,600 00	195 00
.....	.....	.....	373,174 11	26,975 28	8,705 97	.....	.....
.....	256,372 12	.....	1,087,426 31	1,575,706 40	.....	.....	.....
Almshouses.....	123,023 81	.....	9,026 61	1,158,404 66	12,596 45	31,772 94	7,798 75
Adults including Mothers:	8,543 75	.....	26,440 29	31,000 06	89,266 85	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	15,249 61	62,684 38	9,412 59	1,350 00	1,920 61
.....	.....	.....	330,138 54	167,960 06	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,170,366 04	.....	.....	.....
Division of Mental Defect and Delinquency:							
Institutions for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic:							
Public.....	.....	.....	.....	567,191 85	.....	.....	.....
Private.....	866 99	.....	56,879 68	9,081 20	34,174 03	.....	.....





TABLE No. 64 — (Continued)

*Aggregate receipts of institutions and agencies subject to the visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities for the year ending June 30, 1918*

INSTITUTIONS	From donations and voluntary contributions	From interest and dividends on investments	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments	From money borrowed	From money advanced by treasurer or other officers	From United Hospital Fund of New York City
State Institutions.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Division of Children:						
Homes for Children:						
Public.....	\$1,540,843 51	\$482 00	\$506,729 55	\$458,784 65	\$39,102 64	.....
Private.....	48,263 24	450,724 22	.....	3,000 00	3,800 00	.....
Men.....	50 00	10,374 66	292,202 08	.....	.....	.....
Women.....	3,190 11	73,278 85	16,000 00	81,190 00	55,174 47	.....
Institutions.....	49,003 28	50,769 69	.....	13,010 73	12,594 37	.....
Asylums:	101,979 55	27,584 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public.....	4,121 58	704 04	7,254 00	3,000 00	.....	.....
Private.....	25,929 65	22,588 10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boards of Child Welfare.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alms-houses.....	37,155 49	51,909 53	11,900 00	1,125 00	1,572 87	.....
Adults, including Children with their.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	29,534 12	1,113 79	.....	.....	.....	.....
Division of Mental Defect and Delinquency:						
Institutions for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic:						
Public.....	.....	.....	.....	38,000 00	.....	.....
Private.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reformatories for Adults:						
Public.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Private.....	53,247 82	6,451 81	8,544 07	14,600 00	.....	.....

Division of Medical Charities:								
Hospitals and Sanatoria:								
Public¹	868 64	280 28	1,112,371 31	13,798 56	293,772 63	.....	.....	.....
Private	2,234,510 85	904,136 22		941,715 39				\$54,227 72
Dispensaries:								
Public	375 71							.....
Private	19,476 29	35,020 92	19,920 48	500 00	41 84	.....	.....	.....
Total receipts, public institutions and agencies	35,365 93	\$1,466 32	.....	\$13,798 56	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total receipts, private institutions and agencies	4,148,284 11	1,664,291 78	\$1,974,951 49	\$1,555,025 37	\$405,858 82	.....	.....	\$54,227 72
Grand total receipts, public and private institutions and agencies	\$4,153,650 04	\$1,665,758 10	\$1,974,951 49	\$1,568,823 93	\$405,858 82	.....	.....	\$54,227 72

¹ See footnote, table 63.

TABLE No. 64 — (Concluded)  
 Aggregate receipts of institutions and agencies subject to the visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities for  
 the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	From earnings and board of nurses	From sale of real estate	From the sale of farm and garden produce	From the discrepancy	From all other sources	Total receipts, including cash on hand July 1, 1917
State Institutions.....	.....	.....	\$2,683 04	.....	\$17,339 16	\$2,969,485 78
Division of Children: Homes for Children:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public.....	.....	\$112,903 59	325 70	.....	147 02	41,603 92
Children.....	.....	.....	43,643 47	.....	407,979 67	10,278,562 12
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,334 35	172,944 37
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,872 24	491,704 55
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,810 77	891,843 18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,896 87	320,308 57
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,773 72	267,462 55
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,268 84	181,233 55
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,236 59	226,938 38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	176 86	2,930,115 74
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	122,180 57	.....	57,122 15	2,694,112 26
.....	.....	.....	3,926 19	.....	11,187 96	410,356 68
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,649 19	89,094 77
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120,513 72
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,609,504 53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	414 53	587,191 85
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141,416 13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	85 00	.....	215,314 26	224,077 11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	502,808 51
Division of Mental Defect and Delinquency: Institutions for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Private.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reformatories for Adults:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Private.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Division of Medical Charities:							
Hospitals and Sanatoria:							
Public <sup>1</sup> .....	\$1,004 10	.....	3,597 69	.....	29,761 27	7,927,148 53	
Private.....	258,240 45	57,638 20	452 00	\$353,650 91	1,281,170 23	21,020,779 2	
Dispensaries:							
Public.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198,453 81	
Private.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,581 61	244,255 87	
Total receipts, public institutions and agencies.....	\$1,004 10	.....	\$128,787 00	.....	\$108,815 00	\$21,352,021 90	
Total receipts, private institutions and agencies.....	258,240 45	\$170,541 79	47,106 66	\$353,650 91	2,246,923 99	35,088,788 12	
Grand total receipts, public and private institutions and agencies	\$259,244 55	\$170,541 79	\$175,893 66	\$353,650 91	\$2,355,738 99	\$56,440,810 02	

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 63.

TABLE No. 65  
A. Aggregate expenditures of institutions and agencies subject to the visitation and inspection of the State Board  
of Charities for the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES	Indebtedness upon real estate, principal and interest	Other indebtedness existing July 1, 1917, including interest	Repayment of money borrowed or advanced, including interest	Rent	Services of collectors in soliciting funds	Expenses of farm and garden
State Institutions.....						
Division of Children:						
Homes for Children:						
Public.....						
Private.....	\$146,501 72	\$76,611 57	\$211,103 02	\$100 00	\$1,743 00	\$689 40
Homes, Temporary, for Children.....	853 50			13,005 72		109,514 68
Schools for the Blind.....				1,100 04		
Schools for the Deaf.....	15,583 85	6,891 53	68,139 84	2,500 00		4,711 76
Institutions.....				11,100 00		
milices:			19,184 69	1,916 00		
.....						
.....			3,118 90	1,894 07		
.....						
Alms-houses.....	5,486 24	4,868 76	963 20			8,563 72
Adults, including Children with their.....						
.....	2,417 92			1,880 00		
Poor Law Officers.....						
Division of Mental Defect and Delinquency:						
Institutions for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic:						
Public.....						
Private.....			34,367 87			
Reformatories for Adults:						
Public.....						
Private.....	15,104 77	2 00 01	1,816 00		707 01	8 519 01
						1,013 82

Division of Medical Charities:							
Hospitals and Sanatoria:							
Public <sup>1</sup> .....	18,153 55	2,541 14	14,642 39	.....	.....	24,300 49	
Private.....	511,009 02	177,677 99	522,219 14	.....	19,085 59	18,833 86	
Dispensaries:							
Public <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	.....	.....	1,260 00	.....	.....	
Private.....	3,398 76	.....	2,384 10	6,465 49	.....	.....	
Total expenditures, public institutions and agencies.....	\$18,153 55	\$2,541 14	\$14,642 39	\$1,360 00	.....	\$30,509 80	
Total expenditures, private institutions and agencies.....	700,360 78	268,430 85	863,316 66	102,129 45	\$21,540 63	143,237 84	
Grand total, expenditures, public and private institutions and agencies.....	\$718,514 33	\$270,971 99	\$877,959 05	\$103,489 45	\$21,540 63	\$173,747 64	

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 63.

TABLE No. 65 — (Continued)

A. Aggregate expenditures of institutions and agencies subject to the visitation and inspection of the State Board of Charities for the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES	Buildings and improvements and new equipment	Purchase of real estate	Investment	Dispersary	Miscellaneous expenditures
State Institutions	\$429,011 20				\$319,929 46
Divi					
Children	1,500 80	3236,100 19	\$667,149 99		1,870 48
Children	402,176 07		3,313 50		992,714 09
Children	24,221 10	347,615 00			1,400 00
Institutions	8,412 87		434 83		5,367 29
Institutions	10,848 12				20,813 64
millics	3,347 76		4,250 00		670 16
					14,845 82
			13,676 71		100 00
Alms-houses	41,819 06		101,988 88		19,927 41
Adults, including Children with their	5,823 91				14,324 80
	1,745 57	1,000 00	100 00		4,775 26
Division of Mental Defect and Delinquency:					
Institutions for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic:					
Public	6,629 67				6,290 33
Private					
Reformatories for Adults:					
Public	32,930 56				
Private	15,435 21	836 80	700 00		12,863 91

Division of Medical Charities:					
Hospitals and Sanatoria:					
Public <sup>1</sup> .....	168,252 51	1,860 21	.....	8,350 47	135,967 08
Private.....	1,819,080 78	90,240 97	1,548,908 85	110,890 05	428,290 23
Dispensaries:					
Public.....	648 52	.....	.....	.....	.....
Private.....	8,569 04	12,796 46	32,862 00	.....	1,900 48
Total expenditures, public institutions and agencies.....	\$864,162 74	\$1,860 21	.....	\$8,350 47	\$447,694 40
Total expenditures, private institutions and agencies.....	2,300,092 79	688,530 92	\$2,363,384 76	110,890 05	1,204,355 99
Grand total expenditures, public and private institutions and agencies	\$3,164,255 53	\$690,441 13	\$2,363,384 76	\$119,240 52	\$1,652,050 39

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 63.





Division of Medical Charities:				
Hospitals and Sanatoria:				
Public <sup>1</sup> .....	46,142 92	7,326,244 71	7,746,455 47	180,693 06
Private.....	850,518 17	13,414,992 91	19,574,065 69	1,446,713 60
Dispensaries:				
Public.....	.....	196,545 29	198,453 81	.....
Private.....	1,999 15	147,637 09	213,012 57	31,242 50
Total expenditures, public institutions and agencies.....	\$46,142 92	\$18,307,357 69	\$19,742,775 31	\$1,609,246 59
Total expenditures, private institutions and agencies.....	1,720,330 13	22,237,424 50	32,724,075 35	2,364,712 77
Grand total expenditures, public and private institutions and agencies.....	\$1,766,473 05	\$40,544,782 19	\$52,466,850 66	\$3,973,959 36

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 63.

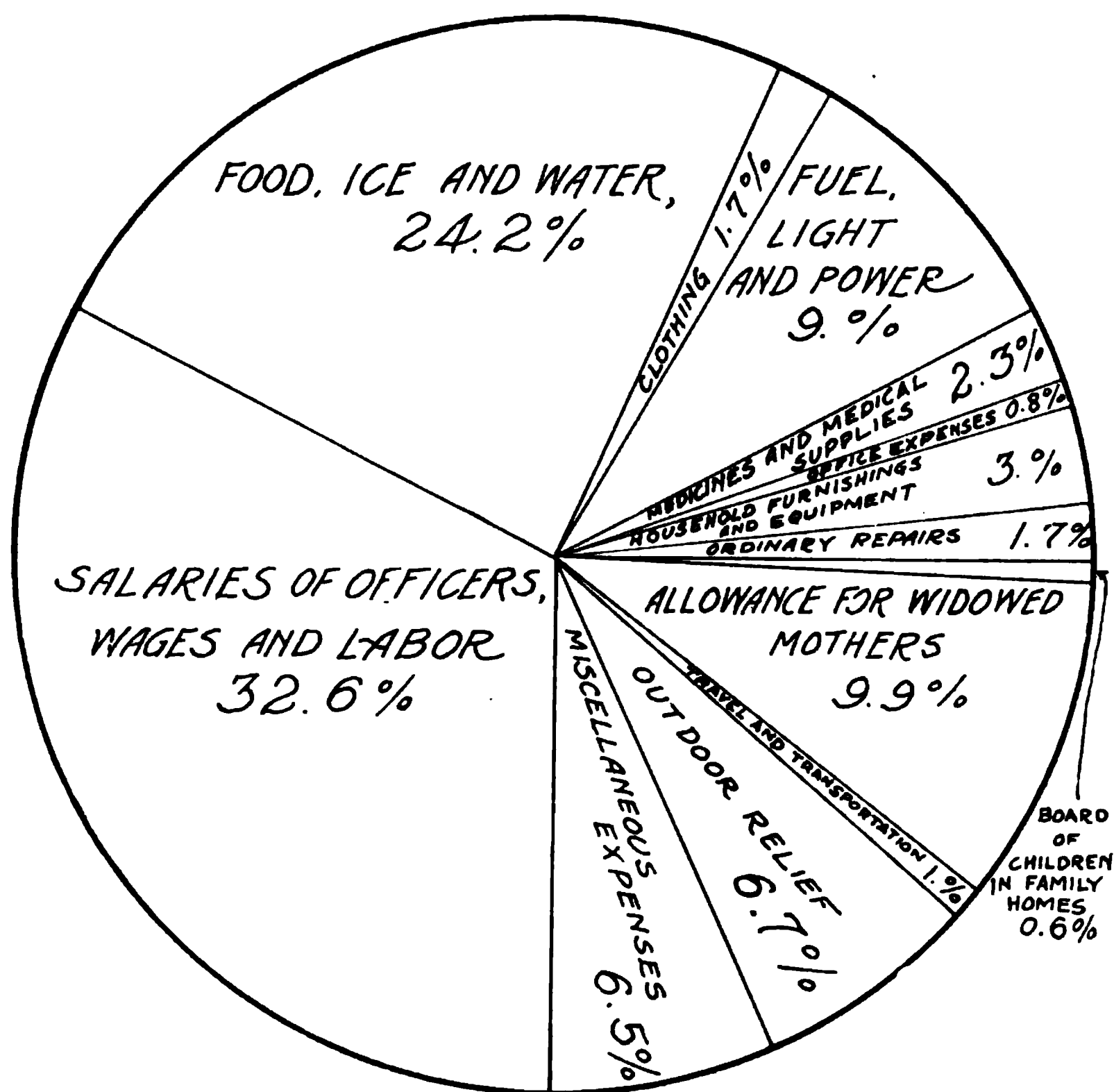
TABLE No. 65 — (Continued)

B. Aggregate maintenance expenses of institutions and agencies incurred during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES	Salaries of officers, wages and labor	Food, ice and water	Clothing	Fuel, light and power	Medicines and medical supplies and equipment
State Institutions.....	\$1,061,046 20	\$710,901 76	.....	\$401,063 50	.....
Division of Children:					
Homes for Children:					
.....	10,102 06	13,029 55	\$4,290 58	2,669 34	\$634 45
.....	1,844,806 39	2,063,235 27	672,802 39	747,930 75	76,430 24
Children.....	45,906 42	33,486 00	4,183 44	10,560 80	1,947 56
.....	47,231 71	16,864 90	1,159 94	11,133 37	23 00
Institutions.....	347,450 55	184,161 11	44,878 38	59,938 83	5,569 30
.....	213,035 46	21,191 86	6,294 77	15,017 45	357 39
.....	68,203 15	60,126 09	2,788 28	5,847 76	1,626 17
.....	44,561 05	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	46,476 95	1,115 84	17,473 79	266 08	1,004 48
.....	68,525 86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Division of Adult Wards:					
County, City and Town Almshouses.....	471,661 57	962,830 30	123,462 22	291,854 25	47,218 97
Homes for the Aged.....	49,910 02	90,213 96	4,680 17	39,527 48	3,121 54
Homes, Temporary, for Adults, including Children with their Mothers:					
Public.....	35,845 36	27,536 81	778 56	12,636 37	558 02
Private.....	28,331 76	41,719 22	3,251 46	9,370 14	2,743 81
Poor Law officers.....	1,004,428 89	.....	.....	.....	.....
Division of Mental Defect and Delinquency:					
Institutions for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic:					
Public.....	161,117 57	260,573 16	49,180 33	63,309 91	.....
Private.....	25,262 39	41,062 01	3,021 80	8,442 05	.....
Reformatories for Adults:					
Public.....	45,151 11	95,839 46	12,843 55	7,265 20	105 82
Private.....	98,283 84	183,634 83	20,441 97	38,007 31	5,337 92

## STATE OF NEW YORK ~ STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

CHART SHOWING THE RELATIVE EXPENSES INCURRED FOR MAINTENANCE IN  
THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES SUBJECT TO THE VISITA-  
TION AND INSPECTION OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES FOR THE  
YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918





Division of Medical Charities:					
Hospitals and Sanatoria:					
Public <sup>1</sup> .....	2,886,089 33	2,331,690 93	129,531 75	869,709 54	363,388 42
Private.....	4,765,786 70	4,639,831 00	83,057 63	1,480,502 87	1,222,938 78
Dispensaries:					
Public.....	162,040 82	14,477 11	318 00	3,314 42	2,834 48
Private.....	83,466 58	13,928 33	137 75	10,948 86	15,003 32
Total maintenance expenses, public institutions and agencies.....	\$5,968,667 82	\$4,436,879 08	\$319,404 99	\$1,651,812 63	\$414,739 66
Total maintenance expenses, private institutions and agencies.....	7,653,154 22	7,990,570 32	814,171 77	2,448,153 75	1,836,103 51
Grand total maintenance expenses, public and private institutions and agencies.....	\$13,621,822 04	\$12,427,449 40	\$1,133,576 76	\$4,099,966 38	\$1,750,843 17

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 63.

TABLE No. 65 — (Continued)

B. Aggregate maintenance expenses of institutions and agencies incurred during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES	Office expenses including printing telephone and postage	Household furnishings and equipment	School supplies and equipment	Insurance and taxes	Ordinary repairs	Board of children in family homes
State Institutions.....	\$26,598 30	\$237,941 89	.....	.....	\$23,144 50	.....
Division of Children:						
Homes for Children:						
Public.....	255 93	1,923 83	\$18 07	\$135 51	2,620 92	\$33 02
Private.....	83,119 15	321,864 02	113,362 83	102,207 19	366,162 03	447,780 20
Children.....	3,235 39	8,169 52	.....	1,344 74	7,649 35	.....
.....	3,750 48	2,663 74	3,663 65	30,690 98	4,069 93	.....
Institutions.....	8,712 53	23,458 73	7,220 78	4,484 47	20,310 08	.....
.....	2,970 57	4,842 81	7,230 89	1,483 73	13,039 32	.....
.....	7,549 63	8,995 10	.....	4,781 83	15,814 72	.....
.....	7,804 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	101,641 38
.....	3,659 57	125 77	.....	51 04	176 43	88,477 01
.....	3,576 06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alms-houses.....	.....	43,579 09	.....	.....	66,434 76	.....
Adults, including Children with their.....	2,407 42	6,020 61	.....	2,776 90	6,892 98	.....
Private.....	.....	1,711 76	.....	.....	3,431 47	.....
Poor Law officers.....	2,043 86	4,974 89	.....	1,067 35	4,582 19	.....
.....	74,298 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Defect and Delinquency:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic.....	4,926 29	17,144 41	.....	.....	9,720 71	.....
Reformatories for Adults:	.....	1,266 33	.....	.....	2,878 12	.....
Public.....	828 57	16,014 84	40 00	1,077 94	1,061 07	.....
Private.....	5,060 47	19,926 23	1,119 66	9,570 28	23,184 17	.....

Division of Medical Charities:									
Hospitals and Sanatoria:									
Public <sup>1</sup> .....	39,792 59	234,514 77	.....	15,451 89	194,436 27	.....			
Private.....	259,168 63	627,316 72	.....	189,436 27	474,625 16	.....			
Dispensaries:									
Public.....	1,493 06	1,120 38	.....	199 29	5,016 82	.....			
Private.....	5,791 98	4,327 64	.....	2,331 94	6,311 47	.....			
Total maintenance expenses, public institutions and agencies	\$154,147 21	\$553,950 97	\$58 07	\$16,864 63	\$304,906 52	\$101,674 40			
Total maintenance expenses, private institutions and agencies	392,395 97	1,033,982 11	132,617 81	350,226 72	945,686 65	536,257 21			
Grand total maintenance expenses, public and private institutions and agencies.....	\$546,543 18	\$1,587,933 08	\$132,675 88	\$367,091 35	\$1,250,593 37	\$637,931 61			

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 63.



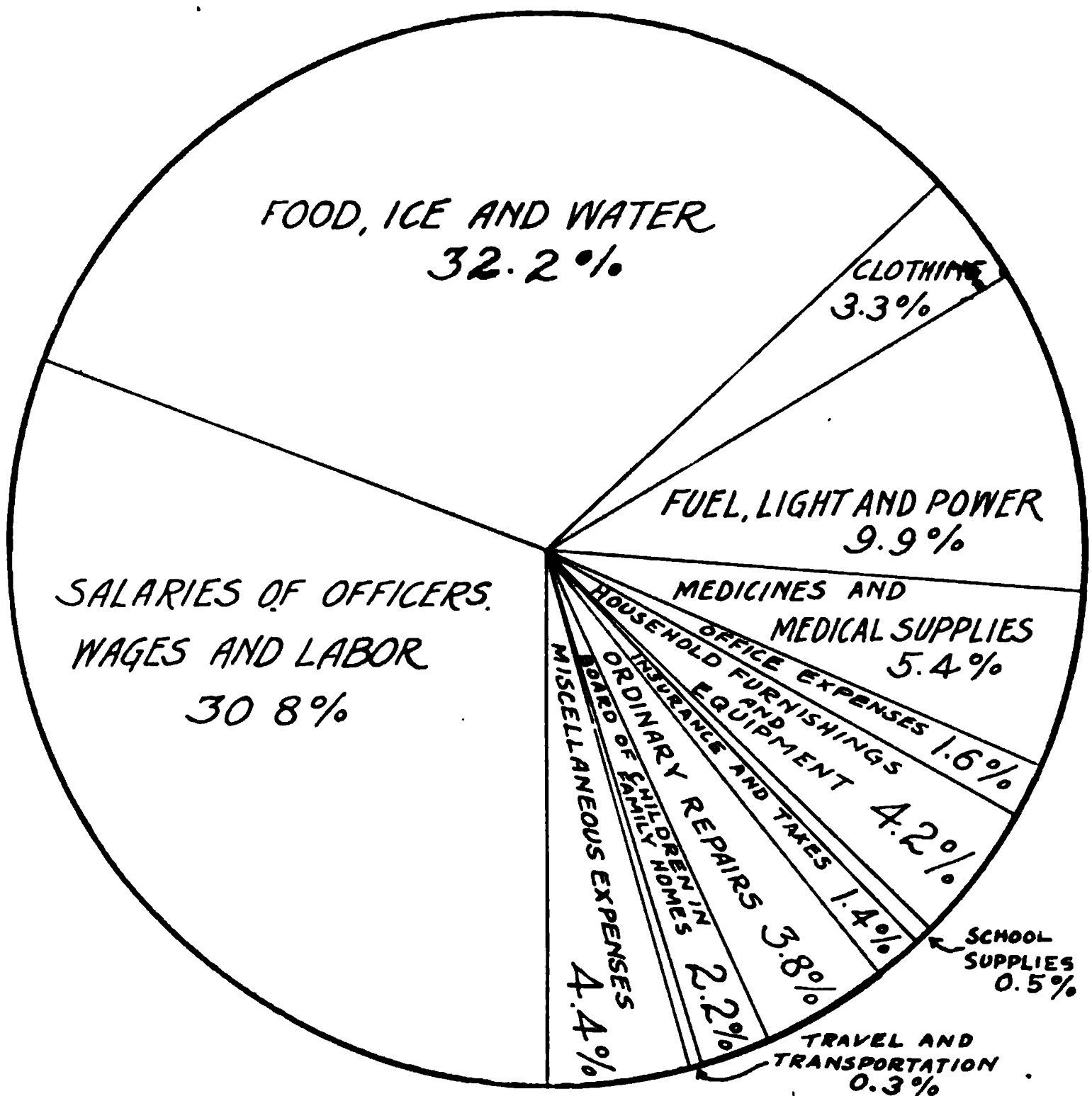
TABLE NO. 65 — (Concluded)

B. Aggregate maintenance expenses of institutions and agencies incurred during the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES	Traveling, transportation and expense of placing children in family homes	Allowance to widowed mothers for dependent children	OUTDOOR RELIEF		Miscellaneous maintenance expenses	Total maintenance expenses incurred
			For residents	For nonresidents		
State Institutions.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$461,755 51	\$2,942,454 66
Division of Children:						
Homes for Children:						
Public.....	869 06	.....	.....	.....	1,660 98	37,443 27
Private.....	52,196 72	.....	.....	.....	272,507 06	7,714,408 24
Children.....	1,532 69	.....	.....	.....	5,900 79	125,015 70
.....	188 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	121,509 70
Institutions.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,187 87	728,373 77
Families:	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,928 44	307,300 09
Public.....	8,169 18	.....	.....	.....	15,415 91	191,148 84
Private.....	6,749 81	.....	.....	.....	4,589 71	166,265 58
Boards of Child Welfare.....	3,959 99	\$1,813,022 69	.....	.....	24,270 45	189,847 22
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,696 70	1,892,883 50
Alms-houses.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	838,011 57	2,364,102 83
Adults, including Children with their.....	689 19	.....	.....	.....	5,419 69	201,559 96
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	417 39	.....	.....	.....	7,606 42	89,094 77
.....	138,140 18	.....	\$1,217,977 96	88,584 97	5,490 54	103,892 61
Defect and Delinquency, the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic:	.....	.....	.....	.....	66,090 14	2,509,504 58
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
for Adults:	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,145 76	597,191 85
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,311 54	96,170 53
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,703 36	.....	.....	.....	15,409 69	195,636 05
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,532 11	431,642 17

## STATE OF NEW YORK ~ STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

CHART SHOWING THE RELATIVE EXPENSES INCURRED FOR MAINTENANCE  
IN THE PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIETIES SUBJECT TO THE VISI-  
TATION AND INSPECTION OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES FOR  
THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918.





Division of Medical Charities:									
Hospitals and Sanatoria:									
Public <sup>1</sup> .....	39,509 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240,003 03	7,344,118 45
Private.....	9,916 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	683,805 56	14,436,386 29
Dispensaries:									
Public.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,730 91	196,545 29
Private.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,588 57	149,836 44
Total maintenance expenses, public institutions and agencies	\$189,854 34	\$1,813,022 89	\$1,217,977 96	\$8,564 97	\$1,172,705 29	\$18,325,231 43			
Total maintenance expenses, private institutions and agencies	73,386 25	.....	.....	.....	1,090,445 47	24,797,151 96			
Grand total maintenance expenses, public and private institutions and agencies.....	\$263,240 59	\$1,813,022 89	\$1,217,977 96	\$8,564 97	\$2,263,150 76	\$43,122,383 39			

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, table 63.

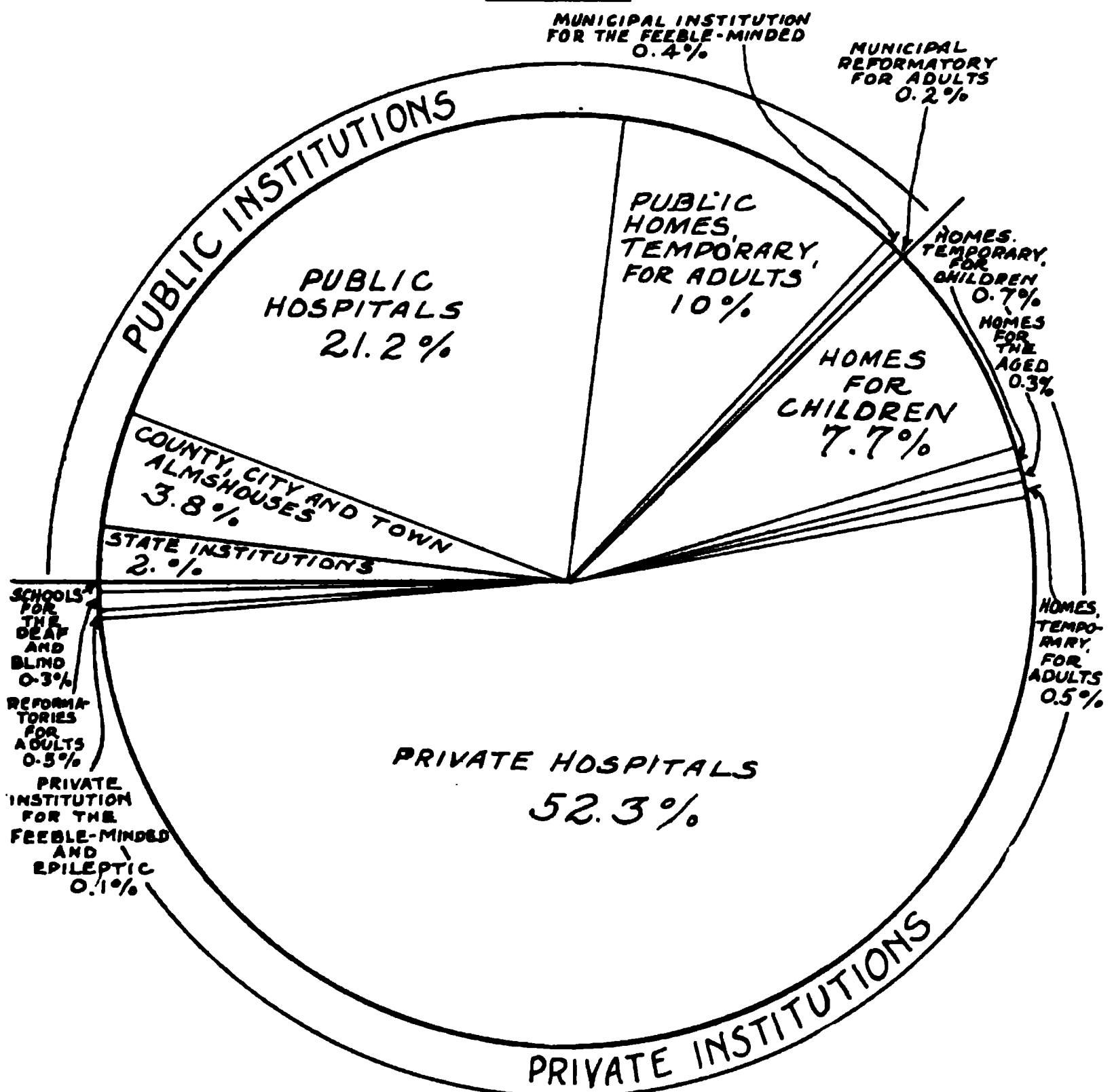
TABLE No. 66

A. Number of inmates and movement of population in the State institutions, almshouses, homes, reformatories and schools for the blind and deaf for the year ending June 30, 1918

INSTITUTIONS	Number in in- stitutions July 1, 1917	Received during year	Total supported	OF THIS NUMBER		DISCHARGED		
				Supported by public funds	Supported by private funds	Returned to parents or guardians	Placed in free homes including those placed for adoption	Dis- charged to take employ- ment
State Institutions.	9,498	4,159	13,657	13,477	180	1,523	.....	229
Division of Children:								
Homes for Children:								
Public	186	187	373	368	5	111	38	12
Private	34,951	17,056	52,007	41,639	10,368	12,809	349	689
Homes, Temporary, for Children	387	4,532	4,919	554	4,365	808	264	455
Schools for the Blind.	149	19	168	136	33	1	.....	10
Schools for the Deaf.	1,703	253	1,956	1,896	60	203	.....	32
Institutions:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Almshouses:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Division of Adult Wards:								
County, City and Town Almshouses.	11,456	14,366	25,822	25,611	211	.....	.....	.....
Homes for the Aged.	1,314	401	1,715	600	1,115	.....	.....	.....
Homes, Temporary, for Adults, including Children with their Mothers:								
Public	241	66,977	67,218	67,218	.....	1,953	.....	3,007
Private.	584	2,662	3,246	2,124	1,122	697	.....	693
Poor Law Officers:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Division of Mental Defect and Delinquency:								
Institutions for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic:								
Public.	2,040	953	3,002	3,002	.....	460	.....	.....
Private.	270	161	431	314	116	21	.....	.....

# STATE OF NEW YORK - STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

CHART SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF INMATES IN THE SEVERAL INSTITUTIONS SUBJECT TO THE VISITATION AND INSPECTION OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1918 (675,517)





Reformatories for Adults:													
Public.....	449	704	1,153	1,153	1,153	971	1,060	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	316
Private.....	1,519	1,643	3,162	2,191	2,191								
Division of Medical Charities:													
Hospitals and Sanatoria: <sup>1</sup>													
Public.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Private.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensaries: <sup>2</sup>													
Public.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Private.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total number, public institutions.....	23,879	87,346	111,225	110,829	110,829	396	4,046	38	38	3,848			
Total number, private institutions.....	40,886	26,717	67,603	49,453	49,453	18,150	15,597	613	613	2,195			
Aggregate number, public and private institutions.....	64,765	114,063	178,828	160,282	160,282	18,546	19,643	651	651	6,043			

<sup>1</sup> See table 66 B  
<sup>2</sup> See table 66 E  
<sup>3</sup> See table 66 F  
<sup>4</sup> See table 66 G.  
<sup>5</sup> See table 66 C.  
<sup>6</sup> See table 66 D



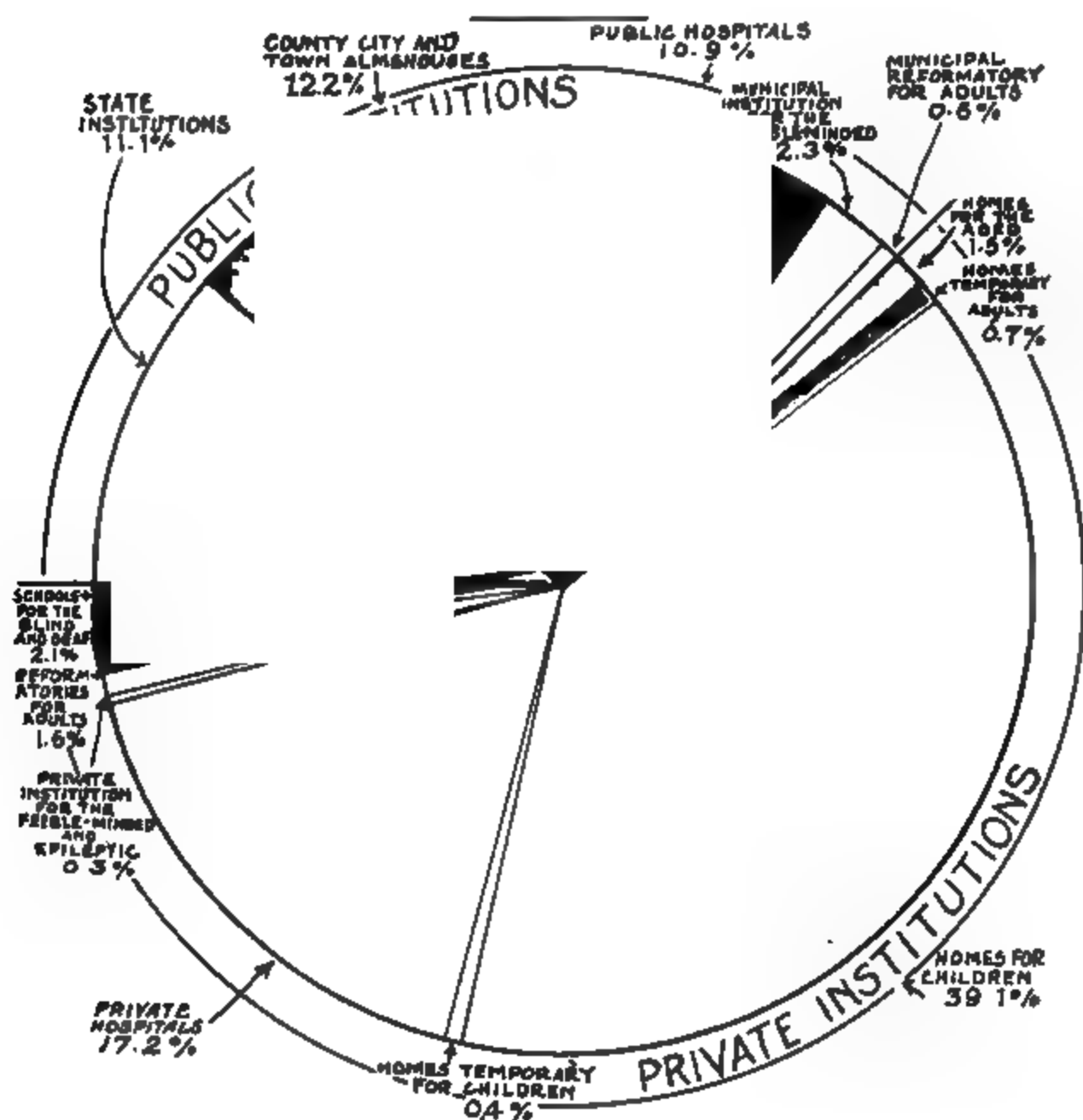






# STATE OF NEW YORK - STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

CHART SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF INMATES IN THE SEVERAL INSTITUTIONS SUBJECT TO THE VISITATION AND INSPECTION OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES JUNE 30, 1918 (87,012)





Dispensaries: <sup>1</sup>	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Public.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Private.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total number, public institutions.....	9,354	6,200	4,561	2,946	23,061	
Total number, private institutions.....	532	1,999	21,075	15,974	39,580	
Aggregate number, public and private institutions.....	9,886	8,199	25,636	18,920	62,641	

<sup>1</sup> See table 66 B.  
<sup>2</sup> See table 66 E.  
<sup>3</sup> See table 66 F.  
<sup>4</sup> See table 66 G.  
<sup>5</sup> See table 66 C.  
<sup>6</sup> See table 66 D.

TABLE No. 66 — (Continued)  
B. Statistics of the day institutions for the year ending June 30, 1918

	AGGREGATE NUMBER ENROLLED DURING THE YEAR			AVERAGE ATTENDANCE DURING THE YEAR			NUMBER ENROLLED JUNE 30, 1918		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Eleemosynary Educational Institutions.....	7,137	6,792	13,929	4,407	4,211	8,618	4,283	4,259	8,542

TABLE No. 66 — (Continued)  
C. Number of patients treated in the several classes of hospitals and the results during the year ending June 30, 1918

	Number of patients in hospitals July 1, 1917	Number of patients received during the year	Number of infants born in hospitals	Total number under treatment	OF THIS NUMBER —		
					Paying patients	Public charges	Free patients
Hospitals:							
Public.....	10,388	127,112	6,698	143,198	9,981	132,304	918
Private.....	15,898	306,180	31,407	353,491	230,309	71,305	51,877
Total.....	20,286	433,298	37,105	496,689	240,290	203,009	52,790





TABLE No. 66 — (Continued)

D. Number of different persons treated by the dispensaries, total number of treatments, and number of prescriptions filled during the year ending June 30, 1918

	TREATMENTS AT THE DISPENSARIES				TREATMENTS AT HOMES OF PATIENTS		
	Number of patients treated	Revisits	Total treatments	Prescriptions filled	Number of patients treated	Visits to homes by physicians	Visits to homes by nurses
Dispensaries:							
Public.....	262,829	504,218	767,047	540,068	7,356	7,531	49,056
Private.....	1,061,949	2,513,183	3,575,132	1,884,691	41,053	47,895	124,664
Total.....	1,324,778	3,017,401	4,342,179	2,424,759	48,409	55,426	173,720

TABLE No. 66 — (Continued)

E. Statistics of temporary relief afforded by poor law officers and by agencies during the year ending June 30, 1918

	Number of persons with homes relieved	Number of homeless persons relieved	Number of persons afforded fresh air relief	Number of days fresh air relief afforded
By poor law officers.....	60,305	5,654	.....	.....
Fresh air charities.....	.....	.....	62,853	175,883
Total.....	60,305	5,654	62,853	175,883

TABLE No. 66 — (Continued)  
F. Statistics of institutions and agencies for placing out children during the year ending June 30, 1918

	Number of children under supervision July 1, 1917	Number of children received during year	Total number under supervision	DISCHARGED FROM SUPERVISION						Total
				By legal adoption	Returned to parents or relatives	Returned to institutions	Became self-supporting	Transferred to other placing-out agencies	Otherwise discharged	
By Institutions.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
By Agencies for Placing-Out Children:										
Public.....	2,204	2,143	4,347	88	816	556	32	288	503	2,324
Private.....	13,312	2,947	16,259	277	1,725	701	689	43	191	3,763
Total.....	15,516	5,090	20,606	365	2,541	1,257	721	331	694	6,087

TABLE No. 66 — (Continued)  
F. Statistics of institutions and agencies for placing out children during the year ending June 30, 1918

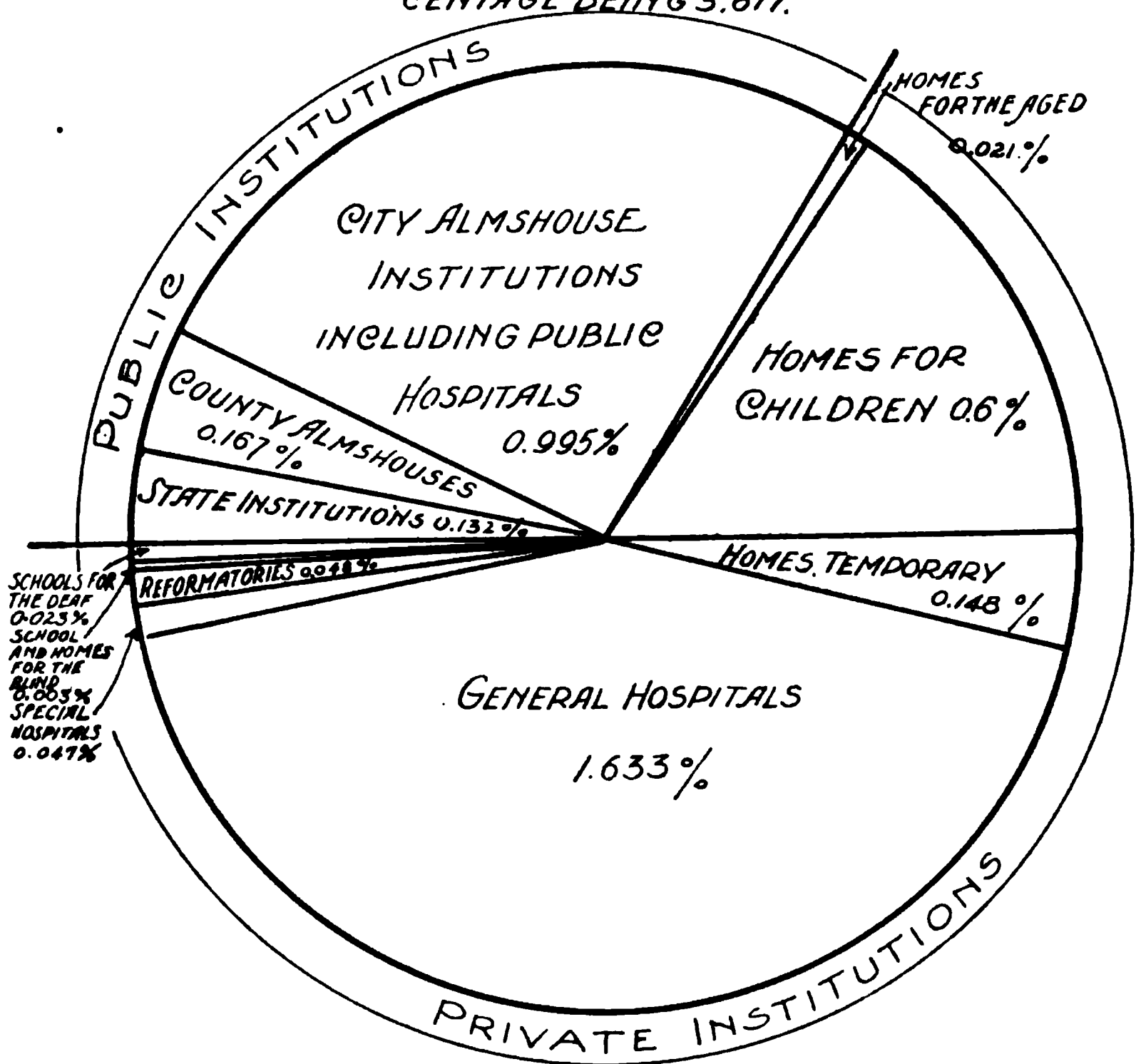
REMAINING UNDER SUPERVISION JUNE 30, 1918								Grand total
	In free homes or at em- ployment	In boarding homes	In temporary homes	In hospitals	Otherwise	TOTALS		
						Boys	Girls	
By Institutions.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
By Agencies for Placing-Out Children:								
Public.....	685	1,278	13	47	.....	992	1,031	2,023
Private.....	8,741	3,559	45	33	118	6,719	5,777	12,496
Total.....	9,426	4,837	58	80	118	7,711	6,808	14,519

TABLE NO. 66 — (Concluded)

*G. Statistics of Boards of Child Welfare in counties and cities of the State during the year ending June 30, 1918*

Number of beneficiaries during the year:	Families	Children
Receiving allowances July 1, 1917 .....	4,562	13,926
Granted allowances during year.....	2,849	7,413
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals.....	7,411	21,339
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Allowances discontinued during the year:		
Death of mother.....	64	146
Remarriage of mother.....	148	368
Removal of family from county or city.....	28	56
Children becoming 16 years of age.....	38	179
Death of children.....	3	11
No further financial need.....	406	997
Improper guardianship.....	87	211
Other causes.....	134	337
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals.....	908	2,305
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Receiving allowances June 30, 1918.....	6,503	19,034
	<hr/>	<hr/>

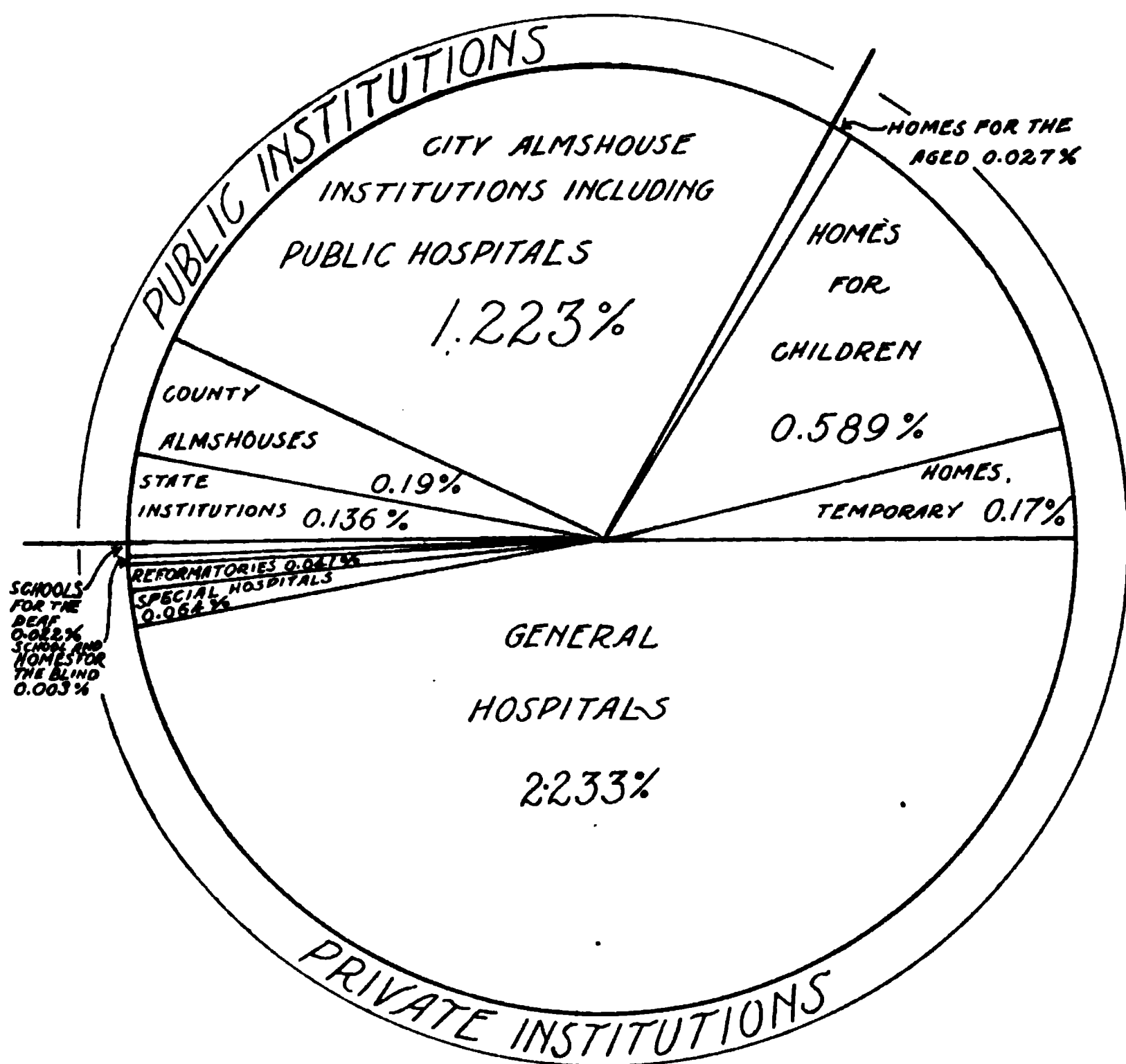
**STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES**  
**CHART SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF ENTIRE POPULA-**  
**TION BY CENSUS OF 1905 (8,067,308) SUPPORTED IN**  
**THE SEVERAL INSTITUTIONS SUBJECT TO THE VISITATION**  
**AND INSPECTION OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES FOR**  
**THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1905, THE TOTAL PER-**  
**CENTAGE BEING 3.817.**





## STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

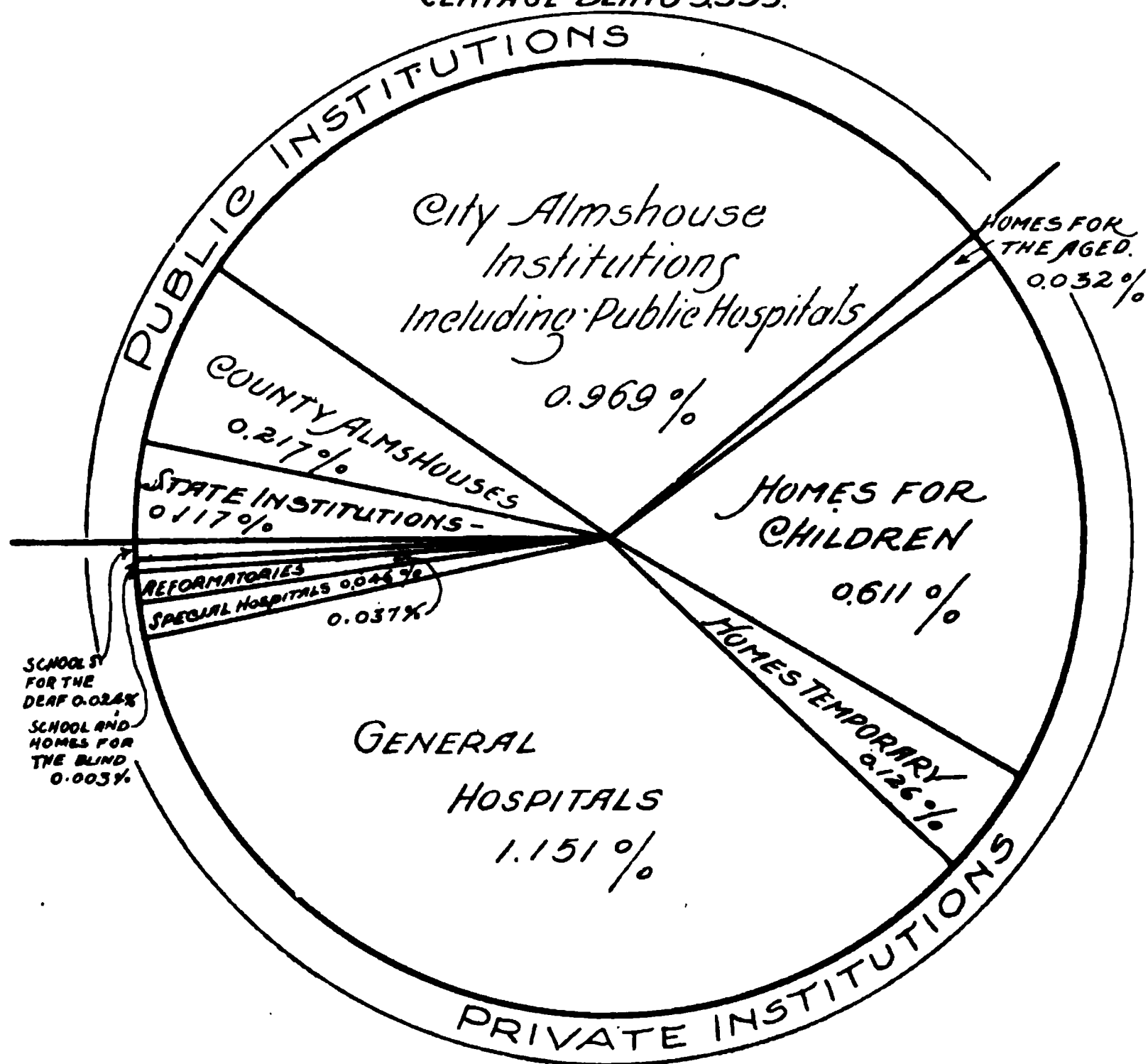
CHART SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF ENTIRE POPULATION BY CENSUS OF 1910 (9,113,614) SUPPORTED IN THE SEVERAL INSTITUTIONS SUBJECT TO THE VISITATION AND INSPECTION OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1910, THE TOTAL PERCENTAGE BEING 4.698.





# STATE OF NEW YORK-STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

CHART SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF ENTIRE POPULATION BY CENSUS OF 1900 (7,268,894) SUPPORTED IN THE SEVERAL INSTITUTIONS SUBJECT TO THE VISITATION AND INSPECTION OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1900, THE TOTAL PERCENTAGE BEING 3.333.

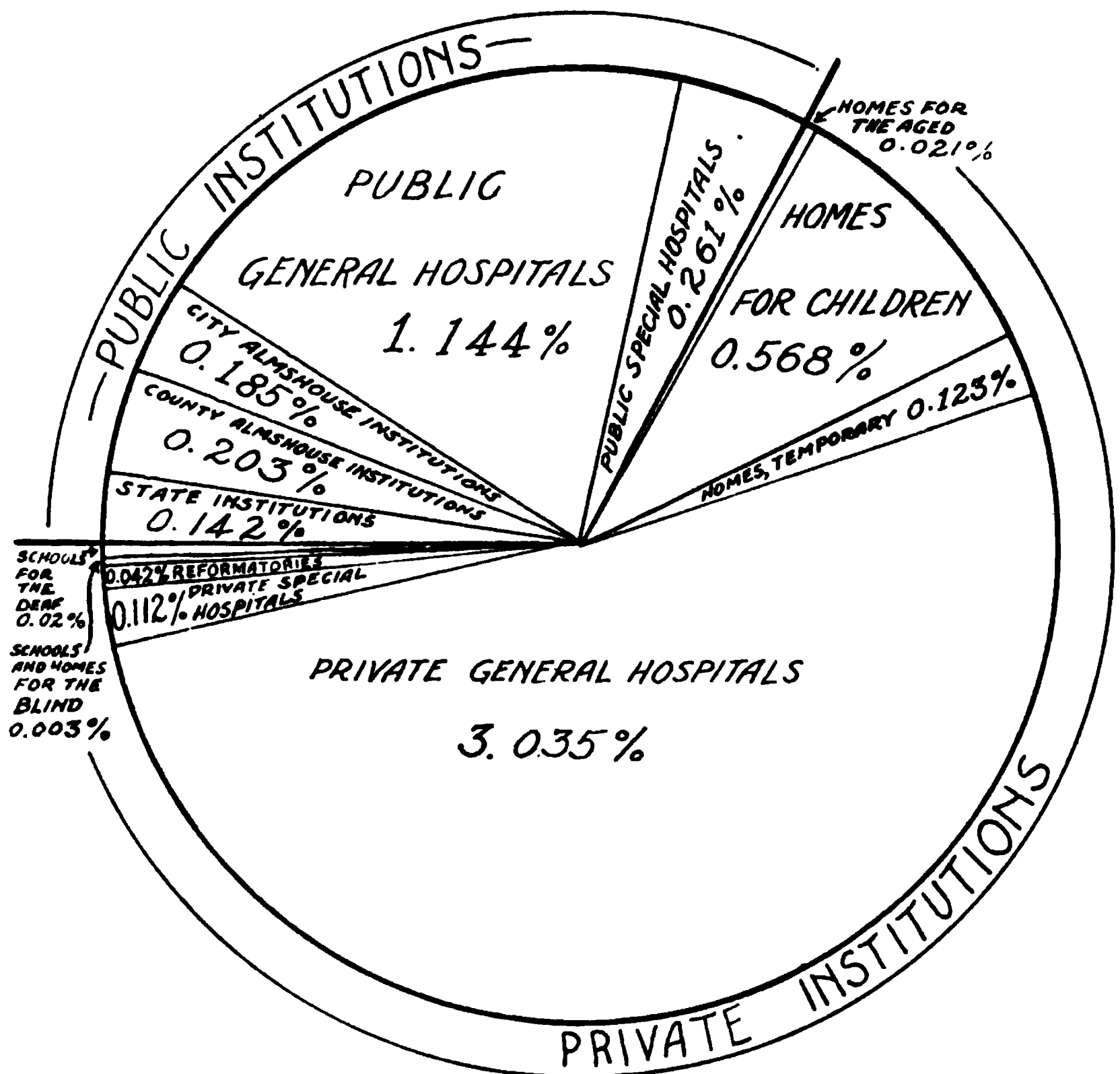






## STATE OF NEW YORK—STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

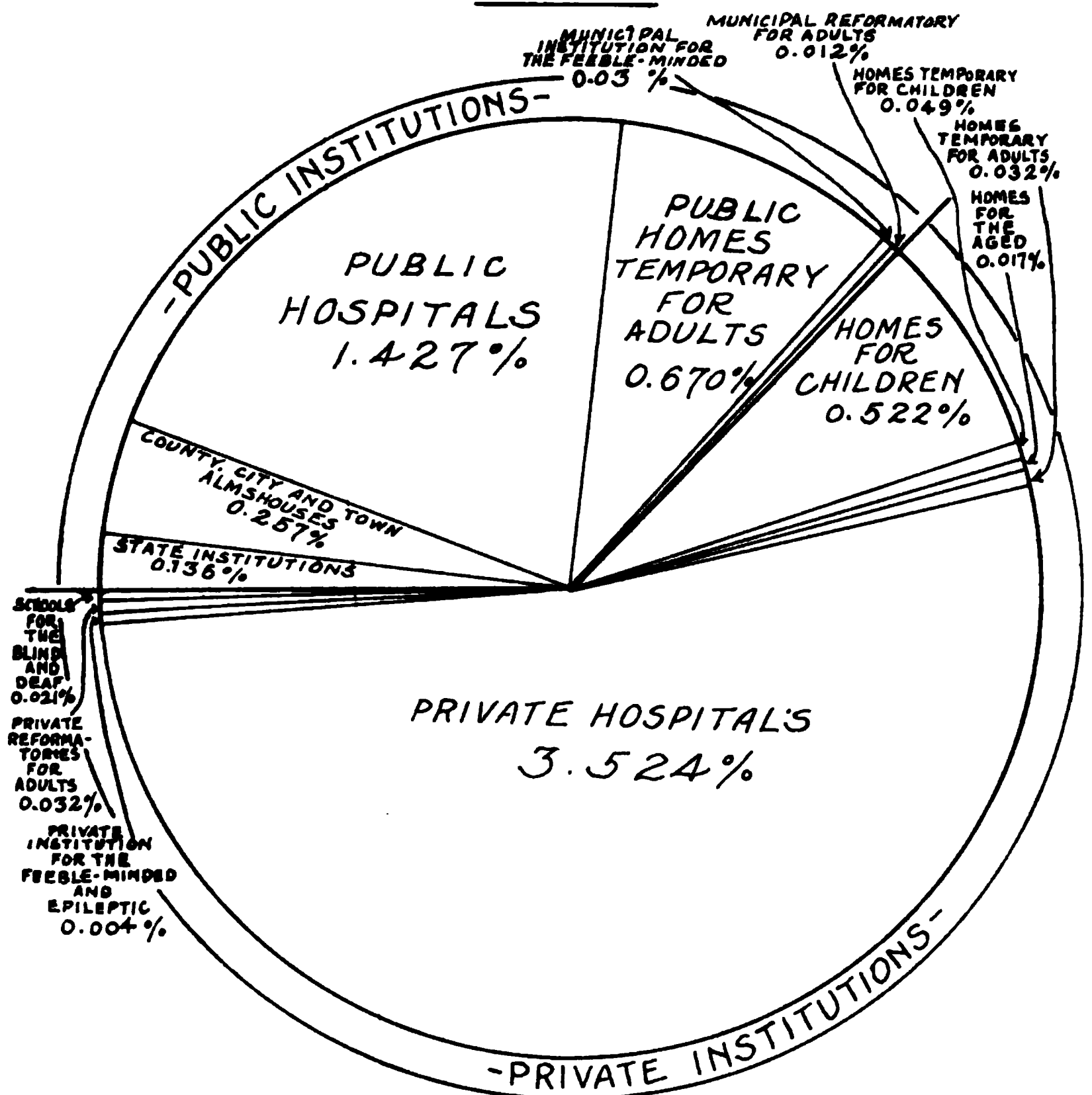
CHART SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF ENTIRE POPULATION (9,687,744) SUPPORTED IN THE SEVERAL INSTITUTIONS SUBJECT TO THE VISITATION AND INSPECTION OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1915. THE TOTAL PERCENTAGE BEING 5,859





# STATE OF NEW YORK - STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

CHART SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE OF ENTIRE ESTIMATED POPULATION  
(10,032,222) SUPPORTED IN THE SEVERAL INSTITUTIONS SUBJECT TO THE VISITA-  
TION AND INSPECTION OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES FOR THE YEAR END-  
ING JUNE 30, 1918. THE TOTAL PERCENTAGE BEING 6.733





# General Index 1918

A.	Page
AGED, HOMES FOR (See Homes for the Aged).	
AGGREGATE EXPENDITURES OF ALL INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.....	730-735
AGGREGATE EXPENSES INCURRED FOR MAINTENANCE OF ALL INSTI- TUTIONS AND AGENCIES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.....	736-741
AGGREGATE INDEBTEDNESS OF ALL INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.....	722-723
AGGREGATE PROPERTY VALUATION OF ALL INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.....	720-721
AGGREGATE RECEIPTS OF ALL INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES, PUB- LIC AND PRIVATE.....	724-729
AGGREGATE STATISTICS OF ALL INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES, PUB- LIC AND PRIVATE.....	742-752
ALIEN POOR .....	127-131
ALIEN POOR AND STATE POOR, REMOVAL OF.....	124-126
ALBANY HOME SCHOOL FOR ORAL INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF.....	90
ALMSHOUSES, CITY AND TOWN (See County, City and Town Almshouses).	
ALMSHOUSES, COUNTY (See County, City and Town Almshouses).	
APPROPRIATIONS FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS.....	69-74
ARNOLD, BENJAMIN W. Commissioner of State Board of Charities.....	xvi
Member of Committee on Finance, Medical Charities and Mental Defect and Delinquency .....	10, 152, 177
ATTENDANCE OF COMMISSIONERS AT MEETINGS OF BOARD, TABLE OF	9

B.	Page
BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, NEW YORK.....	193-194
BLIND, SCHOOLS FOR (See Schools for the Blind).	
BLIND, THE.....	87-88
BOARD OF INEBRIETY, NEW YORK CITY.....	196
BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF BELLEVUE AND ALLIED HOSPITALS....	193-197
BOARDS OF CHILD WELFARE, COUNTY AND CITY.....	110-112, 454-465
Expenditures .....	456
Expenses for maintenance incurred.....	457
Receipts .....	454-455
Statistics .....	458-465
BOWERS, JOHN M. Minute relative to death.....	15
BRADFORD STREET HOSPITAL, BROOKLYN.....	191-192
BUILDINGS, PLANS FOR.....	30-33
BURDICK, HON. DANIEL W. Commissioner of the State Board of Charities.....	xvi
Member of Committees on Adult Wards and Medical Charities....	10, 122, 177
BUREAU OF ANALYSIS AND INVESTIGATION.....	157-159

C.	Page
CAPITAL DISTRICT CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES, SIXTH.....	210
CARLISLE, DR. CHESTER L. Superintendent Division of Mental Defect and Delinquency.....	xvi, 152
CENTRAL NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF MUTES, ROME.....	90
CHILDREN CARED FOR UNDER CHILD WELFARE LAW IN THE SEV- ERAL COUNTIES .....	110-111

<b>CHILDREN.</b>	<b>Page</b>
Classification of admissions.....	97-98
Classification of discharges.....	101
Tables showing causes for commitment.....	99-100
Tables showing manner of discharge.....	102-103
<b>CHILDREN, COMMITTEE OF STATE BOARD.....</b>	<b>10, 81</b>
<b>CHILDREN IN FOSTER HOMES.....</b>	<b>106-109</b>
<b>CHILDREN IN INSTITUTIONS OR FOSTER HOMES, TABLE OF.....</b>	<b>105</b>
<b>CHILDREN'S CLEARING BUREAUS.....</b>	<b>109</b>
<b>CHILDREN'S HOME BUREAU, NEW YORK CITY.....</b>	<b>58-65</b>
<b>CHILDREN, INSTITUTIONS FOR.....</b>	<b>93-97</b>
<b>CHILD WELFARE, BOARDS OF (See Boards of Child Welfare).</b>	
<b>CITY HOSPITAL, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.....</b>	<b>190</b>
<b>CLASSIFICATION OF ALMSHOUSES.....</b>	<b>144-145</b>
<b>CLASSIFICATION OF REMOVAL OF POOR PERSONS.....</b>	<b>123-124</b>
<b>COMMISSIONERS OF BOARD, ATTENDANCE AT MEETINGS.....</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>CONEY ISLAND HOSPITAL.....</b>	<b>192</b>
<b>CONFERENCE OF COUNTY BOARDS OF CHILD WELFARE.....</b>	<b>211</b>
<b>CONSOLIDATED STATISTICS OF ALL INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES.....</b>	<b>742-752</b>
<b>CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY DUTIES OF STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES .....</b>	<b>xiii-xv</b>
<b>CONSUMPTIVES, HOSPITALS AND HOMES FOR. See Hospitals, Public and Private.</b>	
<b>CONTAGIOUS DISEASES, HOSPITALS FOR. See Hospitals, Public and Private.</b>	
<b>COUNTY BOARDS OF CHILD WELFARE, SECOND CONFERENCE OF....</b>	<b>211</b>
<b>COUNTY, CITY AND TOWN ALMSHOUSES.....</b>	<b>143-149, 468-483</b>
Able-bodied persons in.....	482-483
Acreage .....	468-469
Blind in .....	482-483
Children in .....	482-483
City or town poor in.....	478-479
Classification of poor persons in.....	482-483
County poor in.....	478-479
Deaf in.....	482-483
Epileptics in.....	482-483
Expenditures .....	472-473
Expenses for maintenance.....	474-477
Farm products, value.....	476-477
Feeble-minded or idiotic in.....	482-483
Inmates, average number of.....	482-483
changes during the year.....	478-483
classification at close of year.....	482-483
cost of support.....	476-477
nativity .....	478-479
number supported.....	478-479
city or town poor.....	478-479
county poor.....	478-479
state poor.....	478-479
sex .....	478-479
Labor of poor persons, value.....	476-477
Maintenance expenses.....	474-477
weekly cost.....	476-477
Products of farm, shop and garden, value of.....	476-477
Property valuation .....	468-469
Receipts .....	470-471
Transient wayfarers furnished meals at almshouse.....	482-483
<b>COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.</b>	
Forty-Eighth Annual Convention.....	209-210
<b>COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS.....</b>	<b>197-198</b>
<b>CRAIG COLONY FOR EPILEPTICS, SONYEA.....</b>	<b>73, 159-162</b>
<b>CUMBERLAND HOSPITAL, BROOKLYN.....</b>	<b>192</b>

D.	Page
DEAF, THE.....	90, 114-121
Effective training .....	115
Financial .....	119
Perils which impede progress.....	117
Progress and problems.....	115
Recommendations .....	120
School enrollment .....	114
Speech teaching in the school.....	116
State conference of teachers.....	119
Table of enrollment of pupils in schools June 30, 1918.....	90
Tests of work.....	118
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, NEW YORK CITY.....	195-196
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES, NEW YORK CITY.....	189-195
Hospitals maintained by.....	189-193
DEPENDENT CHILDREN .....	91
DISPENSARIES .....	199-207
Licenses granted.....	28-30
DISPENSARIES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.	
Classification of .....	206-207
Expenditures .....	688-699
Expenses for maintenance incurred.....	700-711
Indebtedness .....	668-674
Property valuation .....	668-674
Receipts .....	675-687
Statistics .....	205-206, 712-719
DISPENSARY LICENSE, REVOCATION OF.....	204-205
DISPENSARY RULES, REVISION OF.....	201-203
DIVISION OF ADULT WARDS.....	122-151, 467-533
DIVISION OF CHILDREN.....	81-121, 257-465
DIVISION COMMITTEES OF STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.....	10
DIVISION OF MEDICAL CHARITIES.....	177-207, 564-719
DIVISION OF MENTAL DEFECT AND DELINQUENCY.....	152-176, 537-561
DRUG ADDICTS, INSTITUTION FOR CARE AND TREATMENT OF.....	196

## E.

EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENTS IN THE FIELD OF CHARITY.....	208-211
ELECTION OF OFFICERS OF STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.....	10
ELEEMOSYNARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.....	113-114, 411-416
Expenditures .....	413
Expenses for maintenance incurred.....	414-415
Indebtedness .....	411
Property valuation .....	411
Receipts .....	412
Statistics .....	416

## F.

FEEBLE-MINDED, INSTITUTIONS FOR. See Hospitals and Homes for the Feeble-Minded.	
FINANCIAL COST OF CHARITY.....	49-52
FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF MAINTENANCE AND REMOVALS OF STATE, ALIEN AND INDIAN POOR.....	133
FORD, CLARENCE E.	
Superintendent Division of Medical Charities.....	xvi, 177
FORDHAM HOSPITAL, NEW YORK CITY.....	194-195
FORTY-FIFTH NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION .....	208
FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR.....	209-210



	Page
<b>FOSTER, JAMES H.</b>	
Superintendent Division of Children.....	xvi, 81
<b>FRANKEL, DR. LEE K.</b>	
Appointment as Commissioner of State Board of Charities.....	1
Member of Committees on Children and Medical Charities.....	10, 81, 177
<b>FRESH AIR CHARITIES.....</b>	<b>113, 417-425</b>
Expenditures .....	421-422
Expenses for maintenance incurred.....	423-424
Indebtedness .....	417-418
Property valuation .....	417-418
Receipts .....	419-420
Statistics .....	425
<b>G.</b>	
<b>GENERAL COMMITTEES OF STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>GILLESPIE, HON. GEORGE J.</b>	
Commissioner of State Board of Charities.....	xvi
Member of Committee on Finance, Children and Legal Questions...10, 81, 177	
<b>GOUVERNEUR HOSPITAL, NEW YORK CITY.....</b>	<b>194</b>
<b>GRATWICK, HON. WILLIAM H.</b>	
Commissioner of the State Board of Charities.....	xvi
Member of Committee on Publication, Children and Medical Charities..10, 81	122
Vice-President of the Board.....	xvi
<b>GREENPOINT HOSPITAL, BROOKLYN.....</b>	<b>192</b>
<b>GROUPING OF CHILDREN.....</b>	<b>81-82</b>
<b>H.</b>	
<b>HARLEM HOSPITAL, NEW YORK CITY.....</b>	<b>194</b>
<b>HIGGINS, VERY REV. JAMES J., D. D.</b>	
Minute relative to death.....	19
<b>HIGLEY, MRS. ELEANOR W.</b>	
Commissioner of the State Board of Charities.....	xvi
Member of Committee on Children and Mental Defect and Delinquency.10. 81	152
<b>HILL, ROBERT W.</b>	
Superintendent Division of Adult Wards.....	xvi, 122
<b>HOMES FOR THE AGED.....</b>	<b>134-143, 484-505</b>
Expenditures .....	492-495
Expenses for maintenance incurred.....	496-499
Indebtedness .....	486-487
Inmates, number supported and changes during the year.....	500-505
Property valuation .....	484-485
Receipts .....	488-491
<b>HOMES FOR CHILDREN.....</b>	<b>92-106, 259-387</b>
Expenditures .....	290-302
Expenses for maintenance incurred.....	303-318
Indebtedness .....	266-271
Inmates, number supported and changes during the year.....	319-368
public charges, table by counties.....	369-387
Property valuation .....	259-265
Receipts .....	272-289
<b>HOMES, TEMPORARY, FOR ADULTS INCLUDING CHILDREN WITH THEIR MOTHERS.....</b>	<b>506-523</b>
Expenditures .....	510-511
Expenses for maintenance incurred.....	512-513
Indebtedness .....	506-507
Inmates, number supported and charges during the year.....	514-523
Property valuation .....	506-507
Receipts .....	508-509

	Page
HOMES, TEMPORARY, FOR CHILDREN.....	112-113, 388-396
Expenditures .....	391
Expenses for maintenance incurred.....	392-393
Indebtedness .....	399
Inmates, number supported and changes during the year.....	394-396
Property valuation .....	388
Receipts .....	390
HOSPITALS AND HOMES FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED.	
Expenditures .....	539
Expenses for maintenance incurred.....	540-541
Indebtedness .....	537
Inmates, number supported and changes during the year.....	542-547
Property valuation .....	537
Receipts .....	538
HOSPITALS AND HOMES FOR CONSUMPTIVES. See Hospitals, Public and Private.	
HOSPITALS FOR CONTAGIOUS DISEASES. See Hospitals, Public and Private.	
HOSPITALS AND HOMES FOR CONVALESCENTS. See Hospitals, Public and Private.	
HOSPITALS AND HOMES FOR EPILEPTICS. See Hospitals, Public and Private.	
HOSPITALS AND HOMES FOR INCURABLES. See Hospitals, Public and Private.	
HOSPITALS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.....	185-199, 564-667
Expenditures .....	604-623
Expenses for maintenance incurred.....	624-641
Indebtedness .....	572-579
Patients, number treated and results.....	642-667
Property valuation .....	564-571
Receipts .....	580-603
HOUSE OF REFUGE, RANDALL'S ISLAND.....	170-172

I.

ILLUSTRATIONS, LIST OF.....	xi-xii
INCORPORATIONS, APPROVED .....	20-28
INCURABLES, HOSPITALS AND HOMES FOR. See Hospitals, Public and Private.	
INDIAN POOR .....	131-133
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS .....	113-114, 411-416
INEBRIATES, INSTITUTION FOR CARE AND TREATMENT.....	196
IN MEMORIAM.	
Theodore Roosevelt .....	11-14
John M. Bowers.....	14-15
Mother Teresa Vincent.....	16-18
Abram J. Katz.....	18
Prof. Z. F. Westervelt.....	18-19
Very Rev. James J. Higgins, DD.....	19
James F. Munson, M. D.....	19-20
INSPECTION OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.....	74-75
INSTITUTION FOR IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF MUTES, NEW YORK CITY.....	90
INSTITUTIONS NOT SUBJECT TO STATE SUPERVISION.....	75-76

J.

JOHNSON CHARLES H.	
Secretary of the Board.....	xvi

K.

KATZ, ABRAM J.	
Minute relative to death.....	18

<b>KEVIN, HON. J. RICHARD, M. D.</b>	<b>Page</b>
Commissioner of the State Board of Charities.....	xvi
Member of Committee on Legislation, Medical Charities and Mental Defect and Delinquency .....	10, 152, 177
<b>KINGS COUNTY HOSPITAL, BROOKLYN.....</b>	<b>191</b>

## L.

<b>LE COUTEULX ST. MARY'S INSTITUTION FOR IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF MUTES, BUFFALO.....</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>LEITCHWORTH VILLAGE, THIELLS.....</b>	<b>71, 72, 167-170</b>
<b>LEWIS, HON. CEYLON H.</b>	
Commissioner of the State Board of Charities.....	xvi
Member of Committee on Legislation, Legal Questions, Adult Wards and Mental Defect and Delinquency.....	10, 122, 152
<b>LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.....</b>	<b>xi-xii</b>

## M.

<b>MARQUAND, HON. HENRY.</b>	
Commissioner of the State Board of Charities.....	xvi
Member of Committee on Legislation, Children and Mental Defect and Delinquency .....	10, 81, 152
<b>MEDICAL CHARITIES, DIVISION OF.....</b>	<b>177-207</b>
Influenza .....	185
State institutions .....	185-188
War conditions .....	178-185
<b>MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.....</b>	<b>xvi</b>
<b>MENTAL DEFECT AND DELINQUENCY, DIVISION OF.....</b>	<b>152-176</b>
Bureau of Analysis and Investigation.....	157
Community and the institution.....	153-155
Delinquent as a psychopathic patient.....	155-157
Publications .....	159
State institutions.....	159-176
<b>METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.....</b>	<b>189-190</b>
<b>MILLER, HON. MORTIMER R.</b>	
Resignation as Commissioner of the Board.....	1
<b>MINUTE RELATIVE TO THE RESIGNATION OF COMMISSIONER SMITH.</b>	<b>3-8</b>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS CHARITIES.....</b>	<b>112-114</b>
<b>MUNICIPAL LODGING HOUSE, NEW YORK CITY.....</b>	<b>149</b>
<b>MUNICIPAL SANATORIUM, OTISVILLE.....</b>	<b>195</b>
<b>MUNSON JAMES F., M. D.</b>	
Minute relative to death.....	19-20

## N.

<b>NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK, FORTY-FIFTH SESSION....</b>	<b>208</b>
<b>NEPONSIT BEACH HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, NEW YORK.....</b>	<b>195</b>
<b>NEW INCORPORATIONS .....</b>	<b>20-28</b>
<b>NEW YORK CITY CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION....</b>	<b>210</b>
<b>NEW YORK CITY FARM COLONY, STATEN ISLAND.....</b>	<b>147-149</b>
<b>NEW YORK CITY FARMS, WARWICK.....</b>	<b>196</b>
<b>NEW YORK CITY HOMES FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM.....</b>	<b>145-149</b>
<b>NEW YORK HOUSE OF REFUGE, RANDALL'S ISLAND.....</b>	<b>73, 170-172</b>
<b>NEW YORK INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.....</b>	<b>89-90</b>
<b>NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB .....</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>NEW YORK STATE COMMISSION ON FEEBLE-MINDED.....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION</b>	
Nineteenth convention of.....	209
<b>NEW YORK STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE CARE OF CRIPPLED AND DEFORMED CHILDREN, WEST HAVERSTRAW.....</b>	<b>74, 186-187</b>
<b>NEW YORK STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT OF INCIPIENT PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, RAYBROOK.....</b>	<b>74, 187-188</b>

## Page

NEW YORK STATE REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN, BEDFORD HILLS .....	73, 173-176
NEW YORK STATE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, BATAVIA.....	70, 88-89
NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME, BATH.....	70, 139-141
NEW YORK STATE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, HUDSON.....	69, 84-85
NEW YORK STATE WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS HOME, OXFORD.....	142-143
NONRESIDENT POOR .....	127
NORTHERN NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF MUTES, MALONE....	90

## O.

## OUTDOOR RELIEF.

Expense by poor law officers.....	524-533
Number of persons relieved.....	524-533

## P.

PELHAM BAY HOME FOR MOTHERS AND BABIES, NEW YORK.....	190-191
PLACING OUT CHILDREN IN FAMILIES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE .....	106-109, 426-453
Expenditures .....	432-433
Expenses incurred for maintenance.....	434-437
Indebtedness .....	426-427
Property valuation .....	426-427
Receipts .....	428-431
Statistics .....	438-453
PLANS FOR BUILDINGS.....	30-33
POOR LAW OFFICERS.	
Expenditures .....	524-533
Expenses of outdoor relief.....	524-533
Number of residents and nonresidents given outdoor relief.....	524-533
PRIVATE HOMES FOR ADULTS.....	150-151
PRIVATE HOSPITALS .....	198-199
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS UNDER NO SUPERVISION.....	73
PUBLIC HOSPITALS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.....	188-198
PUBLIC HOSPITALS OUTSIDE OF NEW YORK CITY.....	196
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS. See Hospitals, Public and Private.	

## Q.

QUEENSBORO HOSPITAL, JAMAICA.....	196
-----------------------------------	-----

## R.

RATING OF INSTITUTIONS.....	76-80
REFORMATORIES FOR ADULTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE.	
Expenditures .....	552-553
Expenses incurred for maintenance.....	554-555
Indebtedness .....	549
Inmates, number supported and changes during the year.....	556-561
Property valuation .....	548
Receipts .....	550-551
REMOVAL OF POOR PERSONS, CLASSIFICATION OF.....	123-124
REMOVALS OF ALIEN AND STATE POOR.....	124-126
RIDDER, HON. VICTOR F.	
Commissioner of the State Board of Charities.....	xvi
Member of Committee on Publication, Children and Adult Wards..	10, 81, 122
RIVERSIDE HOSPITAL, NEW YORK.....	196
ROCHESTER DENTAL DISPENSARY.....	203-204
ROME STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM.....	71
ROOSEVELT, THEODORE.	
Minute relative to death.....	11-14

S.	Page
ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE FOR IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF MUTES .....	90
SCHOOLS FOR THE BLIND AND DEAF.....	87-90, 397-410
Expenditures .....	401-402
Expenses incurred for maintenance.....	403-404
Indebtedness .....	398
Property valuation .....	397
Receipts .....	399-400
Statistics .....	405-410
SEA VIEW HOSPITAL, STATEN ISLAND.....	193
SMITH, HON. STEPHEN, M. D.	
Resignation as Commissioner of State Board of Charities.....	2
Minute relative to, offered by President Stewart.....	3-5
SOCIAL BY-PRODUCTS OF THE WAR.....	53
SOCIAL LEGISLATION IN 1918.....	33-40
SOCIETY FOR THE REFORMATION OF JUVENILE DELINQUENTS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.....	170-172
STAFF OF THE BOARD.....	40-42
STATE AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, INDUSTRY....	69, 82-83
STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.	
Attendance at meetings.....	9
Committees, general and division.....	10
Constitutional and statutory duties and functions.....	xiii-xv
Election of officers.....	10
STATE CHARITABLE AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTIONS.	
Attendance of managers at monthly meetings.....	68
STATE COMMISSION ON FEEBLE-MINDED.....	35-37
STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN, NEWARK	
	162-163
STATE HOMES FOR THE AGED.....	138-143
STATE INSTITUTIONS, APPROPRIATIONS FOR.....	69-74
Chart showing expenses for maintenance.....	facing page 72
Chart showing the several classes of inmates, June 30, 1918..	facing page 68
Finances and other data	
Acreage .....	215
Buildings, valuation .....	215
Capacity .....	215
Expenditures .....	219-222
Inmates, average number.....	222
Maintenance, average weekly cost.....	222
Maintenance expenses classified, with per capita cost.....	223-225
Movement of population.....	226-233
Classified by counties.....	234-255
Personal estate .....	216
Property valuation .....	216
Receipts .....	217-218
STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CARE OF CHILDREN.....	82-88
STATE POOR .....	126
STATISTICAL TABLES APPENDED TO THE REPORT.....	213-752
STEWART, HON. WILLIAM R.	
President of the Board.....	xvi
Chairman of Committees on Publication, Finance, Children.....	10, 81
Ex-officio Member of Committees on Adult Wards, Medical Charities and Mental Defect and Delinquency.....	10, 122, 152, 177
Attendance at Meetings of the Board.....	9
SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN..	163-165

T.	Page
TABLE SHOWING ATTENDANCE OF COMMISSIONERS OF BOARD AT STATED AND SPECIAL MEETINGS.....	9
TABLE SHOWING ATTENDANCE OF MANAGERS OF STATE INSTITU- TIONS .....	68
TABLE SHOWING WORK OF PLACING-OUT AGENCIES.....	108
TABLES APPENDED TO THE REPORT.....	213-752
TABLES SHOWING CAUSES FOR COMMITMENT AND MANNER OF DISCHARGE OF CHILDREN.....	99-103
TABLES SHOWING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CHARGES OF CHILDREN..	98-97
TEMPORARY HOMES .....	112-113
TERESA VINCENT, MOTHER. Minute relative to death.....	16-18
THE BOARD AND THE INSTITUTIONS.....	42-45
THE EPIDEMIC AND DEPENDENCY.....	45-46
THE INSTITUTIONS AND WAR WORK.....	46-49
THE NEW DAY.....	54-58
THOMAS INDIAN SCHOOL, IROQUOIS.....	70, 85-87
TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITALS.....	197-198

## W.

WALLACE, RICHARD W. Superintendent of Inspection.....	xvi
WAR CHARITIES .....	60
WAR CONDITIONS .....	178-185
WERNER, MRS. LILLIE BOLLER. Appointment as Commissioner of State Board of Charities.....	1
Member of Committees on Adult Wards and Medical Charities....	10, 122, 177
WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, ALBION.....	73, 172-173
WESTERN NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF MUTES, ROCHESTER..	90
WESTERVELT, PROF. Z. F. Minute relative to death.....	18-19
WILLARD PARKER HOSPITAL, NEW YORK CITY.....	196



# INDEX

## TO

### LEGISLATIVE DOCUMENTS FOR 1919

---

<b>A</b>	<b>No.</b>
Adjutant-General, report .....	114
Agricultural and Industrial School, Industry, report.....	117
Agriculture, Commissioner, report.....	59
Albion, Western House of Refuge for Women, report.....	68
American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, report.....	102
American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, report.....	120
Appropriations, Governor's statement of desired appropriations.....	28
for investigations, message from Governor requesting.....	79
message from Governor on annual appropriation bill, with veto of items disapproved .....	82
requests for .....	11
Assembly, bills, supplemental index.....	131
committees, list .....	23
members .....	2
Attorney-General, report .....	53

<b>B</b>	
Banks, Superintendent of, report on banks of deposit and discount.....	4
report on Savings and loan associations, Land banks, etc.....	5
report relative to Savings banks, Trust companies, etc.....	6
Batavia, New York State School for the Blind, report.....	8
Bath, New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, report.....	20
Bedford Hills, New York State Reformatory for Women, report.....	21
Bills, Assembly, supplemental index.....	131
Senate, supplemental index.....	130
Blind, New York State Commission for, report.....	39
schools for, reports.....	8, 33
Boards, commissions and departments, <i>see specific names of.</i>	
Bridges, final report of joint committee on.....	52
Bronx Parkway Commission, report.....	61
Budget estimate .....	11

<b>C</b>	
Canals, report of Comptroller relating to expenditures on.....	101
report of Superintendent of Public Works on.....	27
Central New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Rome, report.....	92
Charities, Fiscal Supervisor, report.....	85



	No.
Charities, State Board of, report.....	62
Children, American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to, report.....	120
minimum wages, message from Governor on.....	81
New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to, report.....	122
Civil practice, simplification of, report of joint committee on.....	111
Civil Service Commission, report.....	63
Commissions and departments, <i>see specific names of.</i>	
Committees of the Assembly.....	23
Committees, standing, Senate, list.....	22
revised list .....	26
Commutations granted by Governor, statement of.....	47
Comptroller, State, compilation of desired appropriations.....	28
report .....	10
report on expenditures on the canals.....	101
requests for appropriations filed with.....	11
special report on expenditures.....	42
special report on municipal accounts.....	29
Conner, J. T., preliminary report on investigation of Industrial Com- mission .....	74
Conservation Commission, report.....	54
reply to Senate resolution on Chief Game Protector.....	66
Consolidated laws, supplement to statutory record.....	132
Cornell University, State Veterinary College, report.....	7
Cotillo, Senator Salvatore A., address.....	97
Court of Claims, report.....	58
Craig Colony for Epileptics, report.....	9
Crime, statistics of, report of Secretary of State.....	57
Crippled and Deformed Children, New York Hospital for, report.....	96

## D

Deaf mutes, institutions for the instruction of.....	90, 91, 92, 106, 107
Departments, <i>see specific names of.</i>	
Diseases, malignant, <i>see Malignant diseases.</i>	
Drugs, report and testimony taken before joint committee on.....	126

## E

Education Department, report.....	65
Elections, Superintendent, report.....	49
Elmira Reformatory, report of managers.....	121
Employment Bureaus of Industrial Commission, message from Governor requesting appropriation for.....	77
Engineer and Surveyor, State, report.....	31
Epileptics, Craig Colony for, report.....	9
Excise, Commissioner of, report.....	12
Extraordinary session	
Housing, statement and recommendations on, Doc. No. 1.	

F

No.

Farms and Markets, Council of, communication on prices for milk.....	37
preliminary report on investigation of prices of milk.....	94
report .....	73
Farms and Markets, Department of, message from Governor relative to..	80
Feeble-minded. State Commission for, report.....	44
Feeble-minded Children, Institution for, report.....	41
Feeble-minded Women, Custodial Asylum for, report.....	25
Fire Island State Park Commission, report.....	36
Fiscal Supervisor of State Charities, report.....	85
Food Commission, report.....	35

G

Governor, requests for appropriations filed with.....	11
statement of desired appropriations .....	28
statement of pardons and commutations granted by.....	47
Governor, messages:	
annual .....	3
on annual appropriation bill, with veto of items disapproved.....	82
on reconstruction .....	34
relative to Department of Farms and Markets.....	80
relative to minimum wages for women and children.....	81
requesting appropriations for Employment Bureau of Industrial Commission .....	77
requesting appropriations for investigations.....	79
submitting report of committee on National Guard and State Militia	48
transmitting report of Reconstruction Commission on Military Train- ing for Boys.....	78
Grand Army of the Republic, annual encampment, report of proceedings..	125
Greece, resolution requesting the United States at the Peace conference to support claims of people of.....	95

H

Hamilton, F. W., chief game protector, reply of Conservation Commission to Senate resolution on.....	66
Health, State Department, report.....	112
Health Officer, Port of New York, report.....	24
Highways, State Commission, report.....	113
supplemental report .....	76
Historian, State, report.....	136
supplement to report, Johnson papers.....	128
History of the State of New York in World war.....	129
Hospital Commission, report .....	84
Hospital for Study of Malignant Diseases, report.....	72
Housing, statement and recommendations to Governor by joint committee on, extra session .....	1
Hudson, New York State Training School for Girls, report.....	40

I	No.
Ice Comptroller, report .....	69
report on ice situation in New York city.....	55
Indians, Cayuga nation, report of committee of Land Office on agreement with .....	67
Industrial Commission, message from Governor requesting appropria- tion for employment bureaus.....	77
preliminary report of investigation of affairs.....	74
report .....	124
Industry, New York State Agricultural and Industrial School, report...	117
Insurance, Superintendent of, report.....	60
Investigations, Industrial Commission.....	74
message from Governor requesting appropriations for.....	79
Iroquois, Thomas Indian School, report.....	56
J	
Jamaica Bay-Peconic Bay Canal Board, report.....	16
Jewish Protectory and Aid Society, report.....	93
Johnson, Sir William, public papers.....	128
Juvenile Delinquents, Society for the Reformation of, report.....	118
K	
Kelly, Rev. Francis A., address.....	98
L	
Land banks, report of Superintendent of Banks, relative to.....	5
Land Office, Commissioners, report on escheated lands.....	50
report of committee on agreement with Cayuga Indians.....	67
Laws <i>see</i> Consolidated laws; Unconsolidated laws.	
Le Conteulx St. Mary's Institute for Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, report . . . . .	91
Letchworth Village, report.....	17
Library, State, report.....	123
M	
Malignant Diseases, State Hospital for study of, report.....	72
Members of the Assembly.....	2
Members of the Senate.....	1
Messages from the Governor, <i>see</i> Governor.	
Military training for boys, message from Governor transmitting report of Reconstruction Commission on.....	78
Militia, report of committee on policy of State relative to.....	48
Milk, prices for, communication from Council of Farms and Markets on. preliminary report on investigation of same.....	94
Minimum wages for women and children, message from Governor on....	81
Mohawk and Hudson River Humane Society, report.....	75
Monuments Commission, report.....	70
report on monument to the 79th regiment.....	71
Municipal accounts, special report of Comptroller on.....	29
Museum, State, report.....	64

N	No.
Napanoch Reformatory, report of managers.....	121
Narcotic Drug Control Commission, report.....	83
National Guard, report of committee on policy of State relative to.....	48
Nautical School, New York State, report.....	32
New York Catholic Protectory, report.....	110
New York city, ice situation, report on.....	55
New York City, Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, report .....	107
New York Hospital, Society of, report.....	119
New York Hospital for the Care of Crippled and Deformed Children, report .....	96
New York Hospital for Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, report..	51
New York Institute for the Blind, report.....	33
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, report.	108
New York Juvenile Asylum, report of children's village.....	43
New York Monuments Commission, report.....	70
report on monument to the 79th regiment.....	71
New York, New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission, progress report .....	103
New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, report....	122
New York Soldiers and Sailors Home, report.....	20
New York State Agricultural and Industrial School, Industry, report..	117
New York State Commission for the Blind, report.....	39
New York State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, Newark, report .....	25
New York State Library, report .....	123
New York State Museum, report .....	64
New York State Nautical School, report.....	32
New York State Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills, report.....	21
New York State School for the Blind, Batavia, report.....	8
New York State Training School for Girls, Hudson, report.....	40
New York State Veterinary College, report.....	7
New York State Women's Relief Corps Home, Oxford, report.....	38
Newark, New York State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, report .....	25
Niagara Falls, bibliography.....	133
Niagara Falls, State Reservation at, report.....	45
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, report.....	106

O

Odell, Hon. B. B., report on ice situation of New York city.....	55
Oxford, Women's Relief Corps Home, report.....	38

P

Palisades Interstate Park Commissioners, report.....	100
Pardons granted by Governor, statement of.....	47
Police, State Department of, report.....	19
Port of New York, Health Officer, report.....	24

	No.
Practice, simplification of, report of Board of Statutory Consolidation on	105
Prison Association of New York, report.....	18
Prison Commission, report .....	135
Prison Department, report .....	134
Probation Commission, report.....	116
Public Service Commission, First District, report.....	13
Public Service Commission, Second District, report.....	14
Public Works, Superintendent of, report on canals.....	27
report on proposal to deepen St. Lawrence river.....	46

## R

Racing Commission, report.....	109
Raybrook, New York Hospital for Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, report . . . . .	51
Reconstruction, message from Governor on, appointing commission.....	34
Reconstruction Commission, report on military training for boys.....	78
Reformatories at Elmira and Napanoch, report of managers.....	121
Reformatory for Women, Bedford Hills, report.....	21
Rome, Central New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, report.....	92
Rome State Custodial Asylum, report.....	99
Rules of the Senate.....	15

## S

Sailors Snug Harbor, report of comptroller of trustees.....	88
St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, report	90
St. Lawrence river, proposal of Congress to deepen, report of Superin- tendent of Public Works on.....	46
Savings and loan associations, report of Superintendent of Banks relative to . . . . .	5
Secretary of State, report on statistics of crime.....	57
Senate, bills, supplemental index.....	130
committees, list .....	22
revised list .....	26
members, list .....	1
rules . . . . .	15
Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, reports.....	120, 122
Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, report.....	118
Society of the New York Hospital, report.....	119
Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath, report.....	20
Spanish War Veterans, report.....	104
Standing committees, Assembly, list.....	23
Standing committees, Senate, list.....	22
revised list .....	26
State boards, commissions and departments, <i>see specific names of.</i>	
State Library, report .....	123
State Museum, report .....	64
Statistics of crime, report of Secretary of State.....	57
Statutory consolidation, report on simplification of practice.....	105

